

THE
DORMANT AND EXTINCT BARONAGE
OF
ENGLAND.

GEORGE THE THIRD,

OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND KING,

&c. &c. &c.

OF all the studies to which men are drawn, either by inclination or interest, perhaps no one can pretend to such a gratifying pleasure as the commemoration of the families and deeds of worth of our illustrious ancestors; the more especially so, when at this day, it is probable, we owe our own happiness, prosperity, and the formation and preservation of our excellent and enviable Constitution to their noble actions, their exertions, and their meritorious services.

That such characters should be buried in oblivion, merely because their titles have ceased (or may be, are erroneously imagined to have terminated), would be casting a stigma upon the gratitude of succeeding ages for the benefits they were inheriting; whilst, on the contrary, an historic continuation to the present time, of the descendants from such a line, must awa-

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ken the generous mind to imitate the glorious examples of their great progenitors, and under that stimulus create a veneration for the blood that pervades their veins, with an earnest desire to deserve so well of their Sovereign and of their Country, as to afford both a welcome opportunity to revive and recognize the honours of an ancient house, or confer new ones, as it were, to recompense the achievements of a Nelson, a St. Vincent, or an Abercrombie.

To your Majesty, therefore, as the fountain of all honour, under whose happy reign we are enjoying so many blessings (when surrounding Nations are convulsed or overturned); whose parental care has ever extended to promote the welfare of your subjects, and to reward their deserts; I humbly presume to offer the following pages of my labour, in the flattering hope, that whilst your Majesty shall deign to accept the dedication of them to your royal person, they may prove not unworthy so great a favour and distinguished a protection.

With all humility and deference,

I am,

SIRE,

YOUR MAJESTY'S

most dutiful, and

loyal Subject and Servant,

T. C. BANKS.



P R E F A C E.

IN the several publications which have hitherto been made of Extinct Peerages, the enumeration of the titles, with the succession of persons and of families, has been the chief point of information contained in them. It must therefore be clearly evident to the reflecting and contemplative mind, that a little further account of such illustrious characters as many of our early nobility were, is not only much wanted, and desirable, but is of as much satisfaction to peruse as their mere names. For what avails it being told, that Cæsar, Pompey, and Lucullus, or that Brutus and Cassius lived, unless we are at the same time made acquainted with the reason of their names being at all worth the recording. If they were celebrated or conspicuous for any glorious action; for their talents, their birth, or their rank in the commonwealth, it consequently follows, the Roman who could derive himself from such blood, had an honour to boast, and a lineage to be proud of. Shall it then in the present day be said, it is a matter of little consequence who our ancestors were; that the name, and not the merit is sufficient? If so, why should we hold dear the memory of a Sidney, or a Russell? It might be enough, that posterity should learn that such men lived; but that they died, is the most material part to be handed down; for, although their lives were honourable, their deaths, and the cause thereof, were more so.

“ Nam genus, et proavos et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostra voco :

OVID. M.

“ Scarce can those deeds of fame, be call'd our own,
Which by our fires, and not ourselves were done.”

Such indeed were the words of Ajax, when contending with Ulysses for the armour of Achilles; and well might they be applied when

P R E F A C E.

the purpose was to draw attention to himself on account of the brilliant action he had so lately performed. Yet were the literal force of the meaning to be for one moment allowed in a general sense, where would be the foundation of hereditary honours? If dignities to descend in blood are conferred as a reward for meritorious services, it is that the succeeding representatives of the person ennobled may convey to posterity a proof of their country's gratitude, their sovereign's favour, their forefather's worth, and the duty incumbent on themselves not to debase their descent by their own degeneracy. But after all, when the *linea recta* fails, and the title becomes extinct, the whole is the same as if it never had taken place. And were it not for an historian at some time to record, and dispositions to explore the annals of antiquity at other times, the most interesting parts of general history would be enveloped in a perfect chaos of oblivion and obscurity.

Memoirs of eminent men may be considered as materials essential to the composition of history; affording not only a pleasing amusement, but the most instructive lessons. No study can be, perhaps, better adapted to impress on the minds of youth an early love of virtue, and a desire of being useful to mankind in general, or devoting themselves particularly to the service of their country; for, whilst contemplating the characters and actions of the sage legislator, the disinterested patriot, the intrepid warrior, the persuasive orator, or the deep philosopher, the generous spark kindles with sympathetic emulation, and burns to seek an opportunity of imitating examples so illustrious. No nation has produced greater men, perhaps, than our own, especially in point of prowess and of patriotism: to the first, the chronicles of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, bear ample testimony; and the effects of the latter are enjoyed at this day in the preservation of our excellent constitution.

Of these generous patriots, not the least distinguished were the ancient Barons, and our early Nobility; who, although they derived their honours from the crown, and were often indebted to the munificence of the king for their possessions, yet, generally speaking, neither
profit

P R E F A C E.

profit or honour could tempt them to betray the interest of themselves or posterity: but when necessity required it, they strictly, steadily, and boldly opposed every infringement upon the rights and liberties of the Subject, even when attended with the loss of their estates and lives. But although some fell victims to despotism and arbitrary power, others were found to carry on the glorious cause, which terminated most frequently in punishing the authors of their grievances, and strengthening the liberty of the Subject. Our history affords many instances of this kind; but none more striking than the contention between the Barons and king John, which produced the celebrated Magna Charta, considered the palladium of the British constitution. To endeavour to preserve the characters of persons of such high merit, and to whom we lie under so great an obligation, is not only an act of gratitude, but a pleasingly generous task; particularly so far as relates to such noble families as are now reputed extinct, and form the object of this work.

It is not, however, intended, from these observations, to write a distinct history of the life of every individual who has been elevated to a title; it is only in view cursorily to recite any peculiar action by which he obtained celebrity, or his successors adorned the coronet, or rose in fame; and whilst prolixity of narration is avoided, every endeavour is made to render the information given, of such a nature, as in general may prove acceptable and interesting. As many ancient titles originally were created by writ of summons to parliament, thereby becoming descendable to heirs general in fee, it is particularly meant in the following pages to pay attention to those breaks in descent, at which such titles of right appertained to female branches, although very frequently they continued to be used by the heir in the male line; and especially when such male line had been raised to an higher degree of peerage, and had obtained an entail of the new dignity "*Sibi et hæredibus suis masculis.*" Hence, when the last created title (in which, pro tempore, were absorbed the others), has become extinct, the baronies so merged have too often been set down in the
same

P R E F A C E.

same way, whilst, in fact, they are only dormant, until the female heir, if a sole one, may think proper to assert a claim; or otherwise are remaining in abeyance, waiting the determination thereof by application of some party or other to his majesty's grace for that purpose. It, however, not infrequently occurs, that younger brothers, and female branches through their alliances, in a very short revolvment of time fall into decay; their fortunes and situations in the world becoming very inferior to their primæval setting out in life; when slighted or spurned by their more exalted relations, they pine in obscurity, thus submitting, through necessity, to the very common reputation of their own extinction. Wherefore it sometimes falls out, that at the time of becoming absolutely the next heir to an old title, ignorance and poverty have contributed to render the party totally unaware of its successional rights. To this point many instances might be adduced. That of De Courcy is a well-known story; who at the period of being the next heir to the Kinsale barony, was in some very low employ in one of the royal dock yards; and one of the lords Hunsdon was an apprentice to a Weaver when he became the next heir to that title. Should remoteness of consanguinity be then contemned? or is the research after the representatives of our family disgraceful; because a few may be found in stations and conditions not equally prosperous with those of their more fortunate and exalted kindred?

Wherefore every endeavour has been used to make as full as possible the account of the male and female descents, about the time at which most of the titles deemed extinct have been usually represented as such, in order that families, who may be inclined to trace back their ancestry, may have an opportunity of comparing their own researches with those statements and genealogical deducements made in this work.

Titles, it is well known, had their origin from tenure or prescription; creation, by writ of summons to parliament, or from letters patent. Those of the first head, had their termination for the most

part towards the latter end of the reign of Henry III. when the ultimate success of the king's arms determined very much to the advantage of the crown. As after the defeat of the Barons at Evesham, it is said to have been enacted, that no Baron should come to parliament unless summoned by particular writ; from whence it was pretended, that the right of who were, or who were not, to be reckoned "*Inter barones majores*," was left absolutely in the power of the crown. But the kings, successors to Henry III. carried it yet further; explaining it by the charter of king John, and claiming a power to summons "*ad arbitrium*," any tenant "*per baroniam*," without being obliged by law to summon him to any future parliament. And accordingly the writ contains no words in it, by which it was then understood that the person summoned was created a parliamentary baron for life, and much less to him and his heirs, as a recurrence to the words of the writ itself will shew.

Anno 23d Edward I.

Rex dilecto et fideli suo Edmundo fratri suo comiti Lancastrie salutem. Quia super quibusdam arduis negotiis nos et regnum nostrum, ac vos ceterosque proceres et magnates de eodem regno tangentibus quæ sine vestra et eorum presentia nolumus expediri, parliamentum nostrum tenere et vobiscum super hiis colloquium habere volumus et tractatum: vobis mandamus in *fide* et *homagio quibus nobis tenementi*, firmiter injungentes; quod sitis ad nos apud Westm' primo die mensis Augusti, proximo futuro, vel saltem infra tertium diem subsequentem, ad ultimum nobiscum super dictis negotiis tractaturi et vestrum consilium impensuri; et hoc nullo modo omittatis. Teste meipso apud album monasterium XXIII. die Junii, anno regni nostri XXIII. Per Breve de privato Sigillo.

Eodem modo mandatum est, *singillatim* per brevia clausa Comitibus & Baronibus, &c.

It has been Sir Edward Coke's opinion, that a peerage to a man and *his heirs*, was gained on his being summoned by this writ, and
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P R E F A C E.

appearing in obedience to it. Conformable to which doctrine have been most of the decisions of claims to baronies thus originating, and termed Baronies in Fee. And in conformity to the same doctrine, we will now treat on such arguments as have been urged where the claim has arisen to a barony of this nature, fallen into abeyance between two or more female coheirs by reason of the failure of male issue.

ABEYANCE.

ABEYANCE is an heraldic term, commonly made use of to express the inheritance of a title in fee having become vested in more than one female heir; the same as coparcenary, at common law, applies to the coequal right to lands where a person dies leaving no male issue, but several daughters, who are then denominated coheirs or coparceners, as one having no greater claim than the other.

In this realm, all earldoms and baronies before the Norman conquest were inheritances in fee simple, and descended to females as well as males: the Conqueror at his entry suffered them to remain as he found them, the dignity inseparably abiding with the fee. Earls and barons were many years before parliaments, in such order as is now observed, of three estates; first induced, according to common opinion, by Henry III. They err, therefore, who assert parliaments were the first makers of barons, as barons were rather the first makers of parliaments. But true it is, the change of form and perfection of parliament, became completed in the time of Henry III.; for, in his days almost all the ancient barons were wasted and consumed; partly by being translated and advanced into higher degrees, and partly, and especially, by the wars about the 49th of his reign. So by decay of old, and by plenty of new creations, the writs of summons grew to be a precedent of creation; and because in the writ implicative, there passeth an inheritance to the party to whom it is directed, the same is to be intended a fee simple, unless the words are the same in force to the contrary; and therefore the dignity collated by writ for default of males, passeth to females as fee simple inheritances do:

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Hence it is evident, that all abeyances can only be of titles having their origin from such a source. But it is worthy of remark, that in former times, when there happened to be no male heir, and there were several females, the husband of the eldest female was most usually summoned to parliament *jure uxoris*. Yet at these latter days the practice has differed; for the husband has seldom if ever been summoned, but his issue has succeeded to the honour *jure matris*.

Yet the precedents of earlier times were most probably guided by the custom of England; as few female heirs then existed who were not possessed of the *lands constituting the barony*: whereas the title is now more apt to be an *empty name*; so neither occupancy nor tenancy by the courtesy can be of an honour. In Coke's Institutes it is expressly said, "*if the party cannot be seized, he cannot be tenant by the courtesy.*" Thus the variation between ancient and modern rule may be accounted for. There is a point yet further of importance to consider; namely, that many noblemen in the enumeration of their honours, yet retain some, which have long since been out of their families; and their continuing so to do without interruption from the parties who might call in question such assumption, has given occasion for several cases being cited, as examples of inferior titles being attracted to, and absolutely extinguished in those of a superior degree. But very possibly such silence countenancing, as it were, the truth of such a position, has more frequently arisen from the baronies in fee falling among coheirs; and those may be matched into great families, who having higher rank in their own succession, have never thought it worth while to interpose a claim to a minor state: or it may have occurred from the real disknowledge, that they were separable one from the other. Yet it is an object of much interest to every noble peer, to know the exact nature of the titles he either holds, or claims to hold; inasmuch as from the want of attention to so material a circumstance, a collateral male heir sometimes runs away with the better right of a female heir general: the printed peerages are full of instances of this kind; wherefore a few observations upon the subject,

P R E F A C E.

may not be amiss, and not unentertaining, or unuseful to the reader.

It appears by all precedents since hereditary honours were fixed, that he who was once summoned to parliament, was erected and created a peer; which hereditament having no limitation, was in fee simple. Therefore he that affirms an Earldom limited to heirs male shall involve a barony in fee, must at the same time affirm it is in the king's power to extinguish any grant of his predecessors: and how safe then most honours in England will be, any man may judge. This will appear if a man possessed of a barony in fee, and hath one daughter, the king creates him an earl, to him and his heirs male; for want of such issue to his brother, shall this daughter be barred of the barony she would have had, because her father was made an earl? But suppose the earldom, for want of heirs male, be entailed quite to another family, as there are frequent precedents, shall the barony then attend the earldom? If so, then he is the baron who is not of the blood. If not, then the honours are severed. If it is to be regulated by the rule of estates, the rule of estates is in law, that an estate tail can never drown a fee; for that, as it would be repugnant to law, it would be so to common reason, that a matter of a lesser proportion should extinguish a greater. Then the ground of this must be wrought by some other means, as by the king's letters patent; and the operation of this must be by his letters patent. But the king cannot change the descent of an acre of land. He cannot make either gavel-kind or borough-English descendible to the eldest; and shall the patent of an earldom change the descent of a barony? If the change of the descent of a barony be wrought by the accession of an earldom in tail, it must either be by the act of the party or operation of law. By the act of the party it cannot be: for the king cannot do it. By operation of law it cannot be: statute law is not pretended, common law, or custom, it cannot be. By the custom of England, baronies descend to heirs female as well as to males. But as one precedent upon debate is worth twenty passed in silence, it may be sufficient to observe, that

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the weight of these arguments is fully supported by the adjudications made in the Roos, Oxford, and Kent cases. In the Kent case, as also that of Fitz-Walter, a question of *possessio fratris* occurred, founded on the claim of the half blood; and as a decision took place on that point, it may not be amiss briefly to recur to the nature thereof, and shew the distinction between a *possessio fratris*, as relating to property, and to an honour.

Where a man must convey his title to an inheritance as heir to him that was last actually seised, the half blood is a clear bar and impediment; as in case of lands, tenements, seigniories, and other such like hereditaments; and this is the reason of the rule of *possessio fratris*. For if the eldest brother by the first venter be once seised, the younger brother by the second venter, who is but of the half blood, can never make himself heir to his eldest brother, who was last seised; therefore of necessity his sister of the first venter, who can make herself heir to the elder brother who was last seised, must inherit; for, "*Possessio fratris de feodo simplici facit sororem esse hæredem.*" But if the eldest brother be never seised, then the younger brother hath it as heir to his father, who was last seised: for he is of the whole blood to his father, and his sister is excluded; for she is *hæres facta*, only by the possession and acquisition of her brother. But the brother by the second venter is *hæres natus*.

But where an acquisition and possession is not requisite, but the blood is the main matter that makes the title, the half blood shall never be barred: for if he be of the whole blood to him that is the first fountain, that is enough. He shall receive no bar after in the stream; therefore in all cases where it rests upon the half blood, the same shall take it. For he who claims the honour, must make himself heir to him in whom the honour first began, and not make his title to him who was last seised of the honour: for should he do so, the precedency in honour would be lost. For the rule of precedency is, that he shall always take his place according to his claim; which if it should be from him who was last seised, the puisne baron, in time,

would be preferred before the ancientest; therefore he that is but of the half blood to him that was last seized; yet if he be of the whole blood to him in whom the honour began, is well inheritable; for honour being inherent in the blood, there can never be any greater possession of an honour than that which descends, as there may be of other inheritances. For this cause there lies no action ancestral of an honour; for as to possession, a man is as much in possession of an honour before he is called my lord as after. Secondly the title of every barony must be by record. Baron or no baron must be tried by record, Co. Lit. B. 57, earl of Rutland's case. So that whosoever must make his title to a barony must resort to the record, beginning his title from thence; and so consequently must make himself heir to the person first ennobled by that record. This is the reason there can be no *posseffio fratris* of an honour; for this cause there can be no collateral descent, but only in *lineâ rectâ*. Upon this ground honours cannot be cut off by fine and recovery; for then the very first consideration they are built upon will be lost, which was the inducement that made their lordships, in 1640, in the case of the earl of Kent, resolve, "that no peer in England can drown or extinguish his honour, either by surrender, grant or fine, or by any other conveyance to the king, or alien it to a common person." One thing more is worth observing, in respect to titles having their creation founded on a writ of summons to parliament, that whosoever will peruse the summons to parliament in ancient times, shall find Barons divers times summoned, whose posterity were never summoned after; and yet their male line continued, and some may be to this day, without either attainder or other fraction. By which it would seem, that in all times the kings of the land did not hold themselves bounden to call the son after the father's death; which, if a call by writ, is a state in fee: such son might justly have made claim, and challenged the right, and the posterity of him might do the same now. But the reason of this omission on the part of the kings in those days, was not so much arising from the power vested to summons whom they thought proper,

per,* as from the disputes and contentions which were then often taking place between them and their barons; and more subsequently from the alternate exercise of the sovereignty by the houses of York and Lancaster, when the partisans of the prevailing party were favoured, and their opponents passed over; who most likely, if of moderate principles, rather preferred to be overlooked, than to attempt to assert a right which might only have exposed them the more to danger in their persons, and to confiscation in their property. This seems in some way corroborated from the case of Sir Richard Chetwode, knight, claiming the barony of Wodehull, temp. James I. His petition was referred to the house of Lords in a committee; who returned the following certificate.

“ According to your majesty’s direction, we have met and considered the petition of Sir Richard Chetwode, and find that the petition is true. And that before any usual calling of Barons by writ, his ancestors were Barons in their own right; and were summoned to serve the kings in their wars, with other Barons, and were also summoned to parliament. And we conceive the *discontinuance* to have arisen from the lords of the honour dying at one year of age, and *the troubles of the time ensuing*. But still the title of baron was allowed in all the reigns by conveyances of their estates, and by pardon of alienation from the crown by the king’s own officers, and £.9 per annum, being the ancient fee for the castle guard of Rockingham, was constantly paid, and is paid to this day: so that though *there has been a disuse*, yet the right so fully appearing, *which cannot die*, we have not seen nor heard of any one so much to be regarded in grace, and in consideration of so many knights fees held from the very time of the conquest, and by him held at this day; and a pedigree, both on the father and mother’s side, proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror, which

* The learned Camden (clarenceux), speaking of Sirlo de Nanfladron, says, he was summoned to parliament when the wife and good were, and their posterity omitted, if incapable or deficient in knowledge.

"in such cases are very rare), we hold him worthy the honour of a
 "baron, if your Majesty thinks meet.

LENEX.

HOWARD, NOTTINGHAM."

It is, however, to be known, that the inferior dignity of peers, called barons, was anciently no more than barons by tenure; that is, the king's principal tenants or freeholders, who holding of him in capite by barony, were called his Barones Majores, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads of their baronies; as others who held of him in capite by military service, were called his Barones Minores, and had their seats in parliament accordingly; with this difference, that the first had summons by several writs, and the other by office general summons only, from the sheriffs of each respective county, and came to parliament no longer than the 48th of Henry III. when the barons being prevalent, and having the king their prisoner, issued writs in his name to summon only the Barones Majores, which were of their own party, and the like precepts to the sheriffs of each county, to cause two knights in every shire, and one or two burgesses for each borough, to represent the body of the people. Which rational method for preventing of danger, being then adopted, has continued the practice of the kingdom ever since.

But in most instances, of a discontinuance, it will be found that the least considerable of the barons were always the subject of it: for there is no instance of any earls being ever omitted, nor indeed of any very considerable baron. Yet there are cases wherein the parties themselves were their own self-acting cause; as in the one of Henry Fienes, son and heir of William lord Say and Sele, slain at the battle of Barnet, temp. Edward IV. who, though he used the style of lord Say and Sele, never had summons to parliament, nor his successors for divers descents; the barony having been suspended by the mortgage of the greatest part of the lands that compos'd it.* Now, if it be admitted for truth, that the direction of a writ of summons to any person creates him a peer to him and his heirs, it follows, that every person

Vid Fienes
 title.

* Collins
 Dugdale,
 &c. &c.

person to whom such a writ was ever directed was thereby created a baron to him and to his heirs, who consequently had a right to demand their writs of summons. But it will be proper to take notice, that a distinction must at this day be made between the persons to whom these writs are directed; for they are either to the elder sons of peers, who are summoned by some title of a barony actually vested in the father, or else they are directed to commoners, to whom, if the writ does any thing, it must operate by way of creation; yet, as to the first, even as the law is supposed to stand, some doubt may be made of it. Every peer has precedency in the house of lords according to the seniority of his creation; wherefore it is obvious, if the writ in both cases doth equally operate in nature of a creation, then the eldest son of a peer summoned by writ, as well as any other commoner when he is by writ summoned to parliament, would be the puisne baron. Yet the usage of the house of lords is otherwise. For if the eldest son of a peer be summoned to parliament by writ, his place in the house is regulated by the antiquity of his father's barony, by the style whereof he is summoned. Consonant whereto, it is found that Henry Howard, lord Mowbray, in the Lists of Summons of the 32d of Charles II. is placed as the premier baron of England; which, in such case, is supposed to be vested in the son by the consent of the father. The writ of summons, therefore, seems to be esteemed more as an instrument of conveyance, or transfer of a barony or honour, from one person to another, than as a method of creation *de novo*. For if it be not so, why should the eldest son of an earl or duke, when summoned by the name of his father's barony, have precedency according to the date and standing of that barony? and that the eldest son of another earl or duke, if by patent created to a title foreign to his family, be considered as the youngest baron, and only rank in the house accordingly? On this subject we speak (as we think every one ought), with all due submission; and (if we mistake not), the law even at this day, is, that, although the last of these persons takes a barony in fee by virtue of his writ of summons (being a commoner); yet the first

first upon whom the writ acts only by way of transfer or conveyance, has no other title in the barony than his father had: which, if only an estoyle tayle, &c. in the barony, the estate of the son (although summoned by writ), is not enlarged nor made a fee, and descendable to heirs general. As such, there is not constituted or created a new barony, by reason of the eldest son of a nobleman having been summoned to parliament by the distinction of his father's barony.

One point more touching these baronies may be further worth notice. A creation by writ is intended to work an estate of inheritance in barons newly summoned to parliament, which in law is a fee simple; for fee tail is not an inheritance by the devise of the law, but of particular persons; and therefore there needs be words of entail in the writ, to alter the common course thereof, if the dignity shall be understood to pass to males only; as once there was the like writ, and never but one that hath been heard of, directed to Sir Henry Bromfielde, when he was created lord Vesey, to him and to his heirs males, having these words inserted: "*Volumus tamen vos et hæredes vestros masculos de corpore vestro legitime exeuntes barones de Vesey existere,*" &c. Teste R. Westm. 24 Jan. anno 27 Hen. VI.

It has hitherto been generally asserted and believed, that the 49th of Henry III. is the oldest summons upon record. Yet there were statutes and parliaments of elder times; and to those parliaments so many barons as would (after notice of the king's purpose), came and sat with him. Henry I. is the first monarch who is said to have made a speech on the opening or commencement of the sessions. But at the beforementioned æra, viz. the 49th of Henry III. Montfort earl of Leicester, with the other chiefs of the rebel barons, convoked, as already said, a parliament in the king's name, to which none came but those unto whom a special writ of summons had been directed. Wherefore from this example, in after years the wise king Edward I. consulted none upon the weighty affairs of the nation, but those he had assembled in parliament by a writ of summons directed to them, and such in whom he thought he could confide. And thus he cut off
the

ancient and spontaneous access of the barons to those grand councils; disfranchised many of the old, who had been his and his father's enemies; and entitled his and his father's friends *de novo*, or made new barons. Yet these new Parliamentary Barons were chiefly those who were Tenants in Capite; and, perhaps, until the form of creating by patent came in fashion, none (or very few), were called to parliament but such as held in Capite; wherefore it was not hereditary, but personal. The father was summoned, and the son and heir sometimes not. One, and no more, in the lineal descent of a family, or more in the same family, but collateral: then, again, in relation to time, more or less often; that is, in one, two, or three parliaments, or during the series of a whole reign, or more; which, as is surmised, gave rise to the word temporal, as used in contra-distinction to the word spiritual, among the peers.

In process of time honours growing less officary, after their aids in the wars of Edward III, a barony by patent (more in reward of merit or favour), came in use, to make amends for the past services and expenses of a faithful Subject; which mode supplied the defects of a barony by tenure, which were continually swallowed up in greater titles, and eclipsed by its own scarcity. Besides, the primitive end of these tenures (since the rebellion of Montfort,) began more to be impaired, and less considered, by reason of the hostility in the ensuing civil wars, and the necessity of State to reward and procure partisans for their cause respectively. Wherefore now of

TITLES BY LETTERS PATENT.

Under this form of creation, the limitations have almost always been to the heirs male.

The first baron so created, was John de Beauchamp, of Holt, baron of Kidderminster, by letters patent, dated 10th October, the 11th or Richard II.

Yet there are precedents, where, for want of male issue, the honour has been limited to a female branch, direct or collateral, with another

entail upon the issue male of such female branch ; which, indeed, of late years has been no uncommon practice.

The first viscount was, John Beaumont, viscount Beaumont, the 18th Henry VI.

The first marquis, by king Richard II. who, in the 9th year of his reign, conferred that dignity on his great favourite, Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, viz. marquis of Dublin.

The first of Duke, was by Edward III. who made his eldest son, Edward (furnamed the Black Prince), duke of Cornwall, anno the 11th of his reign.

For the more easy comprehension and information of the reader, this work has been divided into two volumes; the first, as relating principally to the Barons by tenure prior to the establishment of titular honours ; and to those who, after the introduction of that form, had summons to parliament, but with whom the honour terminated ; or who, or their posterity, although existing, did not continue to receive the like summons.

The second, as treating of those titles which have been allowed and considered as hereditary, and are now presumed to be either dormant, in abeyance, or absolutely extinct. These are arranged alphabetically, of the Town, County, or Place from whence they were denominated.

But the thread of the family has been endeavoured to be preserved by an useful reference from the ancient honours, and the residue continued under their succeeding titles.

With regard to the grounds on which this history stands supported, the reader is requested to observe, that its contents are the full substance of Sir William Dugdale's Baronage, and consequently rest upon the credit of that very celebrated work. Some deviations, however, from this admired Baronagian will be found in a variety of places; but where these occur, a due reference will be given to the authorities, in the confidence of whose accuracy and judgment, the deviating passages have been inserted, and introduced by way of correction.

In short, those authors who have acquired any celebrity of name as Heralds, Historians, or Antiquarians, have been consulted, in order to furnish information, rectify mistakes, and to supply the most perfect and satisfactory truth of statement. Wherefore, if capacity of abilities and mind, industry of research, and advantages of official situation, have hitherto rendered their printed volumes erroneous and defective ; the Editor of these pages can by no means presume to arrogate to himself a superiority of merit above his predecessors in the same line : but as an old adage says, “ In a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom ; ” so he trusts, that in having selected the substance and assertions of the whole multitude of heads who have laboured in the publication of peerage accounts, and biography of noble families, he shall have submitted to the public, a work, not unworthy their countenance and approbation.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. Barons by Tenure, whose Honours have been considered to have terminated, circ. 49 Henry III.
2. The Barons of the Counties Palatine of Chester and of Durham, distinguished from Barons of the Realm.
3. An Account of those Persons who were summoned to Parliament, with whom the Honour expired; or who, or their Posterity (although existing), did not continue to receive the like Summons.
4. An Appendix, being the complete Substance of Sir William Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THOSE BARONS BY TENURE WHOSE HONOURS EXPIRED CIRC. 49 HENRY III.

WHEN WRITS OF SUMMONS TO PARLIAMENT BECAME FIRST ADOPTED.

A B I T O T.

ARMS—Vide Abitot earl of Worcester.

URSO DE ABITOT in some ancient records is called "Urso vicecomes," in regard he was hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, being likewise constable of the castle of Worcester; under which title is a further account of him and of his descendants.

A B R I N C I S.

ARMS—G. three Archers—Az.

Of this name Ruale de Abrincis, or Averanches, a valiant and skilful soldier, marrying Maud, daughter and heir of Nigel de Mandevil, lord of Folkstone, in Kent, had all her lands and honours given to him in marriage, by king Henry I. to whom succeeded William his son; whose successor was Simon de Abrincis, and his, another William, who was one of the rebel barons that held out Rochester castle against

AGUILLON, OR AQUILLON.

the king. His wife was Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hawyse, the wife of John de Bovil, whose estate lay in the counties of Oxon, Essex, Bedford, and Hertford. Dying the 15th Henry III. William succeeded, who died soon after. Wherefore Maud, his sister, became heir to the whole estate; who married Hamon Crevequer, a great baron in Kent. (Vide Crevequer.)

AGUILLON, OR AQUILLON.

ARMS—G. a. Fleur de Lis. Ar.

MANSER DE AGUILLON, or AQUILLON, is the first of this family mentioned in the time of Richard I. who was succeeded by William, a rebel baron against king John, and one of the twenty-five chosen by them for the government of the realm. His successor was another William, sheriff of Suffex and Surrey, temp. Henry III. who being faithful in the great rebellion of the barons, was rewarded by the king with many favours. He died about the 14th of Edward I. His first wife was Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Ferrers earl of Derby, by whom he had no issue; but by Margaret de Ripariis, countess of Devon, his second wife, he left an only daughter, Isabel, married to Hugh Bardolph.

Parkin, in his Topography of Freebridge hundred and half, in the county of Norfolk, p. 63, mentions a Sir Robert de Aguillon, who, by Agatha, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Fulke de Beaufoe, lord of the manor of Flitcham, in the county of Norfolk, temp. Henry II. left issue four daughters; viz. Agatha, wife of Sir Adam de Cockfield; Isabel, of Luke de Poinyngs; Margery, of Jordan de Sackville, and after of Sir Giles de Argenton; and Joan, of Sir Ralph Fitz-Bernard: which Jordan de Sackville was ancestor to the duke of Dorset and the viscount Sackville.

ALBINI OF CAINHO.

Arms—Vid. Albini, Pincerna, and Moubray.

THE first of this line was Henry, son of Nigel de Albini, and brother to Roger, surnamed Moubray, to whom succeeded Robert, his son, founder of the priory of Beaulieu, in the county of Hertford, who died the 4th of Richard I. leaving Robert, his son, who died the 9th of Henry III. leaving Robert, his son and heir, then in minority, who deceased soon after; viz. circ. 18th Henry III. without issue; where-
upon his sisters became his heirs, who were, Isabel, who had married William de Hocton; Joan, wife of Geffery de Beauchamp; and Affelina, of Ralph de St. Amand (vid. St. Amand); which Joan died without issue, and Isabel remarried Drogo de Pratellis.

18 Hen. III.

AQUILA.

Arms—Paley of Six G. and Vairee Arg. and Az. On a Chief O. three Eagles displayed S.

THE surname of this family was originally assumed from Aquila in Normandy; so denominated, by reason an eagle had made her nest in an oak growing there, when the castle was first building.

Eugenulf de Aquila accompanied duke William into England; where, being with him in the decisive battle of Hastings, he was unfortunately slain. His issue were three sons: Richer (or Richard), Gislebert (or Gilbert), and Roger. Richard married Judith, daughter of Richard de Abrincis, sister of Hugh first earl of Chester; and had issue, two sons, Gilbert and Egenulf, and a daughter, Maud, married first to Robert de Mowbray earl of Northumberland, and after to Nigel de

A R S I C.

Albini, but at length divorced. This Gilbert was possessed of Westles in Surrey. temp. Will. Conq. His wife was Juliana, daughter of Geffrey earl of Mauritanie, by whom he had issue, Richer, Eugenulf, Geffery, and Gilbert; of whom, Geffery and Eugenulf, perished in that memorable shipwreck with the children of king Henry I. This Richer was one of those who took arms against Henry I. in behalf of Curthose, and after became an open robber in Normandy. He, however, at length had restoration of his possessions, which he had before forfeited by his rebellion; and died seized of them the 22d Henry II. To whom succeeded Gilbert, who married a sister to William earl Warren, and died in Normandy the 6th of king John; whose successor was another Gilbert, of whom it is affirmed by some, that passing into Normandy without the king's licence, he forfeited all his lands; which seems probable, as the 19th Henry III. the king granted the honour of Pevensey in Suffex (called the Honour of the Eagle), on Gilbert Marshall earl of Pembroke; and the 25th of the same reign, on Peter de Savoy, to hold during pleasure; but the 53d of Henry III, this whole honour was given to prince Edward, and his heirs, kings of England, so that it should never be severed from the crown.

A R S I C.

ARMS—O. a Chief indented S.

COGES in the county of Oxford, was the head of the barony of Manasser de Arsic, a family said to be derived from the earls of Oxford: his successor was Robert, his son, to whom succeeded Manasser, his son, sheriff of Oxfordshire, temp. Henry II. who had issue, Alexander, father of John, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard de Vernun, but died without issue; for Robert de Arsic was his brother and heir: which Robert was one of the rebel barons who held out Rochester castle against king John. He married Sibylla, daughter of Crevequer; and

and left issue, two daughters; Joane, the wife of Eustace de Greinville, and after of — Simcon; and Alice, the wife of Thomas de Haye.

From the said Eustace de Greinville is lineally descended the present flourishing and illustrious family of that name; of which, at present, there are no less than three of them peers of the realm: viz. the lords Glastonbury and Grenvill, and the marquis of Buckingham; in the possession of which latter nobleman, is the matrix of an original seal of Robert de Arsic, baron of Coges, considered to be one of the most ancient at this day extant.

ARUNDEL.

ARMS—Az. A Lion ramp. within a Border O.

THE earldom of Arundel is the sole title now known to be enjoyed by tenure; the same having been solemnly adjudged in parliament to take its rise from the possession of the castle of Arundel only, without any other form whatsoever of creation.

The first that had this title was ROGER DE MONTGOMERY, nearly allied to the Conqueror; before whose arrival in England he was a commander for him against Geoffery earl of Anjou. He was also one of that council which proposed the invasion of England; and led the centre of the Norman army in the famous battle of Hastings, where king Harold was slain, and his crown obtained by the duke of Normandy. After the duke's coronation as king of England, Roger accompanied him again into Normandy, and at his return to England was advanced to the earldom of Chichester and of Arundel, and soon after to that of Shrewsbury. He was a great scourge to the Welsh, and often victorious over them. He gave his name to the town of Montgomery; which, together with the castle, he won and fortified. He was a man moderate, prudent, pious, and extremely brave. It is said he was slain by the Welsh, temp.

Roger de
Montgomery,
1st Earl.

temp. Will. II. But other accounts, apparently more to be relied on, assert he entered into a monastic life, and died devoutly at Shrewsbury, where he had founded the abbey. He was twice married: first to Mabel, daughter and heir of William de Talvace (son of William, son of Ivo de Belesme); secondly, to Alice, daughter to Everard de Pusace, a nobleman of France, by whom he had only one son, Ebrard, who was chaplain to Henry I. But by Mabel he had issue, Robert, earl of Belesme in Normandy, Hugh, Roger, Arnulph, surnamed de Brugge, progenitor to the family of Brydges, lords, and afterwards dukes of Chandos, and Philip, who^a going into Scotland, got a fair inheritance in the shire of Renfrew, and became ancestor to the earls of Montalexander in Ireland, and of Eglinton in Scotland. Also four daughters; Emma, abbess of Almayne; Maud, married to the earl of Morton; Mabel, to Hugh de Novo Castell^o; and Sybil, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, earl of Corboil in Normandy.

Hugh,
2d Earl.

But although Robert was the eldest son, yet HUGH DE MONTGOMERY succeeded his father; of whom nothing very particularly transpires, but that he was killed by an arrow in an engagement at the Isle of Anglesey, temp. Will. Rufus, a few years after his father. He had been concerned in a conspiracy against that king, but regained his favour at the cost of £.3,000, a great sum in those days. He died without issue, 12th of Will. Rufus.

Robert,
3d Earl.

ROBERT DE MONTGOMERY, sometimes called Robert of Belesme, a town of Perche, where, and in Normandy, he had great possessions, being reputed the elder brother of Hugh, and that he succeeded to his father's Norman estates, became the next earl of Arundel. But rebelling against Henry I. forfeited all his possessions in England, when retiring into Normandy, and continuing his turbulent practices there, he was seized, imprisoned, and the next year brought over to England, where he was confined at the castle of Warcham, in the county of Dorset, and starved himself to death. He was accounted the greatest,

^a Edmondson, Scotch and Irish Compendium.

richest, and most wicked man of the age he lived in. He had two wives: first, the daughter and heir of Guy earl of Ponthieu; second, the daughter of Robert Fitz Hamon, Baron of Tonci. His children, however, not inheriting any of his English honours or estates, to notice them here becomes unnecessary.

ALBINI, Earls of Arundel.

ARMS—Gules a Lion ramp. O. Armed and Langued Az.

THIS earldom upon his death falling to the crown, was next revived in WILLIAM DE ALBINI, surnamed Pincerna, who came in with the Conqueror, and was rewarded by him with the grant of many lands, amongst which was the manor of Bockingham,^b to hold by the service of being butler to the kings of England on the day of their coronation, whence their appellation of Pincerna. This William, amongst his other exploits, was famous for having with his own hand killed a fierce lion. Having cunningly interposed between Stephen and Maud the empress, he was confirmed earl of Suffex, and obtained the earldom and castle of Arundel by his marriage with Adeliza, widow of Henry I. who held the same in dower. He died temp. Henry II. leaving issue four sons; viz. William, Godfrey, nn. nn. and three daughters; viz. Alice, married to John earl of Ewe, Oliva, and Agatha.

William Al-
bini, 1st Earl
of Arundel of
his surname.

2. WILLIAM DE ALBINI, who married Maud, daughter and heir of James St. Hilary, and widow of Roger earl of Clare, was the next earl. He had a grant from the king of the earldom of Suffex: for though the title of earl was most known by Arundel, the usual place of residence, yet of Suffex he was really earl (as his father had been by the tertium denarium of the pleas of Suffex granted to him, which was the usual way anciently of investing with an earldom, being first

^b This office has been always claimed, and allowed at the respective coronations.

girt with a sword, and clothed in robes.) In the first of Richard I. he had also a confirmation from that king of the castle and honour of Arundel. He was at the siege of Damietta, in the Holy Land; and returning thence, died about the 6th of Henry III. leaving William and Hugh his successors, and also several daughters, coheirs at length to their brother Hugh; of whom Isabel married John Lord Fitzalan of Clun; Mabel, Robert de Tateshall; Nicholaa, Roger de Somery; and Cecilia, Roger de Montalt.

Vid. Tateshall.

3. WILLIAM DE ALBINI succeeded his father as earl of Arundel and Suffex; and as nothing very notable is related of him, it may be sufficient to say, he died without issue 18th of Henry III. His wife was Mabel, one of the four sisters and coheirs to Ranulph earl of Chester.^c

4. HUGH DE ALBINI, on the decease of his elder brother, was the next earl; but enjoyed not his honours long, dying in the prime of his youth, 1243, (27th Henry III.) His wife was Isabel, daughter to William earl of Warren and Surrey. But by her leaving no children, his sisters, as before observed, proved his heirs; whereupon the titles of Arundel and Suffex separated (vide Suffex); and the castle of Arundel, in the division of the inheritance, became the property of Isabel, wife of John Fitzalan, baron of Clun and Oswestry.

FITZALAN.

ARMS—G. a Lion ramp. O. Armed and Langued Az.

John Fitzalan, 1st earl of Arundel of his surname.

THE male line of the house of Albin, earls of Arundel, thus failing, the title, by virtue of the tenure of the castle of Arundel, was next enjoyed by JOHN FITZALAN, son of John Fitzalan, baron of Clun and Oswestry, by Isabel his wife, daughter of William de Albin,

^c Heylin, Camden, and others, make this William to be succeeded by another, viz, a 4th William de Albin, and he by Hugh; but the above statement is according to Dugdale, who only allows four earls of this family, and not five, as mentioned by the other authorities.

and

and sister and coher to Hugh the last earl. He was one of the rebellious barons in the reign of Henry III. but seems to have been reconciled to the king, being on his part at the battle of Lewes; where, along with him, his son prince Edward, and Richard king of the Romans, he was taken prisoner by Simon Montfort earl of Leicester, general of the army of the confederated barons. He died 52d Henry III. leaving by Maud his wife, daughter of Roese de Verdun, his successor.

JOHN FITZALAN, son of the last earl, inherited the honours of his father; but of him very little is said. He survived his father only about two years, leaving Richard, his son and heir, then five years of age, (with Henry III.) by Isabel de Mortimer his wife; John, 2d earl.

Which RICHARD, possessing the castle of Arundel, had the title thereof without any other formal creation. He was a military person, and served with Edward I. in his expeditions into Scotland; in the 30th of whose reign he died. His wife was Alice, daughter of the marquis of Salace, in Italy, by whom he had issue, a son, Edmund, and two daughters; viz. Maud, wife of Philip lord Burnell; and Margaret, wife of William Boteler of Wemme. Richard, 3d earl.

Which EDMUND, son and heir of Richard, was the fourth earl of his family. Like his father, he served in the wars against Scotland in the latter years of Edward I. and also in the time of Edward II. where he acquitted himself so well, that he had many gifts and privileges granted him by the king. He was a great stickler for the redress of certain grievances in the government, notwithstanding which he was in high favour, which was the chief occasion of his ruin. As the Queen and Roger Mortimer, who hated him extremely, took the advantage of the storm raised against the king's misgovernment; and when they had surprized the person of his majesty, seized upon this Edmund, and caused him to be beheaded at Hereford, 1326. He married Alice, daughter of William, and sister and only heir of John Plantagenet, the last earl of Warren and Surrey, by whom he had issue, two sons and two daughters, as in the table of descent. Edmund, 4th earl.

Richard,
5th earl.

RICHARD, his son and successor, being restored in parliament 4th Edward III. was earl of Warren and Surrey in right of his mother. He had also, by descent, the lordships of Bromfield, Yale, Chirkland, and Dynas Bran; and was by hereditary right chief butler of England, and steward of Scotland; which last he surrendered up to king Edward III. for a consideration. The castle of Arundel having been given, on the death of his father, to Edmond earl of Kent, the king's uncle, was, however, rendered to him again; which was afterwards confirmed in parliament the 25th of Edward III. together with the baronies of Fitzalan, Chan, and Oswestry. He was admiral of the Western Seas, justice of North Wales, governor of Carnarvon, Porchester, and Chirk Castles, and a knight of the garter. He was often in the wars of Scotland; in 14th Edward III. was in the expedition to Flanders; and the next year present at the tournament at London, which the king held (as is said), for the love of the countess of Salisbury. He was also several times in the French wars; particularly at the battle of Cressy, the siege of Vannes, and the relief of Thouars. He besides filled many high offices, and executed several important embassies, and was one of the most distinguished men in that reign. In the 28th of Edward III. it being judged in parliament, that his father had been most unjustly put to death, he was fully restored as heir to him. He died the 49th of Edward III. His first

^a By his testament, dated the 5th of December, 49th of Edward III. this earl Richard, after devising certain legacies to others of his children, gives to John, son of his son John, 500 marks; to William likewise, another son of his son John, 500 marks; to the eldest daughter of his said son John, 1,000 marks; and to Henry and Edward, younger sons of the said John, each 500 marks.

Now, Dugdale afterwards writes, that John, second son of earl Richard, married Eleanor, heiress of Henry lord Maltravers, (viz. daughter of John, and sister to the said Henry,) and had issue another John, who had likewise issue, John, his son and heir; * who, on the death of Thomas earl of Arundel, S. P. succeeded to the possession of the said castle, as next heir-male: yet in his narration on the death of this earl Thomas, he makes John, son of John, second son of earl Richard, to be the next heir-male; † although, according to his foregoing pages, he had called and stated him as grandson; which indeed is the same as Collins, in his Barones in Fee, p. 212, recites the succession, and as given in the annexed Table of Descent.

* Dug. Vol. I.
p. 318.

† Dug. Vol. I.
p. 321.

wife was Isabel, daughter to Hugh Lord Despenser, from whom he was repudiated; but had by her a daughter, Philippa, wife of Sir Richard Sergeaux, of Cornwall, knight. His second, was Eleanor, daughter of Henry earl of Lancaster, by whom he had Richard his successor; Sir John Fitzalan, who married Eleanor, daughter of John Maltravers, sister and heir to Henry lord Maltravers; Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury; and four daughters; viz. Alice, married to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent (and is likewise said to have been the wife of the famous cardinal de Beaufort before he took orders;) Eleanor died young; Joane was wife of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford; and Mary, of John lord Strange, of Blackmere.

RICHARD FITZALAN, the eldest son beforenamed, succeeded as the next earl of Arundel, Warren, and Surrey. He was a Knight of the Garter, temp. Rich. II. also admiral and captain-general of the fleet; and obtained a memorable sea victory over the Flemmings, French, and Spaniards, and destroyed the French forts at Brest. He was a great opposer of the king's favourites, especially the duke of Ireland; through whose malice he was in danger, with many other nobles, of being taken off: whereupon, with the earls of Derby and Warwick, having raised a great power, the lords met armed at Haringhay Park (now Hornsey,) near Highgate, in Middlesex, to remove those enemies to the commonwealth: but a pacification ensued, which ended in the ruin of several of those who had misguided the king. After this, however, the duke of Lancaster charging him with a designed insurrection, and the king having conceived an implacable hatred towards him for his activeness against his favourites, he was decoyed into the king's power, imprisoned, tried, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, for treason. Yet the sentence was somewhat mitigated; and he was only beheaded in Cheapside, 21st of Richard II. (1397) the king himself being a spectator, and Thomas de Mowbray, earl marshal (who had married his daughter,) the executioner, who bound up his eyes, and, as some write, the person who actually cut off his head. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter to William de Bohun, earl of

Richard,
6th earl.

Northampton, by whom he had issue, Thomas, Richard, and William, who died young, and four daughters; of whom, Elizabeth married Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk; Joanna, William Beauchamp, lord Abergavenny; Margaret, Sir Rowland Lenthal; and Alicia, John Charlton, lord Powis. His second wife was Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, and widow of John, son and heir of John de Hastings, earl of Pembroke; which John died under age.

Thomas,
7th earl.

THOMAS FITZALAN, eldest son and heir, was restored in blood, the judgment against his father being reversed the 1st of Henry IV. at whose coronation he was made a knight of the bath. He was also a knight of the garter; and 12th of Henry IV. was sent in aid of the duke of Burgundy against the duke of Orleans: in the 1st of Henry V. he was constable of Dover castle, and lord warden of the Cinque ports, and lord treasurer of England. He was a person of singular prudence, virtue, and gravity. He died 3d of Henry V, in consequence of a mortal wound received in endeavouring to prevent the French from building the castle of Gerbergh. Leaving no issue surviving by his wife Beatrix, natural daughter of John king of Portugal, his four sisters became his heirs, as to so much as belonged to the earldom of Warren and Surrey.

John,
8th earl.

Vid. Mal-
travers.

But this honour devolved upon JOHN LORD MALTRAVERS (son of John Fitzalan, who died in his father's lifetime,) grandson of Sir John Fitzalan, second brother to earl Richard, beheaded 21st Richard II. who, the 6th of Henry IV. upon the death of Eleanor Maltravers, his grandmother, was found to be her heir, and bore that title in her right. In the 3d of Henry V. he was in the wars of France; and next year had livery of the town and castle of Arundel, as cousin and heir to earl Thomas; but the title of earl was not attributed to him, as by the records is evident. He married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkley, of Beverston, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he had issue, John and William; and dying the 9th of Henry V. was succeeded by

John,
9th earl.

JOHN, his eldest son; who, in the 7th of Henry VI. was summoned to parliament as lord Maltravers, and the year following as earl of Arundel.

Arundel. In the 11th of Henry VI. he petitioned parliament for the confirmation of this title, as annexed to the honour and castle of Arundel; which was adjudged to him by virtue of the tenure only, after much opposition from John Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who, as heir to Elizabeth, one of the sisters and coheirs to earl Thomas, claimed the same under the like grounds on which he already stood possessed of the earldom of Surrey. He was often in the French wars with John, the famous earl of Shrewsbury; and for his many signal services, was created by Henry VI. duke of Touraine. But at last having his leg shattered by a cannon shot, in an engagement with the enemy, he was taken prisoner, and carried to Beavois, where he departed this life 13th of Henry VI. and was buried in the house of the friars minors there. By his wife Maud, daughter of Robert Lovel, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Guy Brian, knight, he had Humphrey, the next earl, and Amicia, married to James Butler, earl of Ormond and of Wiltshire, who died, temp. Edward IV. without issue.

HUMPHREY on the death of his father, was only six years old, and died in his minority, 16th Henry VI. and in him ended the dukedom of Touraine. Humphrey,
10th earl.

But the earldom of Arundel devolved upon his uncle **WILLIAM**, who, upon the death of his said nephew Humphrey without issue, became his heir; and was the next earl of Arundel, and a knight of the garter. In 23d of Henry VI. he had a dispute with the earl of Devonshire for precedence, raised upon the act of parliament 2d Henry VI. wherein it was expressed, that John earl of Arundel should have place and precedence as earl of Arundel, but no mention was made of his heirs: but, 27th Henry VI. it was decided in his favour, both with respect to himself, and to his heirs male for ever, in regard of the possession of the castle of Arundel. He filled many high offices in the state during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. and died the 3d of Henry VII. His wife was Joan, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury; by whom he had Thomas, William, George, and John, and a daughter, Mary; William,
11th earl.

Which

Thomas,
12th earl.

Which THOMAS, eldest son and heir of earl William, was summoned to parliament in his father's lifetime, as lord Maltravers, and on his death, succeeded as earl of Arundel. He was a knight of the garter, and was one of the nobles sent into Flanders in aid of the emperor Maximilian against the French. He married Margaret, daughter of Richard Woodville, earl Rivers; and died the 16th of Henry VIII. His issue were two sons, William and Edward; and two daughters, namely, Margaret, wife of John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln; and Joan, of George Nevil, lord Abergavenny.

William,
13th earl.

WILLIAM, the next earl, was also a knight of the garter, and one of the subscribers to that menacing letter sent to the pope, concerning the king's divorce from queen Catherine. 33d Henry VIII. He was obliged to exchange many of his lands for manors in the county of Sussex, that belonged to several religious houses: a piece of policy which Cromwell, the chancellor, advised the king to practise, in order to prevent their return to their ancient owners. He died 35th Henry VIII. 1548. He had two wives: first, Anne, sister to Henry earl of Northumberland; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Willoughby, lord Broke, by whom he had two daughters, Margaret and Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and by the former, two daughters, Anne and Catherine, who died single; as also a son, Henry, his successor.

Henry,
14th earl.

Which HENRY, only son and heir of William, was the last earl of this noble family in the male line. He had been summoned to parliament, as lord Maltravers, in his father's lifetime—the 36th of Henry VIII. he was field marshal of the king's army at Boulogne; he was also appointed one of the assistants to the king's executors. Upon the fall of the duke of Somerset, the protector, and uncle to Edward VI. he was by the contrivances of Dudley earl of Warwick, who in vain strove to bring him to his party, removed from the council on frivolous pretences, and was fined £.12,000; and the next year was committed to the Tower, under the specious representation of being one of the lords concerned in the conspiracy at Page House. On the death of king

king Edward, he was a principal supporter of Mary's party; and marching to Cambridge with the lord Paget and others, he arrested Dudley (then duke of Northumberland,) in arms on behalf of lady Jane Grey, and committed him to close custody; for this and other great services, he was made constable, for the day, at the coronation of queen Elizabeth. He was also president of the council to both Mary and Elizabeth: but in the 3d of Elizabeth, being disappointed of the hopes he had conceived of marrying the queen, and his fortune being much deteriorated in that fruitless pursuit, he grew into discontent; and to wear off the thoughts of his amour, procured leave to travel: during this period he served in the wars against the Turks. In the 11th of Elizabeth, returning into England, he was one of the commissioners to examine into the murder of lord Darnley, husband to Mary queen of Scotland. But not being inclinable to judge the queen guilty, and favouring the duke of Norfolk's marriage with her, he suffered imprisonment 14th of Elizabeth, and 22d of the same reign died. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Sir John Arundel, of Lanherne, in Com. Cornw. he had no issue; but Walpole, in his account of Noble Authors, calls her daughter of Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour; and names her as the authoress of several little translations from the Greek and Latin; adding, that learning had taken a considerable flight since the days of Edward IV. Sir Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary, that Jane Shore could read and write. However, he had by Catherine (daughter of Thomas Grey marquis of Dorset,) his first wife, a son, Hensy, who died in his life-time, and two daughters. Jane, the eldest, married John, lord Lumley, by whom she had Charles, Thomas, and Mary, who died infants; and Mary, the youngest, was the wife of Thomas Howard duke of Norfolk, whose son, Philip, in her right, came to enjoy the castle of Arundel, and all other honours of the family; from him they have descended to the present duke of

* On this occasion he is said to have been the first person who rode in a coach in England: as my Lord Grey of Wilton was the first who brought a coach hither. Lloyd's State Worthies.

Norfolk, who has lately repaired and beautified that most ancient and famous fabric, the continued residence and possession of his ancestors from the time of Henry II. Thus, at length, were concentrated the some time divided dignities of the Fitzalan family, which, with divers lands, tenements, and hereditaments, are annexed to the title, name, and dignity, of earl of Arundel, by special act of parliament anno 3d Charles I. The said Joanna lady Lumley, and Mary duchess of Norfolk, are noticed by Walpole in his list of Noble Authors, as having made several translations from the Latin and Greek authors, dedicated to their father; the manuscripts of most of which pieces he states to be in the king's library.

But, before we proceed entirely to dismiss our account of this noble family of the ancient earls of Arundel, there remains one of them particularly to be noticed, viz. Thomas (called Arundel,) a younger brother to Richard earl of Arundel, beheaded temp. Richard II.

This Thomas Arundel (as before observed,) was archbishop of Canterbury, but previously thereto he had been bishop of Ely, translated from thence to the see of York, and afterwards to that of Canterbury, being the first instance of the translation of an archbishop of York to the archbishoprick of Canterbury. Having been impeached, and banished the kingdom, for being concerned in his brother's treason, he retired into France; but returned again into England with Henry duke of Lancaster, afterwards king Henry IV. whom he chiefly instigated by his advice to depose king Richard II. For it seems the duke of Lancaster had been also banished by king Richard, and was in France, when the nobility and others, tired with the oppressions of Richard, solicited the duke to take the crown.*

This their request they drew up in a letter, and sent over by faithful messengers to the archbishop, who was then in Brittany, desiring him to be their advocate on this occasion with the duke. Arundel, being a fellow-sufferer, gladly accepted the office; and went with the mes-

* Biographical Dictionary, Life of Archbishop Arundel.

sengers to the duke at Paris, where they delivered the letters from the nobles and commons of England, and the archbishop seconded them with the best arguments he could invent. He represented the miserable state of the English nation; that it was utterly ruined by the mismanagement of public affairs: in which, though the king himself was not actually concerned, yet so long as he trusted, employed, and supported unfit ministers, he could not be thought fit to govern. That it was far more intolerable to be slaves to ignoble persons than to the king; and therefore so long as the king continued to maintain the pride and tyranny of such persons over his subjects, it could be no crime to depose him. That the present disordered state of the nation was such, that nothing but immediate help could preserve it: for the ancient courage of the English was sunk into effeminacy; the men of bravery and conduct put to death or banished; the nobility contemned or slighted; the gentry abused; and the commons oppressed with heavy taxes, not to support the government, but the pride and avarice of their fellow subjects; the archbishop added, that the nation placed all their hopes on him (the duke), and expected the redress of their grievances only at his hands, both on account of his personal courage and achievements, and the near relation he stood in to the crown. The Duke did not immediately close with this inviting offer, but objected to the unlawfulness of the design: to which Arundel replied, "Examples of casting a king out of his state are not rare (as you affirm), nor long since put in practice, nor far hence to be fetched. The kings of Denmark and Sweden, are often banished by their subjects, oftentimes imprisoned, and put to their fines; the princes of Germany, about one hundred years ago, deposed Adolphus the emperor, and are now in hand to depose their emperor Wenceslaus; the ancient Britons chased away their king Caractacus, for the lewdness of his life, and cruelty of his rule, in the time of the Saxon heptarchy; Benredus, king of Mercia, for his pride and stoutness towards his people, was deposed by them; likewise Aleredus and Ethelburtus, kings of Northumberland, were, for their disorders, expelled by their subjects. Since the Norman

Life and
Reign of
Richard II.
Comp. Hist.
of England,
vol. i. p. 282.

conquest, the lords endeavoured to expel Henry III. but were not able; yet they were able to depose Edward II. and to constitute his young son, Edward, in his stead. These are not all, and yet enough to clear this action of rareness in other countries, and of novelty in ours." The result of this advice is well known: the duke of Lancaster obtained the throne, and the unfortunate Richard, after a solemn resignation of his crown, lost his life by the hands of assassins.

This archbishop thus recovered his See; and certainly was a man of great eminency in his time. He was a great persecutor of the Wickliffites, and exercised great severities against them; particularly Sir John Oldcastle, commonly called Lord Cobham: at length death put an end to the life of a perfidious subject, and a religious persecutor, the 20th February, 1413. He was buried in the cathedral church of Canterbury, under a monument erected by him in his lifetime.

AUBERVILL.

ARMS—Ar. two Bars, and in Chief an Escutcheon G.

At the general survey, Roger de Aubervill, or Othbervil, held eighteen lordships in Essex and Suffolk; at which time likewise, one William possessed the manor of Barley in Hertfordshire. Hugh, his son, succeeded him in it, and dying temp. king Stephen, left William, his son, a minor: which William married afterwards Maud, the eldest daughter of Ranulph Glanvill, chief justice of England; and had issue, Hugh, whose son, William, left a daughter, Joan, married to Nicholas de Criol, with whom the barony expired, temp. K. John. (Vid. Criol.)

* Salmon's Herts.

BAALUM, OR BOLUM.

Arms—S. an Escutcheon within an Orle of Martlets Az.

THIS barony consisted of the lordship of Balum, with its members, in the county of Northumberland, held by Gilbert de Baalum, temp. Henry II. whose son Walter left a daughter and heir, called Alice.

BALIOL.

Arms—G. an Orle Ar.

IN the time of William Rufus, Guy de Baliol had the barony of Biwell, in Northumberland, whose son, Bernard, being a person most expert in arms, shared in the honour of that glorious victory obtained over the Scots at Northallerton; and adhering to king Stephen against the empress Maud, was taken prisoner with him at the battle of Lincoln. He bestowed on the abbey of St. Mary's, at York, and on the monks of Riebault, certain lands for the health of his soul, and that of Agnes de Pincheni, his wife.

To him succeeded Eustace de Bailiol, who gave £.100 for licence to marry the widow of Robert Fitz-Piers. His son was Hugh de Baliol, who was certified to hold the barony of Biwell of the king, as his ancestors had done from the time of William Rufus. Upon levying the scutage of Wales, the 13th of John, he answered for thirty knights fees.

About this time, says Dugdale, was Henry, brother, as he supposes, to this Hugh de Baliol, which Henry married Lora, one of the coheirs to Christian, wife of William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, and heirs

to the barony of Valoines, and the 30th of Henry III. departed this life; whereupon the lady Lauretta (so styled in the record), his widow, doing her homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, which he had holden in the counties of Essex, Herts, and Norfolk.

Vid. Levin-
ton and Mor-
vill.

Brother to this Henry (continues Dugdale), was probably Eustace de Baliol, who married Hawyse, daughter and heir to Ralph de Levynnton, a baron in Northumberland, as also daughter and heir to Ada, the widow of William de Furnival. The 45th of Henry III. this Eustace was sheriff of Cumberland; and after the decease of the said Hawyse, is said to have married Agnes, second daughter of Joane de Percy, which Joane was one of the daughters and coheirs to William de Briwere.

Vid. Briwere.

But to return to Hugh Baliol, of whom we have before spoken. He was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who married Dervorguil, one of the three daughters and heirs to Alan of Galway, by Margaret, the eldest sister of John Scôt, the last earl of Chester, and one of the heirs to David earl of Huntingdon.

Vid. the earls
of Hunting-
don.

He was sheriff of Cumberland from the 33d to the 39th of Henry III. inclusive; and also governor of the castle of Carlisle. The 48th of Henry III. he adhered to the king against the rebellious barons; and was taken prisoner with him at the fatal battle of Lewes. Yet, as it seems, he made his escape, and joined with other loyal barons in raising forces for the king's redemption; after when, viz. the 53d of Henry III. he died, leaving Hugh, his son and heir, then twenty-eight years of age.

Which Hugh married Anne, daughter of William Valence, earl of Pembroke, and died the year following, viz. the 56th of Henry III. without issue, leaving Alexander, his brother and heir; who died the 7th of Edward I. and was succeeded by John de Baliol, who married Isabel, daughter of John de Warren, earl of Surrey; and the 19th of Edward I. was one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland: which, by the joint consent of all others, was referred to the decision of Edward I. then king of England, who adjudged the right to belong

belong to this John; who thereupon was acknowledged king of Scotland, in which royal dignity the English Barony and honour became involved.

BALUN, OR BAALUN.

* ARMS—Ar. three Bars danced G.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, Dru de Balladon, or Balon, had issue three sons; viz. Hameline, Wyonoc, and Winebald: also three daughters; Emme, Lucia, and Beatrix. Hameline came over into England with the Conqueror, and was the first lord of the territory of Over-went, in Wales; where he built the castle of Bergavenny,* and died without issue the 3d of William Rufus. Of Wyonoc, the second son, no further mention is made; but Wynebald, the third son, was father of Roger, of whom Dugdale recites no more than his name.^d

* Vid. Aber-gavenny.

Of the same family he, however, supposes was John de Baalun, in the time of Henry III. who married Auda, sister and heir to William Painell, and was at first one of the barons in arms against king Henry III. but made his peace prior to the battle of Evesham, which so entirely annihilated their power; after when, no account is further given of him.

^d In the Magna Britannia of the county of Gloucester, p. 776, it is stated, that Winebold de Balon, son of Dru, or Drago de Balon, or Baladon, obtained the manor of Eastington or Easington, in that county, and gave the tithes to the monks of Bermondsey, in Surrey, and a mill in Framelode to the abbey of Gloucester. His posterity enjoyed this manor for above 200 years, till, for want of male issue, it passed by marriage of the heiresses to the Audleys earls of Gloucester and earls of Stafford. In which last family it continued to the 13th of Elizabeth, when it was sold to one Edward Stephens.

B A S S E T

OF COLSTON,
OF HEDDINGTON,
OF WYCOMBE,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ } \end{array} \right\} \text{ARMS} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pale of Six O. and G.} \\ \text{O. three Bars undée G.} \\ \text{Barry of Six Ar. and Az. undée.} \end{array} \right.$

OF this name were anciently several families; whereof the first mentioned is Osmund, a Norman; the next William, some time abbot of St. Benedicts, at Holme, in Suffolk; and after him

Ralph, whom some make the son of Thirstine Bassett, who came in with the Conqueror. Of this Ralph, Ordericus Vitalis writes, that he was raised by king Henry I. from a very low condition, and had conferred upon him a very ample estate, and was exalted above the earls and other great men. He was moreover constituted justice of England, with an authority so great that he sat in what court he pleased. He was lord of Colston (afterwards called Colston Bassett), and had issue four sons; viz. Thirstine, Thomas, Richard, and Nicholas: whereof

Dug. Ancient
Usage of
Arms.

Thirstine succeeded him in Colston, whose son, Richard, was father of another Thirstine, who, temp. K. John, held six knights fees of the honour of Wallingford, and died without issue.

Thomas was ancestor of the Heddington line.

Richard was progenitor of the Bassets of Weldon, Drayton, and Sapcoate. And,

Nicholas opposing king Stephen, was thereby totally overthrown.

BASSET OF HEDDINGTON.

THOMAS, second son of Ralph, the chief justice, was of Compton, in com. Oxon, and had issue, Gilbert Bassett, who, the 14th Henry II. held

* He is said to have devised the law of Francke Pledge, and other excellent laws.

seven knights fees of the honour of Wallingford; and was succeeded by Thomas Basset, which Thomas, for his special services to Henry II. had the lordship of Hedendon, in Oxfordshire, with the hundred of Botendon, given him in fee farm, for the rent of twenty pounds *per annum*, to the king's exchequer. In the 21st of Henry II. he was one of the king's justices in his court of judicature; and the 25th of Henry II. a justice itinerant for several counties. He married Alice, the daughter of — Dunstanville, and had issue three sons; Gilbert, Thomas, and Alan, and also a daughter, wife of Albert de Grelle. Of these, Gilbert, the eldest, was founder of the priory at Bisseter, in com. Oxon; and, the 1st of Richard I. was one of the barons who attended at that king's coronation. The 2d of John, he was sheriff of Oxfordshire, and present with many other barons at Lincoln, when William, king of Scotland, did homage to king John for that kingdom. His wife was Egeline, daughter of — Courtney, by whom, on his decease, the 7th of John, he left issue ~~one~~ only daughter, his heir, viz. Eustachia, wife of Richard de Camvil; but then a widow, having been married before to Thomas de Verdon.

BASSET OF COLINTON.

NEXT brother to Gilbert Basset last named, was Thomas, who had the manors of Colinton and Witeford given him by Richard I.; and, the 5th of John, another grant of the manor of Hedendon, in com. Oxon, in fee farm, the same as had been before holden by his father Thomas. He seems to have been a most obsequious adherent to king John, whom he attended at Runnimeade; as also to Henry III. being one of his commanders at the battle of Lincoln. But the 4th of Henry III. he died, leaving three daughters, his heirs; viz. Philippa, wife, first of Henry earl of Warwick, and after of Richard Siward; Joane, of Reginald Valletourt; and Alice, of John Biset.

BASSINGBOURN.

BASSET OF WYCOMBE.

ALAN, youngest brother to Gilbert and Thomas Bassett beforenamed, of Hedendon, was the founder of this line; to whom, from his being firm to him, king John was very bountiful, and bestowed on him several manors, amongst which was that of Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham. He died the 17th Henry III. leaving issue, Gilbert, his successor, and two younger sons, Waryne and Philip. Which Gilbert married Isabel, daughter of William de Ferrers; and died by a fall from his horse the 25th of Henry III. Nor did his son and heir (his only child) long survive him. Wherefore the inheritance came to Fulke Bassett, Dean of York, his brother; who being a clergyman, it at length devolved to Philip his next brother; who stoutly adhered to king Henry III. and was the last man who quitted the field at the fatal battle of Lewes, where the said king was taken prisoner by his rebel barons. He died the 56th Henry III. leaving Aliva, his only daughter and heir, then wife of Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and widow of Hugh Despenser, slain at the battle of Evesham.

BASSINGBOURN.

ARMS—Gyrony of eight O. and Az.

TEMP. Henry II. Warine de Bassingburne was sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdonshires; whose successor, John de Bassingbourne, was reputed one of the evil counsellors to king John, to whom he stood firm upon that great contest between him and his barons. The 8th Henry III. he paid 100 marks for the wardship of the sons of Guy de Dive, the eldest of whom had married his daughter.

Cotemporary with whom was Nicholas de Bassingburne, succeeded
by

by Warine, who, for his fidelity to Henry III. obtained several grants and favours from that king; whose successor was Humphrey de Bassingbourne, who, having been in arms against Henry III. by means of the beforementioned Warine, obtained his pardon. All that is further said of this family is, that Margaret, daughter of Giles de Bassingbourne, wife of Walter, the son of Robert de Colvil, had the Castle of Beningfield, by virtue of an entail made by fine, levied by Sir Humphrey de Bassingbourne to himself, for life, remainder to the said Walter, and to Margaret, and their issue. (Vid. Colwill.)

Of this name was a family who held the manor of Woodhall, in the county of Hertford, whose male line continued till the time of Philip and Mary, when John de Bassingbourne, the last thereof, left only two daughters, his heirs, viz. Audrey, married to Thomas Gaudy, serjeant at law; and the other to Michael, son to Sir Nicholas Hare, of Brusiard, in Suffolk, master of the Rolls, and clerk of the Pells.

BAYEAUX.

ARMS—Paly of Six O. and G. on a Chief of the second three Eschallop shells of the first.

RANULPH DE BAYEAUX, in the time of Henry I. had great possessions in Lincolnshire. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Alan de Lincoln, by whom he had four sons; viz. Hugh, Alan, William, and Robert; which Hugh was his successor, and had issue, John, his son and heir, on whose decease, circ. 33d Henry III. Stephen de Bayeaux, his brother, was his next heir male. But the said John had issue, two daughters, his heirs; the marriage of one of which was granted by the king to Elias de Rabaine, under colour of which grant, this Elias is said to have carried the other daughter beyond the sea.

BAYNARD.

ARMS—S. a Fefs between two Chevrons O.

AT the time of the Conqueror's survey, Ralph Baynard possessed many lordships in England; whose grandson, William, siding with the earl of Maine and others, against king Henry I. lost this barony, the head whereof, from him, was called Baynard's¹ Castle, situate in Thames Street, in the city of London, which was given by the king to Robert, a younger son to Richard Fitz-Gilbert, progenitor of the ancient earls of Clare; from which Robert, the noble family of Fitz-Walter descended.

Vid.
Fitzwalter.

BEAUCHAMP OF BEDFORD.

ARMS—Quarterly O. and G. a Bend of the second.

HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP came into England with the Conqueror, by whose gift he had forty-three lordships, the greatest part in Bedfordshire:² this Hugh had three sons; Simon, Pain, and Milo. Simon is said to have died without issue, and Pain, his brother, succeeded him;

¹ By virtue of this he was hereditary standard bearer of London. But by some it is asserted, this office was as constable of the castle of London, which Baynard's castle was then called.

² The barony of Bedford, of which the castle was the head, is said to have been holden by the service of performing the office of almoner to the kings of England on the day of their coronation; and to have certain fees, viz. the silver basin, or alms³ dish, and the distributing all the silver therein, with the fine linen towel, and the distribution of all the cloth spread on the ground on which their majesties walk; with a tun of wine, &c. At the coronation of James II. there was only allowed the silver alms dish, with the distribution of the cloth on which the king walked.

who

who married Rohais, daughter of Alberic de Vere, justice of England, temp. Henry I.

Simon, his son, was his successor, who had divers sons, which held the castle of Bedford against king Stephen, because they heard the king had given their sister in marriage, (with the whole barony of Bedford,) unto Hugh (furnamed pauper,) brother to the earl of Leicester. He died 9th John, when

William, his son, was his successor, who was amongst the rebellious barons against king John, as also Henry III. as is manifest, from his being taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, the 1st of Henry III. He however, afterwards submitted to obedience, and was received into favour; and having obtained an honourable fame for many great exploits, as well as for acts of munificence to divers religious houses, died the 44th Henry III. To whom succeeded Simon, his son and heir (as presumed,) who died soon after, viz. 47th Henry III. leaving issue one sole daughter and heir, Joane; whose wardship was granted by the king to Thomas earl of Flanders. But he had a brother, William, who survived him only a short time, when another brother, John, became the next baron; who, the 49th of Henry III. had livery of this inheritance; but taking part with the rebellious barons, was slain at the battle of Evesham, whereupon the king gave all his lands to prince Edward, his eldest son; yet soon after, by the decree of Kenelworth, there being a special composition made for those forfeitures, Maud de Moubray, wife to Roger de Moubray, Beatrix, the wife of Thomas Fitz-Otes, Joane, Ida, and Isabel, daughters of Ela, wife of Baldwin Wake, cousins and heirs to Joane de Beauchamp, daughters of Simon before-mentioned, (which Maud, Ela, and Beatrix, were sisters to the said Simon, William, and John) had livery of that inheritance. After this viz. 6th Edward I. Amicia, the widow of the last mentioned William de Beauchamp, being dead, partition was made of those lands which she held in dower, betwixt Roger, son of Roger de Moubray and Maud Beauchamp beforementioned; John de Steingrave and Ida his wife; John de Orreby and Elizabeth his wife; Michael Picot and

Joane his wife; William de Munchensi, of Edwardeston, and Beatrix his wife, next heirs of the said William de Beauchamp, who died the 44th of Henry III.

Some of the descendants of these coheirs continued for many generations to possess either entirely or in portions, manors which had been parcel of this barony.

The barons of Bedford having been anciently lord almoners to the kings of England on the day of their coronation, Thomas de Moubray, as one of their coheirs, by the marriage of his ancestor with Maud de Beauchamp and John lord Latimer, as inheriting a part of the barony which had passed in marriage with Maud, daughter of Beatrix de Beauchamp, to the Botetourts, claimed this office, with its perquisites, at the coronation of king Henry IV. The claim of lord Latimer was allowed, and Sir Thomas Grey was appointed to represent Thomas de Moubray, whose lands were then in the king's hands.

Vid. Neville
lord Latimer.

At the coronation of James II. the earl of Exeter, descended from the Latimers, by marriage with Lucy, one of the four daughters and coheiresses of John Neville, the last Lord Latimer, Sir George Blundell, descended from Ela de Beauchamp, through the Picotts (or Pigotts,) and Gascoignes, and Thomas Snag, esquire, who possessed some other lands, parcel of the barony (by purchase, as presumed,) claimed the office of almoner, which was adjudged for that time to the earl of Exeter.^b

The only known descendants in lineal succession from the three daughters of William de Beauchamp, baron of Bedford, are from Maud, the eldest daughter, through the coheiresses of Moubray, the duke of Norfolk, the earls of Suffolk, Carlisle, and Effingham, the lords Stourton, Petre, and the earl of Berkeley; the earl of Peterborough, the duke of Leeds, Sir William Wake, baronet, Sir John Reade, baronet, the earl of Guildford, and Sir Richard Bedingfield, baronet, all descended from Ela, the second daughter of William de Beau-

^b Sandford's History of the Coronation of James II.

champ, through the Pateshulls; and the duke of Beaufort, the earl of Leicester, the duke of Marlborough, and Thomas Clifford, esquire, descended (through the Boutetourts,) from Beatrix, third daughter of the said William Beauchamp.*

BEAUCHAMP OF EATON.

ARMS—G. a fess O.

MILO DE BEAUCHAMP, a younger son of Hugh de Beauchamp who came in with the Conqueror, was one of those who held out the castle of Bedford against king Stephen. It being then a very strong fort, environed with a mighty rampire of earth, and an high wall, within which was an impregnable tower; so that the king, unable to take it by assault, after a long siege, at length obtained it by surrender. Milo and his soldiers marching out upon honourable terms. But further of this Milo, it is only said, that with the consent of Pagan de Beauchamp, his heir, he gave the mill at Bedford unto the monks at Bermondsey, in Southwark, the 27th Henry II.

To whom succeeded Hugh de Beauchamp, son of Oliver, founder of the priory of Bismede, near his park at Eaton: which Hugh, the 32d of Henry II. being at Jerusalem on a pilgrimage, was the next year slain in the Holy Land, in that battle where Guy king of Jerusalem was taken prisoner. His successor was

Roger, his brother, who, being in the king's army at Newark, the 2d of Henry III. died soon after; for the 6th of Henry III. John, son of William de Beauchamp, his nephew and heir, doing his homage, had livery of the manors of Eaton and Sandun, which had descended to him: to which John succeeded

William de Beauchamp, who, the 42d of Henry III. had summons

* Lysons's History of Bedfordshire, p. 47.

* Ibid.

to be at Chester, well furnished with horse and arms, to oppose the hostile incursions of the Welsh. His successor was Ralph, who, the roth of Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Wales; and died on the Tuesday preceding the feast of All Saints, the 21st of Edward I. being then seised of the manor of Eaton, holden of the king in capite by barony, performing the service of one knight in the king's army, leaving Roger, his son and heir, then twenty-one years old; who, the ensuing year, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; with whom Dugdale concludes his unconnected account of this family, by reason, as he says, they were not of the degree of barons.

BEAUCHAMP OF ELMLEY.

(Vid. Beauchamp earl of Warwick.)

BEAUCHAMP OF ALCESTER AND POWICK.

ARMS—G. a Fess between Six Martlets O.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, second son of William Beauchamp of Elmley, by his wife, sister and heir to William Mauduit, earl of Warwick, having purchased the moiety of the manor of Alcester, in com. Warw. made it his chief residence, the other being at Powick, in the county of Worcester. He was a very eminent man in the reign of Henry III. in whose fifty-third year he signed himself with the cross for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He married Alice de Tony, and dying 31st Edward I. left issue, Walter, William, and Giles; of which sons, Walter settled the manor of Alcester on his brother.

Giles; who the 15th of Edward II. was sheriff of Carnarvonshire,
and

and governor of Beaumaris castle; and by Catharine, his wife, left issue,

John, his successor, who, the 36th of Edward III. founded a chantry in the parish church at Alcester.

His sons were, William and Walter: whereof William was lord of Alcester and Powick, and Walter was ancestor to the Beauchamps of St Amand. (Vid Beauchamp of Powick and St Amand.)

BEAUCHAMP OF ESSEX.

Arms—G. a Fess between Six Martlets O. with proper difference.

Of the line of Beauchamp of Elmley, it is very probable (according to Collins and Dugdale,) was Stephen de Beauchamp, who joined with William Beauchamp of Elmley, temp. Henry II. in the gift of Osmaufore, to the monks of Bordfley. His chief feat, continue they, as presumed, was in Essex: for, the 15th Henry II. he executed the office of sheriff of that county, and of Hertfordshire. The 2d of Richard I. there is mention of another Stephen, then in ward to the bishop of Ely, son of the former; who dying issueless, his four sisters became his heirs: viz. Ifold, wife of Richard de Suburie; Maud, of William de Wastail; Alice, of Ralph de Ardern; and Idonea, of Henry de Alneto or Dauney.

BELET.

Arms—Az. on a Chief G. three Cinquefoils of the Field.

In Domesday Book, William Belet, one of the king's thains, held Frome-Belet, in the county of Dorset, of the king, as also several other

other manors and lands in the same county, of him in capite per baroniam. In the 5th Stephen, Hervey Belet possessed lands in Northamptonshire; and in the time of John, a Robert Belet was sheriff of the counties of Somerset and Dorset: to which Robert succeeded Michael, who left issue an only daughter and heir, for whose wardship Wimund de Ralegh gave 100 marks the 3d Henry III. Contemporary with Robert was Hervey Belet, who had issue two sons, John and Michael; which John married Alice, daughter of Fulk D'oiri, and died without issue; to whom succeeded Michael, his brother before-named, who was lord of Wrokeston, in com. Oxon. and married Emme, daughter and coheir of John de Keynes. He had two sons, Hervey and Michael; which Hervey died without issue, and Michael, his brother became his heir; who, the 8th king John, gave £. 100 fine, to enjoy the office of butler to the king as his right; which office, at the solemn coronation of king Henry III. he exercised. He founded a priory at Wrokeston, for canons regular of St. Augustine; and to pray for the souls of king Richard I. and king John; as also for the health of his own soul, and those of Michael his father, and Emme his mother; John, William, Bogo, Robert, Adam, Hervey, and Eustace, his brothers; and of Emme, Annora, and Rose, his sisters.

B E R N E R S.

Arms—Quarterly O. and Vert.

In the time of the Conqueror, Hugh de Berners possessed Evreſdon, in the county of Cambridge: the 6th of Richard I. Robert de Berners gave a fine of 200 marks for obtaining the king's favour, and restitution of his lands. After him occurs Ralph de Berners, who took part with the rebel barons against Henry III. and died 25th Edward I. leaving Edmund, his son and heir. From whom descended Sir James de Berners, knight, a strong favourite of king Richard II. who, when the

the great lords were prevalent, was arrested, and committed to prison, condemned by the parliament, and beheaded as a traitor:

His successor, RICHARD, his son, was restored in blood by act of parliament. He resided at West Horsley, in the county of Surrey; and had the reputation of a baron, but nothing of his creation, or writ of summons to parliament doth appear. By Philippa, his wife, daughter of Edward Dalyngruge, he left issue, Margery, his only daughter and heir; married, first to John Feriby, comptroller to king Henry VI. by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, to Sir John Bouchier, fourth son to William earl of Ewe, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, youngest son to king Edward III. (Vid. Bouchier lord Berners.) From this family are descended the Berners of Writtle, and of Finchinfield, in the county of Essex.

BERTRAM OF MITFORD.

ARMS—Az. an Escutcheon O.

IN the time of Henry I. William Bertram, by consent of Hawyse his wife, also of Roger, Guy, William, and Richard, his sons, founded the priory of Brinkburne, in Northumberland. To which William, succeeded Roger, his son; and to him William, his son, who died circ. 7th John. He married Alice, sister of Robert de Umfrevill; and was succeeded by Roger, his son, who, the 17th of John, adhered to the rebel barons, then in arms; but afterwards made his peace, and had restitution of his castle of Mitford, and lands, which had been seized before for his treason, and grew into great favour with Henry III. in whose twenty-sixth year he died, leaving another Roger, his son and heir, who, the 48th of Henry III. was in arms against the king at Northampton, and was there taken prisoner. To him succeeded another Roger; who dying the 5th of Edward II. left an only daughter,

ter, Agnes, who dying S. P. the issue of his four sisters became his heirs; viz. William, son of William, son of Thomas Fitz-Williams, of Sprotboro' in com. Ebor; who married Agnes the eldest; Philip, son of Norman Darcy, son of — Darcy, and Isabel his wife, the second sister; Elias de Penulbury, the son of Christian de Ros, the third sister: and Gilbert de Aton, son of Isabel, daughter of Ada de Vere, the fourth sister.

BERTRAM OF BOTHALL.

ARMS—O. an Orle Az.

IN the time of Henry II. Richard Bertram certified his knights' fees to be three in number; by which service Robert, his son, held the barony of Bothall of the king, in capite. From hence descended Robert, baron of Bothall, who, in the time of Edward III. was sheriff of Northumberland, and governor of Newcastle; and was one of the principal northern Barons that engaged the Scots at Durham, where he personally took William Douglas prisoner. He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheirs of Constance, the wife of William Felton; and at his decease left issue, an only daughter, Helen, who became the wife of Sir Robert Ogle, knight. (Vid. Ogle.)

BIDUN.

ARMS—Chequée Ar. and G. on a Fess Az. three round Buckles O.

HALENADE DE BIDUN, and John de Bidun his son, are mentioned amongst the Barons in the time of Henry I. but little else than their bare names. Amy, daughter of Halenade de Bidun, married Gerard
de

de Limesly. (Vid. Limesly.) The names of the other daughters and coheirs to their brother John, who died without issue, are not mentioned, by reason the jurors did not know them, upon the inquisition after his death being taken.

B I R K I N.

ARMS—Ar. a Fess Az. in chief a File of three Points. G.

IN the 8th Henry III. John, son to Adam Fitz-Peter de Birkin, as son and heir to Maud de Cauz, had livery of the lands of his inheritance, and office of warden of the forests of Nottingham and Derby, and died the 11th of the same reign. Thomas, his son and successor, did not long survive, dying the 15th Henry III. leaving Isabel, his sister and heir, then married to Robert de Everingham; from whence the Everinghams of Birkin and Lexinton descended. (Vide Everingham.)

B I S E T.

ARMS—Az. Ten Bezants.

MANSEB BISET was sewer to Henry II. and founded an hospital at Maiden Bradley, in com. Wilts, for leproous women and secular priests; to which he gave that lordship, with the churches of Kidderminster and Rokeburne. To whom succeeded

Henry, his son and heir, who gave to the canons of Nutley, in Berkshire, the church of Bradley, for the health of the souls of Manser his father, Alice his mother, and Ifoud his wife. But it seems he died issueless; as another

HENRY, his nephew, became his heir; who, the 1st of John, gave 5000 marks for livery of the lordship of Kidderminster and Sandhurst, co. Wigorn: whose successor was

JOHN BISET, brother and heir of William Biset, who paid £.100 for his relief, had livery of his lands; and being chief forester of England, was in that great tournament holden at Northampton, 25th Henry III. 1241. After which, ere long, he died, leaving issue, three daughters, his heirs: viz. Margaret, wife of Richard de Rivers; Ela, and Isabel; and Alice his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon, surviving.

B L O U N T.

ARMS—Barry Nebulce of Six O. and S.

THIS ancient family is said to have its rise from the Blondi or Biondi, in Italy, whose historians derive them from the Roman Flavii.

BLOUND, lord of Guisnes, in France, had three sons, who came into England with the Conqueror. One returned into France again; the other two, Sir Robert and Sir William, remained. Sir Robert at the time of the General Survey, possessed several lordships in the county of Suffolk, of which Ixworth, or Ikesworth, was the chief of his barony. Sir William had several lordships in Lincolnshire: but Sir Robert was father of Gilbert, who, by Alice de Colkirke, his wife, had issue, William baron of Ixworth, who, by Sarah de Montchenis, his wife, was father of another Gilbert (by some called Hubert,) who, by Agnes de Lisle, had two sons, William and Stephen. William the eldest, married Cicely de Vere, and had issue another William, and two daughters; which William being amongst the rebel barons, temp. Henry III. and standard-bearer in their army, under Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, was slain with him at the battle of Lewes, leaving

leaving his two sisters; viz. Agnes, Wife of Sir William de Criketot; and Rohese, of Robert de Valoines, (vid. Criketot, and also Valoines,) his heirs, who shared the inheritance.

Here ended the barony of Ixworth. But from Stephen before-mentioned, second son of Gilbert, (or Hubert) Le Blound, who married Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Le Blound, of Saxlingham, in Suffolk, the fourth in a direct line from William, brother to the first Sir Robert, are descended (the families being united) all the Blounts in England; of whom were the Blounts lord Montjoy and earl of Devon; and the baronets family of Sodington, in com. Worcester, so created October 5th, 1642. (Vid. Blount earl of Devonshire.)

BOCLAND.

ARMS—Ar. an Eagle displayed S. armed and beaked O.

HUGH DE BOCLAND, sheriff of Berkshire in the time of Henry II. accounted two knights' fees and an half for his barony. His successor, William, left only issue Joane, his daughter and heir, according to Collins and Dugdale. But Salmon, in his History of Hertfordshire,* Salm. Herts, p. 304. says three: viz. Maud, wife of William Kaamorden; Hawyse, of John de Bovil; and Joane, of Robert de Ferrariis.† To which Kaamorden, by Maud his wife, the manor of Buckland, in com. Herts, was acquired, with the advowson of the church.

* P. 282.

† Vid. Ferrers of Okeham.

BOLEBEC OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

ARMS—Vert a Lion ramp. Ar. vulned in the shoulder.

AT the time of the Conqueror's Survey, HUGH DE BOLEBEC possessed many lordships in several counties, and had issue Hugh and Walter, who succeeded each other in the barony; with the last of whom it expired in an heir female, Isabel, married to Robert de Vere, afterwards earl of Oxford, and next to Henry de Novant. Yet in Novant, Dugdale says, she married first Henry de Novant, and afterwards Robert de Vere. But it is most probable she married to her first husband the said Robert de Vere, as the barony of Bolebec was one numbered by the descendants of that family amongst the rest of their honours. (Vid. Vere earl of Oxford.)

Vid. Novant.

BOLEBEC OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

OF the same name (and family probably), as in Buckinghamshire, was another HUGH DE BOLEBEC, who left issue, Walter, the founder of the priory of Blancland, in the county of Northumberland, and died before the 33d Henry II. leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, one of the sisters and coheirs to Richard de Montfichett, Walter, his son and heir, who died without issue, whereby Hugh, his brother, became his heir; who, the 43d Henry III. was one of the justices itinerant for the counties of Northampton, York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Lancaster; and in that year deceased, leaving issue, four daughters and heirs; viz. Philippa, wife of Roger de Lancaster; Margery, first of Nicholas Corbet, and secondly, of Ralph, son of William lord of Grimethorp;

Vid. Montfichett.

Grimethorp; Alice, of Walter de Huntercombe; and Maud, of Hugh De la Val.

Vid. Huntercombe and De la Val.

B O L L E R S.

ARMS—S. a Maunch O.

IN the time of Henry I. BALDWIN DE BOLLERS had the honour of Montgomery given him by that king, with Sibyl de Faleise his niece. He was succeeded by his two sons, Robert and Baldwin, of whom little mention is made; which last died the 9th John, without issue, as it seems, for William de Curtenay paying 400 marks fine, had livery of his lands.

B O L T B Y.

ARMS—Ar. on a Fefs S. three Garbs O.

NICHOLAS DE BOLTEBY having married Philippa, daughter and sole heir of Adam de Tyndale, became Baron of South Tyndale, in the county of Northumberland. But this barony does not appear to have gone further than Adam, his son; who died, 10th Edward I. (Vid. Tyndale.) Isabel, his eldest daughter and coheir, married first to Thomas, son of Adam de Multon (then called Lucie), and afterwards to William Tunstall.

Vid. Lucie of Cockermonth

BRAIBROC.

BRAIBROC.

ARMS—Ar. Seven Mafcles conjoined Az.

Vid. Ledet.

Vid. Cobham.

Camden in
Northamp-
tonshire.

THIS family, so called from their chief seat at Braibrock, in the county of Northampton, descended from one INGEBALD, who by Albreda, one of the daughters and heirs to Ivo de Newmarch, had issue a son, called Robert May, but afterwards Robert de Braibrock. This Robert was one of King John's council, and obtained from him the manor of Corby, in the same county. Henry his son, married Christian, daughter and heir of Wischard Ledet, and Margery, his wife, and died the 18th of Henry III. leaving issue two sons, Wyſchard (who assumed the surname of Ledet, from his mother, the heiress of that family), and John, who retained his paternal name, from whom descended Sir Reginald Braibrock, who, by Joan, daughter and heir of Sir John de la Pole, of Ashby, knight, by Joan, his wife, only daughter and heir of John lord Cobham, had issue, Joan, his heir, who married Sir Thomas Brook, lord Cobham, in her right. But Wiscard was the father of Walter, who had only two daughters, his heirs; viz. Alice, who married Sir William Latimer; and Christian, Sir John Latimer, brother to the said Sir William (vid. Latimer), from the last of whom, the Griffins, barons of Braybroke, are descended.

BREANT.

ARMS—G. a Cinquefoil Ar.

FOUKE DE BREANT was a Norman by birth, and although a bastard, only of mean extraction, yet grew so much in favour with king John, that he obtained the grant of the castle and honour of Chilham,
in

in Kent, for whom he did many signal services in the war between him and his barons.

As he was a very valiant person, so our monkish writers represent him as a vile murderer, and a great oppressor; and a complaint being made against him for the violences and disorders perpetrated by him, he was fined a great sum of money, which refusing to pay, his castle of Bedford was besieged and taken, and his brother William hanged, for holding out the same: on which he flew into open rebellion against the king, who committed him to prison, and having called a parliament soon after, required sentence against him as a traitor. But as he had been faithful to king John, and for some time to Henry III. then reigning, he had only banishment from the kingdom for ever pronounced upon him. For such was the esteem in that fighting age due to men of valour, that it disarmed an enemy of revenge, and forbid them to let an hero die but in the bed of honour. He went to Normandy, and thence to Rome, and there received a pardon, and reverse of his sentence of banishment, probably on some interest he made there; but on his return died suddenly, with the symptoms of being poisoned, after eating a dish of fish. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Warrene Fitzgerold, and widow of Baldwin de Ripariis, earl of Albemarle. Dugdale says, he left a daughter, Eve, married to Lewelline ap Jorwith, prince of North Wales, to whom she was second wife.

Vid. Fitzgerold.

BRIWERE, BREWAR, OR BREWER.

ARMS—G. two Bends Wavey O.¹

WILLIAM, son of Henry de Briwere, was sheriff of Devonshire in the time of Henry II. as he was also in that of Richard I. for Oxon, Berks,

¹ In allusion to these arms, Sir John Ferne, in his *Blazon of Gentry*, p. 231, says, they are to represent the surges and waves of water, an element wherewith brewers are very busy; after
G when,

Berks, Nottingham, and Derby.^m He was much in favour with king John, from whom he obtained many very considerable grants, with liberty to build three castles on his own lands; and in gratitude stood firm to him in the greatest time of his trial. William, his son, succeeded him, who married Joan, daughter of William de Vernon, earl of Devon; and dying without issue, the 16th Henry III. his five sisters were his heirs: who, according to Camden, made thereby a great accession to the estates of the Broases, Wakes, Mohuns, La Ferts, and Percys, with whom they intermarried: viz. Græcia, with Reginald de Braose; Margaret, William le Ferts; Isabel, first with Dovere, and next Baldwin Wake; Alice, Reginald de Mohun; and Joan, William de Percy.

Vid. Braose.

BROASE.

ARMS—Az. Semée of Cross Crofflets G. a Lion Rampant O. armed and langued. G.

WILLIAM DE BROASE, who first settled in England, was of French extraction, to whom succeededⁿ Philip, his only son, who married Berta, one of the three sisters and coheirs of Milo earl of Hereford; (of whose inheritance he had all the lands of Brecknock, Overwent, and Gower); and had issue, two sons, William and Philip. Which William, in the 3d Henry II. gave to the king 1,000 marks of silver, for his part of the honour

when, he proceeds to recite, that the chief burghers of London one day called for one of his officers, and commanded him to warn all the brewers within the town to appear before him the next day: on the morrow, the said officer had taken such pains, that all the vintners came thither also. The lord mayor (so before named), in an angry mood rebuked the officer, who answered: "Sir, you gave me in charge to bring all the brewers in London before your lordship, and so have I done; for I am sure these vintners brew as fast with water, as either the ale brewer or beer brewer."

^m Cousin to this William, was William Briwere, bishop of Exeter, anno 1224; who lies buried in the cathedral at Exeter.

ⁿ Vid. Collins's Parliamentary Precedents, p. 81. Bergenny Cafe, there named William.

of Barnstaple, in the county of Devon, descended to him, as presumed, from his * great grandfather, viz. father to the wife of William Broase his grandfather. But in the time of John being called to an account by the king for an old debt, he flew out into open rebellion against him, and was banished the kingdom. Maud, his wife, who had fled with her family to Scotland, were taken and brought back to the king; whereupon being committed to the castle of Windsor, she, together with William, her son and heir, were miserably famished there by the king's orders, anno 1210, 12th John. William, her husband, having privately escaped from Scotland in the habit of a beggar, and gone beyond sea, died soon after at Paris. By the said Maud his wife, (called Maud de St. Waleric, lady of Haye,) he had issue, William (famished, as before said, with his mother at Windsor), Giles, bishop of Hereford, and Reginald; also four daughters, viz. † Joane, the wife of Richard lord Percy (according to Dugdale); Loretta, of Robert earl of Leicester; Margaret, of Walter de Lacy; and Maud, of Griffith prince of South Wales. Giles, although he adhered to the rebel barons, yet afterwards was reconciled to the king, and permitted to have peaceable enjoyment of part of the estate, which he afterwards left to his brother Reginald, whom king John allowed to have the same favour; and king Henry III. gave other possessions of his father, on condition of his approving himself a loyal subject, which he did. He died the 6th Henry III. His wife was Græcia (or Grisald), daughter and coheir to William de Briwere; by whom he had William, his successor: who, being suspected of familiarity with the wife of Llewellyn prince of Wales, was invited to a banquet by the said Llewellyn, and by him imprisoned, and put to death. Some say he was hanged, and the wife of Llewellyn with him (anno 1236), 14th Henry III. His wife was Eve, one of the sisters and heirs of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, by whom he left issue four daughters his heirs, viz. Isabel, wife of David, son of Llewellyn prince of Wales; Maud, of Roger lord Mortimer of Wigmore; Eve, of William de Cantilupe;

* Vid. Traci.

† Not named in the Percy Pedigree. Vid. Percy.

Vid. Briwere.

Vid. Marshall earl of Pembroke.

and Eleanor, of Humphr y de Bohun. Amongst the three last of whom, the inheritance was divided, Isabel, the wife of David, son of prince Lewellin, having no issue. In which division, the lands of Over-Went, Bergavenny, and Kilgarran, fell to the share of Eve, married to William de Cantilupe. (Vide Cantilupe.) But the male line of the Braose family still continued, and are treated of under the title of Braose of Gower. (Vid. Braose of Gower.)

BRUS OF SKELTON.

ARMS—O. a Saltier ingrailed G. a Chief per Fefs indented of the first and second.

THE first of this family was ROBERT LE BRUS, or BRUIS, a noble knight of Normandy, who accompanied duke William into England, and was rewarded by him after the battle of Hastings with no less than 64 lordships in the county of York, of which the manor and castle of Skelton was the capital of his barony. He died about the year 1105, according to some, and according to other historians, 1094. His successor was Robert, his son, who, it is affirmed, by some historians, obtained the lordship of Annandale in marriage with Agnes Annand, heiress of that vast estate. By this lady, who was his second wife, he had issue, two sons and a daughter; but by his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Fulk Paganal, he had issue, a son, Adam, his successor in most of his English estates. The eldest branch of this illustrious family, lords of Skelton, became extinct in the male line in Peter, the last lord, who died without issue temp. Edward I. son of Peter de Brus and Helewise de Lancaster, leaving his four sisters his heirs; of whom, Margaret, married Robert de Rosse, or Roos (Vide Roos); Agnes, Walter de Fauconberge; Lucy, Marmaduke de Thweng; and Laderine, John de Bellew (of Bella Aqua), by whom

Vid. Lancaster.

she had two daughters; Sibilla, married to Milo de Stapleton, and Joan, to Aucher Fitz-Henry. (Burne and Nicholson's Cumb. and Westm. Vol. I. p. 41 & 64.)

HENRY DE PERCY, ancestor of the earls of Northumberland of that name, had in marriage with Isabel, daughter of Adam, fourth lord of Skelton, the manor of Lokin-field, near Beverly, in Yorkshire, for which he and his heirs were to repair to Skelton castle every Christmas day, and lead the lady of the castle from her chamber to the chapel to mass, and thence to her chamber again; and after dining with her to depart.

BRUCE OF ANNANDALE.

Arms - O. a Saltier and Chief G.

WILLIAM, eldest son of Robert de Bruis, second lord of Skelton, and first lord of Annandale, by his second wife, Agnes Annand, succeeded to the lordship of Annandale in Scotland, in right of his mother: and his son was Robert, ancestor to that Robert Bruce, who was the competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland; which being decided against him by the direction of Edward I. of England, he became so dissatisfied, that he could never be prevailed upon, either to give up his title, acknowledge Edward superior, or Baliol king; which Robert dying about 1295, was succeeded by Robert, his eldest son, who, it is well known, became afterwards king of Scotland, and was succeeded by his son David, who dying without issue, the crown of that kingdom fell to Robert, son of Walter Stewart, lord high steward of Scotland, by Margery, sister to the said king David Bruce; from which line the house of Stuart, and the present Royal family of England, are derived.

Other collateral branches of this family were, Sir BERNARD BRUCE,
who

who got the lands of Conington, in Huntingdonshire, and Exton, in Rutlandshire, which, about the reign of Edward III. went in marriage with Anne, the sole heiress of this branch, to Sir Hugh Wescenham; and from his family, in like manner, by an heiress, to William Cotton, Esquire.

Vide the
Scotch and
English
Peerage.

Also JOHN DE BRUCE, ancestor to the earls of Egin in Scotland, and Aylesbury in England.

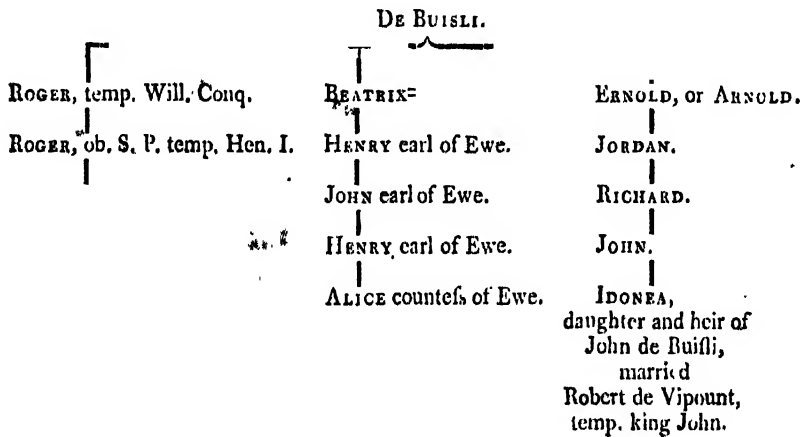
Sir William Dugdale, in his account of this family, says, the first Robert Brus, who came over with the Conqueror, married Agnes, daughter of Falke Paynell, and had issue; two sons; a dam, who succeeded him in Skelton, and Robert, ancestor of the line of Annandale, and died anno 1141, the 6th of Stephen; which does not seem very probable, as if he came over with the Conqueror, in 1066, and only died in 1141, he must have been full 100 years old at his death; wherefore this deviation of statement from so estimated an authority, is submitted, with all deference, to the reader's self-opinion of it's correctness.

B U I S L I, OR B U I L L I.

Arms—S. an Escutcheon within an Orle of Cinquefoils. Az.

AT the time of the general survey, ROGER DE BUISLI held many lordships in Devonshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire, where, at Tickhill castle, he fixed his principal residence. To whom succeeded Richard (presumed his son), who left issue, three sons, William, Richard, and John; which Richard was father of John, who married one of the two daughters and heirs to Roefia, daughter of Ralph Fitz Gilbert, widow of William de Buffci, and had issue, an only daughter, Idonca, who became the wife of Robert de Vipount, a great baron in the north, (vid. Vipount), who the 15th John, had livery of her lands. But Nicholson and Burne, in
their

their History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Vol. I. p. 270, differ from this account of Dugdale, and say, Idonea, who married Robert de Vipount, was daughter and heir of John de Builli, son and heir of Richard, son and heir of Jordan, son and heir of Arnold, uncle and heir of Roger, son of Roger, who, in the reign of Henry I. was lord of the manor and castle of Tickhill, in Yorkshire: and by that title the said Robert de Vipount, and Idonea his wife, demanded the same in a writ of right against Alice, countess of Ewe, in the 4th of Henry III.



BULMER.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, Saliant Ermineois.

ASCHITEL DE BULEMER, temp. Henry I. was succeeded by Bertram, sheriff of Yorkshire, 5th king Stephen, whose son and heir, Thomas de Bulemer, the 18th of Henry II. paid 100 shillings scutage, neither going himself, or sending any soldiers for the expedition then made into Ireland. His successor was Robert; and his, another Bertram, who left an only daughter his heir, viz. Emme, who married Geffery Nevil, by which match the lordship of Bramspeth, in the county

B U R U N.

county palatine of Durham, was first acquired to the Nevil family. (Vid. Nevil.)

The principal branch of the male line having thus terminated; the next of this stock who occurs, is John de Bulemer, the 53d of Henry III. who married Theophania, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Morewyke, of Morewyke, in com. Northumberland; after him, the 9th of Edward II. Ralph de Bulemer, doing his homage, had livery of the lands which had descended to him by the death of Theophania, his mother: which Ralph was a man of considerable note, and is further mentioned amongst those who had summons to parliament. (Vid. Bulmer.)

B U S S E L.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron between three Water Boudgets. S.

RICHARD, son of Warine Ruffel, temp. Henry I. possessed the barony of Penwortham, in the county of Lancaster; but the same was taken away from Hugh, his nephew, by king John, who granted it to Hugh de Lacy, constable of Chester.

B U R U N, OR B Y R O N.

ARMS—Az. three Bends Sinister G.

OF this name there were two who lived in the time of William the Conqueror; viz. Ralph, who held eight lordships in Nottinghamshire, and five in Derbyshire; and Ernistus, who had thirty-two lordships in Yorkshire, and twenty-eight in Lincolnshire. From Ralph descended Hugh, to whom succeeded Roger de Burun, whose barony

barony was given by king John to William Briwer; after which time, no further mention of him or his posterity is made. But from him is said to be derived the family of the present lord Byron, now flourishing amongst the peers of the realm.

CAMVILE.

ARMS—Vert three Lions passant Ar. armed and langued G.

GERARD DE CAMVILE, temp. king Stephen, had his chief seat at Lilburne, near Creeke, in Northamptonshire, to whom succeeded Richard, founder of Combe abbey, in co. Warwick, who the 2d of Richard I. was one of the admirals of the expedition then made by the king into the Holy Land; and died at the siege of Acre. He had many sons; of which Gerard (or Gilbert), the eldest, married Nicholaa, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard de Haya.

Vid. Haya.

The 2d of John he was one of the barons in the parliament at Lincoln, where William, king of Scotland, did homage to king John for that kingdom. His successor was his son Richard, who, the 7th of John, paid a fine for the livery of the lands of his wife's inheritance, who was Eustachia, widow of Thomas de Verdon, and daughter and heir to Gilbert Basset; the 16th of John he had also livery of Middleton castle, in Oxfordshire, part of his own inheritance from his father; and the 2d of Henry III. on payment of another fine to the king, had livery of all the rest: when he died does not appear, but he left issue an only daughter and heir, Idonea, who married William de Longespe, son of William de Longespe, earl of Salisbury.

Vid. Basset.

Of William, one of the brothers of this last mentioned Gerard, it appears he had issue by Albredda, his wife, daughter and heir of Gefery Marmion, three sons; Gefery, William, and Thomas: which William possessing the manor of Sherton, or Sekington, in co. Warw. his descendants therefrom assumed that surname.

H

Gefery,

CANTILUPE.

Geffery, the eldest son, the 43d of Henry III. was acquitted for his scutage of Wales for twenty-eight knights fees he held in right of Maud, his wife, granddaughter and heir to Henry de Traci (viz. daughter of his daughter), for that part of the honour of Barnstaple which formerly belonged to Oliver de Tracy. Moreover, he had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm from the 23d to the 35th of Edward I. in which class he is more fully treated of under the title of Camvill of Clifton. (Vid. Camvill of Clifton, and his descent in the table here annexed.*)

C A N C I.

ARMS—Barry Ar. and Az. over all a Lion rampant G.

VERY little occurs of this family; for it only appears that Simon, son of Simon de Canci, was one of the rebel barons against king John, for which his lands were seized, and given to Richard de Grey.

CANTILUPE OF ABERGAVENNY.

ARMS—G. three Leopards Heads inverted jessant, three Fleur de Lis O.

William de
Cantilupe.

IN the time of king John, WILLIAM DE CANTILUPE was sheriff of the counties of Leicester, Worcester, and Hereford. He was likewise chief steward, and one of the chief council to the same king; to whom, and to his son, Henry III. he was a loyal adherent. He died the 23d Henry III. leaving issue, five sons; William, his successor, Walter, bishop of Worcester; John, lord of Snitfield, in Warwickshire; Nicholas, lord of Ilkelfton, in the county of Derby; and Thomas, elected chancellor by the rebel barons, and afterwards archdeacon

of

of Stafford. William was likewise steward to the king, as his father had been; and was a man of great account in his time. He died the 35th Henry III. leaving two sons: viz. Thomas, second son, who was made bishop of Hereford, and the 34th Edward I. was canonized for a saint; and William, the eldest son, his successor, who by his marriage with Eve, daughter and coheir to William Broafe, lord of Brecknock and Abergavenny, became possessed of that honour in her right; and died in the flower of his youth, leaving one son, George, who died without issue, and two daughters, coheirs to their brother; viz. Milicent; wife, first of John de Montalt, secondly of Eudo le Zouche, and Joan, of Henry de Hastings. (Vide Abergavenny.)

William.

William.

Vid. Zouche.
Vid. Hastings.

C A U Z.

Arms—Party per Chevron O and G. three Hearts counterchanged.

ROBERT DE CAUZ, or CAUX, in the time of Henry II. was forester of Nottinghamshire and Deybyshire, by inheritance. Maud, his daughter and heir, married Adam Fitz-Peter, lord of Birkin, and after Ralph Fitz-Stephen. But Thoresby, in his History of Leeds, says, that Maud married the said Fitz-Peter, and Custanea, Thomas, brother to the said Adam, who had the lands thereby; and his posterity assumed the surname of Birkin. (Vid. Birkin.)

C I O C H E S, or C O I C H E S.

Arms—Two Bars. G.

GUNFRID DE CIOCHES, at the Conqueror's survey, held various manors in the counties of Buckinghamshire, Leicester, and Northampton,

ampton, to whom succeeded Anselme, the father of Robert. After whom, nothing memorable is noticed, except that Peter de Cioches was sheriff of Northamptonshire, the 7th of John, for half that year.

COMYN OF BOGHAN.

ARMS—G. three Garbs O.

OF this name, mention is made of two eminent families in Scotland, who, by heirs female, came to possess very considerable estates in England: but previously to treating of their descents, it may not be amiss to observe, that there were others of the same name in England besides; although, whether related to each other in blood, has not been discovered. Of these were Richard Comyn, who had his residence in Northumberland, the 22d Henry II. Also, Walter Comyn, in the 32d of the same reign. After when, viz. the 4th Henry III. William Cumin was one of the coheirs to Andrew Gifford for the barony of Funtell, in Wiltshire; and the 17th Henry III. Isabell, the wife of David Comin, became one of the coheirs of Christian, the wife of William de Mandeville, earl of Essex; which Christian, was daughter of Robert lord Fitz-Walter. But to proceed; Alexander earl of Boghan, in Scotland, having married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs to Roger de Quinci, earl of Winchester, in the 51st Henry III. had livery of her inheritance. He was succeeded by John, his son and heir, who died without issue, when, it is said, the king took the homage of William, his brother, who, however, rendered the possessions to the king, in right of the two nieces of John; viz. Alice, the wife of Henry de Beaumont, and Margaret, her sister; whereupon the said Henry and Alice performing their homage, had livery of one purparty of the inheritance; and the same Henry was styled earl of Boghan. In Burton's Leicestershire, p. 35. the

the statement is, that Alice, wife of Henry Beaumont; Catherine, wife of David earl of Athol; and Margaret, of the earl of Ros, in Scotland, were the three daughters of Alexander earl of Bucquhan, brother to John earl of Buchan, who died S. P.

COMYN OF BADENAGH.

ARMS—This family added a double tressure florée counterflorée O.

OF this line it appears that JOHN COMYN of Badenagh, was on the part of king Henry III. at the battle of Lewes, where he fought valiantly with a body of Scots, whom he commanded; but was taken prisoner by the prevailing army of the rebel barons. He was also one of the unsuccessful competitors for the crown of Scotland, temp. Edward I. John, his son, was his successor, who was murdered by Robert Bruce, for refusing to join with him in attempting the crown of Scotland; as was likewise Sir Roger Comyn, his brother. John, his son, succeeded his father; but died without issue the 19th Edward II.⁹ leaving Joan, the wife of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, and Elizabeth, afterwards the wife of Richard Talbot, his sisters, and next heirs. The descendants of which Richard, being lords Talbot and earls of Shrewsbury, did from thenceforth bear the title of Comyn of Badenagh, amongst the rest of their honours.

Vid Strabolgi

⁹ A MS. * of Cooke, sometime Clarendieux king at arms, says, John lord Comyn married Joane, one of the daughters and heirs of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke; by whom he had issue, two daughters, and heirs, viz. Elizabeth married to Richard lord Talbot, and Joane, married to David Strabolgi, earl of Athol.

* Penes auct.

C O R M E I L E S.

Arms—Ar. three Ducal Coronets S.

AINSERED DE CORMEILES, at the time of the general survey, possessed twenty-three lordships in Hereford and Gloucestershire, by grant from Walter de Lacy, whose niece he had married. To him succeeded Richard; and to him Walter de Cormeiles, who deceased the 2d Henry III. When his heirs were found to be Giffard, Poher, and Le Brun.

WALTER DE CORMEILES—ALBRED A MARNION.

MARGARET—HUGH LE POHER.

ALBRED A—RICH. LE BRUN, SIBILLA—HUGH GIFFARD

Daughter—ROBERT
and coheir. ARCHER.Daughter—SIMON
and coheir. SOLERS.

JOHN LE BRUN.

WALTER. GEFFERY,
Brother
and Heir
19th Edw. I.

C O U R C I.

Arms—Ar. three Eagles displayed G. crowned O.

RICHARD DE COURCI, lord of Courci in Normandy, was present with the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, where Harold was slain, and the fate of the kingdom decided; for which service he was rewarded with a great number of lordships in England, particularly that of Stoke, in the county of Somerset, called from him Stoke Courci: and held by him, with several others, per baroniam. Robert, his son, succeeded him. He was steward of the household to Henry I. and was by the said King created one of the great barons at Westminster,

in 1133. Besides these, were Richard de Courcy, a great baron at the famous battle of Northallerton against the Scots; and after him, William, the founder of the priory at Stoke Courci, in Devonshire; whose daughter and heir, Alice, married Warine Fitz-Gerald. (Vide Fitz-Gerald.)—Of this family was also Sir John de Courci, knight, who, by Henry II. was created earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught; being one of the first of the English noblemen dignified with a title in Ireland, and, from 1181 to 1191, was sole governor of Ireland: but being in that year accused by Hugh de Lacy, earl of Meath, of disrespectful words to the king (John), highly reflecting on him about the murder of his nephew, Arthur duke of Brittany (whose right to the crown was before that of king John), he was seized and sent prisoner to London, where he was confined in the Tower, and his earldom of Ulster was given to the said Hugh de Lacy. When he had been about a year in prison, a dispute between king John and Philip king of France arose, concerning the title of the duchy of Normandy, which was referred to two champions to decide. The French champion was ready; but none of John's subjects would answer the challenge. At length the king was informed that John de Courci, late earl of Ulster, and then in the Tower, was the only person who could do it, if he would undertake it. The king sent to him twice for that purpose; but he each time refused, saying, "Not for him; for I esteem him unworthy the adventure of my blood, by reason of his ungrateful returns made for my services and loyalty to the crown, in imprisoning me unheard, at the instance of my rival and enemy, Hugh de Lacy." But the king sending the third time, to know if he would fight for the honour of his country; he said, "That for the crown and dignity of the realm, in which many an honest

Dugdale,
Tom. I.
p. 451.

¹ Lodge, Vol. IV. p. 24 & 25, makes him eldest son and heir of William, son of Robert de Courci (by Avicia, his wife, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William de Melchines, earl of Cambridge), brother and heir-male to William, eldest son of Robert de Courci, whose father, Richard, came in with the Conqueror, as abovementioned.

man liveth against his will (meaning the king), he would be contented to hazard his life." The day of combat being fixed (in Normandy), the earl's own sword was sent for from Ireland: but when the day came, and every thing was ready for the fight, and the champions entered the lists, in the presence of the kings of England, France, and Scotland, the French champion not liking the proportion of the earl's body, nor the weapon he bore in his hand, when the trumpet sounded the last charge, set spurs to his horse, broke through the lists, and fled into Spain, from whence he never returned; whereupon the victory was adjudged to de Courci. But the kings having heard of his great strength, were desirous of some trial of it; and ordered an helmet of excellent proof, full faced with mail, to be laid on a block of wood, which the earl, with one blow, cut asunder, and struck his sword so deep into the wood, that none present but himself could draw it out again. His sword and armour are yet preserved in the Tower of London. After this noble performance, the king bade him ask for any favour in his power to grant. Upon which the earl replied, He had titles and estates enough (25,000 marks sterling per annum; a vast income in those days), but desired, that he and his successors, the heirs male of his family after him, might have the privilege (after their first obeisance), to be covered in the royal presence of him and his successors, kings of England. Which the king granted; and the said privilege is preserved in the family to this day. On the death of the earl, about 1210, his son, Miles, succeeded him; but was kept out of the earldom of Ulster by Lacy, who replied, that he would maintain king John's grant of it to him, since earl John never returned into Ireland to reverse his outlawry. Miles, therefore, was obliged to quit his pretensions, but was created baron of Kinsale; and living afterwards entirely in Ireland, never claimed the barony of Stoke Courci. The illustrious descent and origin of this family, are fully set forth in the Irish Peerage, under the head of Courcy baron of Kinsale.

But

But the story of earl John having been seized by Lacy, and sent prisoner to London, and confined there in the Tower, seems controverted by a record preserved in that very Tower of London; which, if it is to be relied on, seems as if he surrendered himself to the king, and delivered hostages for his appearance within a certain time, limited even by L. J. Lacy himself. Which hostages were, "Milo, filius Johannis de Curcy; Juvenis et Robinus, filius Willielmi Salvage, liberantur Roberto de Veteri-Ponte in custodia; Johannes de Curcy, filius Rogeri de Cestria, liberatur Willielmo Briwer; Walcelinus, filius Augustini de Ridal, liberatur Willielmo Boterell vicecomiti Cornubiæ; Petrus, filius Willielmi Haket, liberatur Reginaldo de Clifton, constabulario de Dunster; Alexander, filius Willielmi Sarazin, liberatur Willielmo de Blunvill, constabulario de Corf; Johannes, filius Adæ Camerarii; et Johannes, filius Richardi, filii Roberti, liberantur Hugoni de Nevill."

Upon the king's accepting the challenge, he demands him of his barons in Ulster, by the aforesaid record, (a proof he was not then in the Tower; viz.

"Rex omnibus baronibus de Ultoniâ, &c. qui juraverunt et obfides dederunt pro Johanne de Curcy salutem—Mandamus vobis et vos districte summonemus quatenus venire faciatis Dominum vestrum Johannem de Curcy in servitium nostrum, unde jurastis et obfides vestros tradidistis, sicut eisdem obfides et scolia vestra diligitis: scientes quod nisi venerit in servitium nostrum infra terminum quod ei inde a

* Lacy lord justice of Ireland, was certainly a great enemy of this earl John; and is said to have attempted several times to take him by force, but in vain: so that he published a proclamation, offering a large reward to any one who should bring him (denounced a traitor) in dead or alive: but this proving ineffectual, he at length prevailed, by great promises, on some of the earl's retainers to betray their master to him. Accordingly, on Good Friday, 1203, when the earl (according to the devotion of the church of Rome), was walking barefoot and unarmed five times round the churchyard of Down Patrick for penance, he was attacked unawares, and having nothing to defend him but the pole of a cross, he was overpowered, and forced to yield; but not until he had killed thirteen of Lacy's men with his own hands.

* Rot. Pat. anno 6 John, f. M. 9.

* In eod. Rot. M. Anno Dorfo.

justiciario nostro statutus fuit, nos ad obsides vestros et ad feoda vestra nos capiemus. Et in hujus rei, &c. Teste domino Norwicensi apud Geitinton primo die Septembris."

Upon their assent to send him, the king grants him a safe conduct." "Rex, &c. omnibus, &c. salutem—Sciatis quod concessimus salvum et securum conductum Johanni de Curcy, et suis quos secum duxerit in veniendo ad nos et in redeundo usque ad medium quadragesimæ Anno & VI°. Et in hoc rei, &c. Teste meipso apud Brehill XXI°. die Octobris." This procedure shews his confinement in the Tower to have happened upon the delivery of him to the king by his hostages; who, for his safe conduct, placed him there until the day of combat.

Lodge's Irish
Peerage,
Vol. IV. p. 30.

Wherefore the whole transaction previous to the challenge, has the appearance of a monkish fable; very probably invented to magnify so great a benefactor to the church, as he undoubtedly was.

CREVEQUER.

Arms—O. a Cross voided G.

IN the time of Henry I. ROBERT DE CREVEQUER, with the assistance of Adam, his son, founded the priory of Ledes, in Kent; and by Roese, his wife, had issue two more sons, Daniel and Elias, who was a contributor to the canons of Ledes. But Daniel succeeded in the inheritance, and to him, Robert, his son and heir; and heir likewise to Walkeline Maminot, a baron of that time. But Dugdale, in Maminot, Tom. I. p. 619, calls him Walter de Crevequer; although he here names him Robert; which Robert left issue, Hamon, one of the rebel barons against king John, who married Maud, daughter and heir of William de Abrincis; and died the 47th Henry III. leaving Robert, his grandson, his successor; viz. son of Hamon, his son, who died in

Vid. Abrincis.

In cod. Rot. M. 7. Lacie.

his

his lifetime; whose son, William, dying without issue, the inheritance devolved to the children of the daughters of the first Hamon de Crevequer, by Maud de Abrincis; which daughters were, Agnes, the wife of John de Sandwich; Ifold, of Nicholas de Lenham; Elene, of Bertram de Cryol; and Isabel, of Henry de Gaunt. Vid. Cryol.

CRIKETOT.

Arms—Lozengée O. and S.

WILLIAM, the son of William de Criketot, married Agnes, the eldest of the sisters and coheirs of William le Blund, slain at Evesham, without issue, whereby one moiety of the inheritance of her barony came to William his son; who having taken to wife Mary, the daughter of Gilbert Peche, by whom he had issue, William, his son and heir, died the 6th Edward I.; which William married Joan, the daughter of William de Watevil, and left issue another William, who wedded Isabel, daughter of John Bracebridge; and had issue by her, William, whose wife was Joan, daughter of Thomas Poynings, by whom he was father of William, who died issueless; Edmund, a canon of Ixworth, in Suffolk; and Joan, a nun at Campes. Vid. Blound.

CRISPIN.

Arms—Barry of Eight Ar. and G. within a border ingrailed S.

MILO DE CRISPIN, at the general survey, appears to have holden eighty-eight lordships in England; and by his marriage with Maud, daughter and heir of Robert D'Oily, by Agatha, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Wygod baron of Wallingford, in the county of Berks, had

had that honour in her right, which he made his chief seat; but died without issue the 7th Henry I. when that honour, and all his inheritance, was disposed of to Brien Fitz-Count, who had married Maud, his widow.

Of the same family, it is represented, was WILLIAM CRISPIN, who, the 19th Henry I. joined with Lewis king of France against king Henry; and in the great battle of Nugent, where Henry was victorious, encountered him singly with such courage, that he broke his head; but the king returning his blows so well, brought him at length from his horse, and took him prisoner. After when, no more is said of him.

C R I O L.

Arms—O. two Chevron, and a Canton G.

IN the time of Henry III. BERTRAM DE CRIOL, was of Albury, near Berkhamsted, in Hertfordshire, and had issue, Nicholas (of whom amongst the barons summoned to parliament), and John, which John was father of Bertram de Criol, who married Helena, daughter and coheir of Hamon de Crevequer, baron of Folkstone; and had issue, John, who died temp. Edward I. and Joan, heir to her brother, and married to Sir Richard de Rockesly.

C R O U N.

Arms—Ar. a Fess G. in chief two Milroins, and in Base an Annulet of the Second.

WIDO OF GUY DE CREON, or CROWN, came in with the Conqueror, and held sixty-one lordships, all or most of them in Lincolnshire,

shire, Friston, in the district of Holland, being the head of his barony; Alan was his successor; and, by Muriel his wife, was the father of Maurice, who had issue, Guy, who was with Richard I. in the Holy Land, and dying, left issue, by Isable his wife, only one daughter, his heir; viz. Petronilla, married first to William Longchamp, and after to Oliver de Vaux, who by her had a son, John de Vaux. In the time of Henry III. there is mention of a second Maurice, who granted all his hereditary right of several lordships in the county of Surrey, to Sir Robert Burnel, knight, and his heirs. Sir William Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 625, mentions a daughter of Maurice de Creon, to have married Guy de la Val, who died the 1st of king John.

Vid. Long-
champ and
De Vaux.

Vid. De la
Val.

DE BEVERER.

ARMS—G. two Bends Wavey O.

DRU or DROGO DE BEVOUR, was a Fleming, who came in with the Conqueror, and for his good services was rewarded by him with all that part of Yorkshire called Holderneffe. He had also other lands in Leicestershire and Lincolnshire. Having married a near kinswoman to the Conqueror, he by some unlucky chance killed her, and retired again into Flanders, and no more is said of him. Though Dugdale omits it, other historians say he poisoned her.

DE BURGH.

ARMS—O. a Cross G.

In the account of the celebrated and famous HUBERT DE BURGH, under the title of earl of Kent, will be found, at length, the origin of this noble family; suffice it therefore here to observe, that Dugdale states,

Vid. Burgh
earl of Kent,
Vol. II.

Dugd. Vol. I.
p. 693.

states, and begins his narration with William Fitz-Adelme, steward to king Henry II. whom he mentions to have left issue, by Julian, his wife, daughter of Robert Doisnell, a son, Walter, who marrying Maud, sole daughter and heir to Hugh de Lacy, lord of Ulster, in Ireland, thereupon became lord of that province in her right. But Lodge, in his Irish Peerage, Vol. IV. (Appendix), says, this William Fitz-Adelme married Isabel, natural daughter of king Richard I. and had issue, Richard, surnamed the Great, a person of great honour and esteem; who, in 1227, was lord justice of Ireland, and deceased about the year 1243, leaving by Una, his wife, daughter of Odo O'Connor (in Irish, Cahil Crovderg), king of Connaught, Walter, his successor.

Which WALTER married Maud, daughter and heir to Hugh Lacy the Younger, earl and lord of Ulster, (by his wife, Emeline, daughter and heir of Walter de Riddlesford), and in her right became earl thereof on her father's decease; and dying himself in 1271, left issue by her, Richard, his eldest son and heir.

Vid. Lan-
valli.

Which RICHARD, after performing many very singular services to the crown, at last retired to the monastery of Athassil, where he died, anno 1326, leaving issue by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John de Burgh, baron of Lanvile, or Lanvallei, five sons and six daughters; viz. John, who died before his father, in 1313; Walter, who died S. M. P. Thomas, who died S. P. Edmund, and William: the daughters were, Ellen, wife of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland; Elizabeth, or rather Maud, wife of Gilbert earl of Gloucester; Joan, of Thomas earl of Kildare, and secondly of Sir John Darcy; Catherine, of John earl of Louth; Margaret, of Maurice the first earl of Desmond; and Eleanor, of John, baron Multon of Egremont.

JOHN, the eldest son before mentioned, married Elizabeth, third daughter to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester (by his second wife, Joan of Acres, daughter of king Edward I.), and coheir to her brother Gilbert; and by her had one son, William, and a daughter, Maud, married to Gilbert earl of Gloucester and Hertford (her mother's brother),

brother), who was slain at the fatal battle of Bannockburn, in 1314, S. P."

WILLIAM, who succeeded his grandfather, was basely murdered near Carrickfergus, in the twenty-first year of his age, anno 1333. He was the third earl of Ulster of his family, but died, leaving, by Maud, his wife, third daughter of Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, one child, his heir; viz. Elizabeth, who, in 1352, married Lionel of Antwerp, third son of Edward III. who, in her right, became earl of Ulster, and lord of Connaught: and because he had with her the lordship of Clare, he was, in 1362, created duke of Clarence; from which duchy the name of Clarencieux (being the title of the king of arms for the south parts of England), is derived. (Vid. Clarence.)

D' EIVILL.

ARMS—Ar. a Chevron S. a Fleur de Lis O.

IN the time of Henry I. Nigel de Albini gave the manor of Eg-manton, in Nottinghamshire, to ROBERT D'EIVILL, from whom descended another Robert, who was succeeded by a John.

Which JOHN was one of the rebellious barons against Henry III. and after their victory at Lewes, was one summoned to them to that parliament which they held in the king's name: nor was he reclaimed after their total defeat at Evesham, but still held out. He was, however, at length glad to make his peace; which he obtained by the decree of Kenelworth. But after him, none of his posterity had sum-

* Although this Maud, or Matilda, is inserted here after many authors of credit (who have implicitly followed each other), yet Mr. Lodge, in Appendix to Vol. IV. of his Irish Peerage, says, they are apparently mistaken who make her the daughter of this John, and wife to Gilbert earl of Clare; being really the sister of the said John, and daughter of Richard earl of Ulster, his Father, for otherwise the uncle is made to marry his niece.

mons to parliament, or are further noticed. His wife was Maud, widow of James de Aldithley.

Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 664, says, Matilda, daughter and heir of a Roger D'Eivill, married John de Strange of Knockyn. (Vid. Strange of Knockyn.)

*DE LA VAL.

ARMS—Ermine two Bars-Vert.

THIS family, as appears by a very ancient manuscript, is descended paternally from the lords of Gouldbransdall, in the kingdom of Norway, from whom, after various descents, was Sir HENRICK, second son of Guido lord of Delaval;*who is said to have been one of the knights who carried the head banners, when his cousin, William duke of Normandy, invaded and conquered England.

But the first of this name mentioned by Dugdale in his Baronage, is HUGH DE LA VAL, for whose widow, and benefit of her marriage and dowry, William Maltravers, in the 5th of Stephen, gave 1000 marks of silver, and £.100, to be disposed of as the king should think fit.

The next taken notice of is GUY DE LA VAL, who, the 13th of Henry II. possessed Navesby, in Northamptonshire, and the capital seat of whose barony was in Yorkshire. This Guy married the daughter of Maurice de Creon, and died the first of John.

After him, GILBERT DE LA VAL is said to have been in arms against king John, the 17th of that reign. He held Calverdon, in the county of Northumberland, of the king in capite, by barony, performing the service of two knights fees, as his ancestors had done from the conquest.

About this time also was EUSTACE DE LA VAL, who held another barony in the same county, consisting of the lordships of Blackaliddon
Seton,

Seton, with its members, Reufum and Difeington, for two knights fees de veteri feoffamento; after him was Hugh de la Val, who, the 2d of Edward I. had to wife, Maud one of the cousins and coheirs to Richard de Montfichet, daughter and heir to Hugh de Bolebec; which Hugh de Bolebec wedded Margery, one of the sisters and heirs of the said Richard.

The 22d of Edward I. this Hugh de la Val had summons, amongst other great men, to attend the king at Portsmouth with horse and arms, to attend him into France. But as none of these families had ever summons to parliament, no further account is to be found in Dugdale of them, nor does he give any relation of their affinity or propinquity to each other.*

There was a fine engraving (some time since to be seen in the print-shops of the metropolis) of the Magna Charta, with the name of Gilbert Delaval, one of the twenty-five barons sent to see the said Magna Charta, and the Charta de Foresta, executed by king John. His arms are the same as those now borne by lord Delaval, who also is in possession of that noble seat called Seaton Delaval, the residence, and former property, of those illustrious barons, his early ancestors.

D' O Y L E Y.

ARMS—O. two Bendlets Az.

THIS family is of very great antiquity, both in England and in France, from whence they first came with William the Conqueror.

ROBERT D'OYLEY,* the king's constable, eldest son of the lord de Olgii,

* An heiress of the De la Vals of Northumberland, in the 16th century, married James Horsey, whose issue took the name of De la Val. (Camden's Remains, p. 121.)

* This Robert D'Oyley and Roger de Yvery, were fast friends, by mutual oaths to be joint sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either in their adventure with William

Olgii, in Normandy, was made baron of Hokenorton,* in Oxfordshire, by the said king. He married Algetha, daughter and heir of Wygot, or Wygod, a noble Saxon, lord of Wallingford, by whom he had Maud, his daughter and heir, married, first to Miles Crispin, and afterwards to Brian Fitz-Count, lord of Bergavenny; and, dying without male issue, his brother

Vid. Crispin.

NIGEL succeeded to the barony of Hokenorton; and was the king's constable. He came in with his two brothers, Robert, beforenamed, his elder, and Gilbert, his younger.† Nigel, by his wife, the lady Agnes, had two sons, Robert and Foulk, who was buried at Ersham in 1126.

ROBERT succeeded his father as lord high constable, and in the said barony: and by Editha, daughter of Forne, son of Sigewolke lord of Greystock, a lady highly esteemed by Henry I. (having been his concubine), by whose procurement this lord married her, had two sons, Henry and Gilbert, and a daughter, Editha.

HENRY was successor to his father, and by Maud, or Margery, daughter of Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, had five children: Henry and Robert; Margery, at length heir to her brother Robert; another daughter, Alicia, married to Maurice de Gaunt, from whom were descended the Gaunts earl of Lincoln; and a third, Joanna, to Thomas lord of Daventry. Of the sons, the eldest,

HENRY, was the next high constable and baron, after his father's death; but he had issue an only daughter, Maud, who died young and unmarried, wherefore his brother

duke of Normandy, in his expedition into England. Wherefore, in consequence of this agreement, the said Robert having obtained from the Conqueror two great baronies, he resigned one of them to his companion and sworn brother, Roger de Yvery; which honour was thenceforth called the barony of Yvery, of which Beckeley, in the county of Oxford, was the chief seat. But this barony being at length forfeited, was given to Guy St. Waleric, to which name it then became changed. Vid. St. Waleric.

* The inhabitants of this place were formerly such clowns and churls, that it became a proverb to say of a rude and ill-bred fellow, "He was born, or came from Hogs-Norton."

† He had also lands given him in Oxfordshire by the Conqueror.

ROBERT

ROBERT succeeded, who dying without issue, Margery, his eldest sister, by the king's favour, succeeded as heir, and married Henry de Newburgh, earl of Warwick. From Gilbert, second son of Robert, eldest son of Nigel, is lineally descended the baronet's family of D'Oyley, now extant. Vid. Warwick.

DOVOR.

ABOUT the latter end of the reign of William the Conqueror, Fulbert.
FULBERT DE DOVOR was lord of Chilham, in Kent, a place not a little famous; first, by reason that Cæsar there encamped upon his second attempt upon Britain, and next, because the lords of Chilham were anciently to maintain fifteen able soldiers for the guard of Dovor castle. This Fulbert deceased about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. or beginning of king Stephen, and was succeeded by

HUGH, who married Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of Pain Hugh. Peverell, of Brunne, in Cambridgeshire, which Maud died S. P. To this Hugh succeeded another

FULBERT, who married Roese, the daughter of Geffery, son^a of Richard de Lucy (justice of England, temp. Henry II.) and had issue, Vid. Lucy.
his successor,

ROBERT, who, the 1st of king John, gave a fine of 400 marks to the king for livery of the town and castle of Chilham; but he died about 1203, the 4th of king John, leaving^a Roese, his daughter and heir,

^a Although Dugdale here makes Roese to be daughter of Geffery de Lucy, yet under the head of Lucy, he makes her to be daughter of Richard de Lucy, and sister and coheir (on the death of her nephew Richard, S. P.) to her brothers, Geffery aforesaid, and Herbert de Lucy, who died S. P.

^a In Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 55, is an account differing from the above relation, made according to Dugdale; viz. Fulbert de Dovor married Roese de Lucy, and had issue, Robert, who

Dugdale,
Vol. I. p. 462.

heir, who married, first, Richard, a son of king John (afterwards earl of Cornwall): but this marriage being before she came at age, and afterwards dissenting thereto, she married Richard, son of Roger de Chilham (called also Richard de Dovor), and had issue by him a son, called Richard de Dovor, who, the 56th of Henry III. was twenty-one years of age; but dying S. P. John earl of Afceles, in Scotland, son of Isabel, his sister, was found his heir.

Vid. Strabolgi

On the decease of Richard de Chilham, her husband (before mentioned), the said Roese married Richard, a natural son of king John, commonly called Richard le Fitz-Roy, by whom she had issue two daughters; viz. Lora,^b who married William Marmion, of Polefworth, in com. Warw.; and Isabel, the second, who married David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol, in Scotland.^c

To her second husband, the said Isabel married Alexander de Baliol, brother to John Baliol king of Scotland. (Vid. Baliol.)

Dugdale,
Vol. I. p. 462.

On the death of this Richard Le Fitz-Roy, the said Roese is stated to have married a fourth husband, Richard de Wilton, who, the 42d of Henry III. upon levying the scutage of Wales, was acquitted for twenty-four knights fees, formerly belonging to Robert de Dovor. But whether any issue were from this last marriage is not said.

who died 1203, leaving Richard, his son, who married a wife, also named Roese, and left another Richard, who, by Joane his wife, had an only daughter, Roese, who became the wife of Richard, natural son to king John; and had two daughters, viz. Isabel and Lora, his coheirs.

^b Sandford's Genealogical History.

^c By him she was mother of that John earl of Athol, who, having been sentenced for repeated treasons, to make him conspicuous in proportion to the nobility of his birth, was hanged upon a gallows (at London) fifty feet high, and his estate confiscated to the king (Edward I.), who gave the castle of Chilham thereupon to Bartholomew de Badlesmere; but he, too, within a short time after, also forfeited the same for treason.

DUNSTANVILLE.

Arms—Ar. a Fret G. on a Canton of the Second a Lion passant O. all within a Border ingrailed S.

THE first mentioned of this family is **REGINALD DE DUNSTANVILLE**, in the time of Henry I. to whom succeeded

ROBERT, who had a grant from the king of the lordship of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire, and was succeeded by

WALTER, who married Urfula, third daughter and coheir of Reginald earl of Cornwall, a natural son of king Henry I, and had, in her right, the lordship of Ideshale, in Shropshire.

This Walter was succeeded by another **WALTER**, who was in arms against king John. Walter, his son, was also one of the rebel barons, temp. Henry III. with whom the barony expired about the 54th of that king's reign, when he died, leaving Petronilla, his only daughter and heir, then married to Robert de Montfort; which Robert thereupon doing his homage, had livery of her lands, but died shortly after; for the 2d of Edward I. the said Petronilla doing her homage, had the like livery.

Her son William sold the ancient castle of Castlecomb, ^d the baronial seat of the family, to Bartholomew de Badlismere, from whom it passed (as is said), to the Scroopes, who continued for a long time to possess the same.

^d Gibfon's Camden.

E S P E C.

ARMS—G. three Catherine Wheels Ar.

WALTER ESPEC, in the time of Henry I. was lord of Holmsley, otherwise Hamlake, in the county of York; a person famed for his pious and military actions; who, at the great battle of Northallerton, by his eloquent speech and singular conduct in the engagement, contributed much to the obtainment over the Scots of that victory, so glorious to the English arms. Nor was he merely a foldier, but skilful in the laws, and one of the justices itinerant.

By Adeline, his wife, he had a son, Walter (or William), a comely person, who unfortunately, from the falling of his horse near Kirkham, in Yorkshire, broke his neck. Whereupon, being bereft of issue, this Walter settled a considerable part of his possessions upon the church; and the remainder, on his death, the 18th Stephen, 1153, came amongst his three sisters; viz. Alice, the wife of William de Buscile; Albreda, of Nicholas de Trailly; and Adeline, of Peter de Ros, who, with her, had the manor, honour, and castle of Hamlake. In Gibson's Camden's Britannia, she is called a daughter of Walter Espec.

E S S E X.

ARMS—Quarterly O. and G. a Saltier Patonce counterchanged.

SWENE DE ESSEX, at the time of the general survey, possessed fifty-five lordships in that county. He was father of Robert de Essex,*

* Vid. Gibson's Camden, p. 343, (but Dugdale omits him.) Vid. Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 273.

whose

whose son, Henry, was sheriff of Bucks and Bedfordshire, in the 2d and 3d of Henry II.

He was standard-bearer to the king by right of inheritance; but, in a battle against the Welch, threw away his courage and standard together; when being accused of cowardice by Robert de Montfort, and vanquished by him in single combat, anno 1163, the king, (Henry II.) being present, he was thrown into prison, and his vast estate made a considerable addition to the royal exchequer. He was afterwards shorn a monk in the abbey of Reading.

Dugdale says he had two sons, who were knights; viz. Sir Henry, and Hugh; and that Alice, his widow (sister to Alberic de Vere, first earl of Oxford), afterwards married Roger Fitz-Richard, baron of Warkworth, in Northumberland, and Clavering, in Essex.

Vid. Wotton
Baronetage,
Vol. II. p. 254.

But Kimber, Vol. II. p. 200, in his *Baronetage, and Account of the Clavering family*, writes, that Roger Fitz-Richard, baron of Warkworth, married Alianor, daughter and coheir (with her sister Alice, married to Vere, from whom descended the Veres earls of Oxford), of Henry of Essex, baron of Raleigh, a castle in Essex, in Domesday called Riganca.*

Collins, in his *Baronetage*, Vol. I. p. 404, says, the surname of this family accrued from the office of sheriff of the county of Essex, hereditarily possessed before the conquest by Wynmark, father of Robert, whose son, the aforesaid Sweyne, is the first of the family noticed by Dugdale.

Brother to Henry the standard-bearer, who so unworthily behaved himself, whereby that high office became lost, was Hugh de Essex, as before said, whose descendant, William Essex, of Lamborne, co. Berks, Esquire, was created a baronet, anno 1612, by king James I. which title is now considered extinct.

* Collins, p. 404, writes, that Sweyne, by Gunnora his wife, had issue Henry and Robert; wherefore, as Camden and Morant make Robert father to Henry, who succeeded Sweyne, probably Henry, elder brother of the said Robert, died without issue male, and that Alianor, wife of Clavering, was one of his daughters and coheirs.

E W E.

Arms—Barry of Ten Ar. and G. in chief a Label of 9 Points Vert.

ROBERT, earl of Ewe, in Normandy, one of duke William's chief counsellors, on the conquest, obtained large revenues and honours, and amongst the rest, the honour of Hastings, in Suffex.

WILLIAM, his son, also had lands given to him, by the Conqueror, of far greater extent. He seems to have been a greedy unsatisfied man, and adhered to the earl of Northumberland, in his conspiracy to murder William Rufus; which miscarrying, this William had his eyes put out, and was afterwards castrated.

HENRY, his eldest son, succeeded him, and died the 4th of Stephen, leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, who married Alice, daughter of William de Albini, earl of Arundel, and dying the 17th of Henry II. his son

HENRY was his successor, who paid £.62, 10s. for levying the scutage in the 6th of Richard I. for the king's redemption, who had been taken prisoner by the duke of Austria, in his return from the Holy Land.

This Henry died temp. Richard I. leaving issue an only daughter, Alice, married to Ralph, or Robert de Yffendon, who, in her right, had the earldom of Ewe, and barony of Tickhill, which afterwards, by the adherence of William, his son, to the French, escheated to the crown; and Henry III. gave it to his son, prince Edward, who bestowed it afterwards on Henry of Almaine, son to Richard earl of Cornwall.

EWYAS.

ARMS—Ar. a Fefs G. between three Estoils S.

At the time of the general survey, HAROLD,^h son to Ralph earl of Hereford, being possessed of several lordships in England, fixed his residence at Sudley, in com. Glouc. and afterwards obtaining Ewyas, in Herefordshire, founded there a priory for Benedictine monks. This Ralph had two sons, John lord of Sudley, and

ROBERT, who residing at Ewyas, assumed the surname from that place. This Robert had a far greater estate than John his elder brother, and was owner of Lydiard, in Wiltshire. His issue was an only daughter, Sibyl, who married, first Robert de Tregos, and afterwards Roger de Clifford. Whereby Robert Tregos, son of the said Robert, became heir to her inheritance, and was slain at the battle of Evesham. (Vid. Tregos.)

FERRERS OF OKEHAM, IN CO. RUTLAND.

ARMS—Vaire O. and G.

DUGDALE, in his historical narrative of this family, says, that the first who seated himself at Okeham,ⁱ was WALCHELINE DE FERRERS

^h Some authorities make him to be a base son of king Harold; which indeed a MS. of Cooke, Clarencieux (pen. Aucl.) affirms.

ⁱ An ancient custom is said to have prevailed at Okeham, that every baron of the realm, the first time of passing through the said town, should give an horse-shoe to nail upon the castle gate; which, if refused, the bailiff of the manor had power to stop his carriage, and take one

RERS, a younger son of William earl of Derby, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir to William Peverell, of Nottingham; but in his Table of Descent, or Pedigree, of Ferrers, he there makes the said Walcheline to be the son of Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, grandfather to the said William.

This WALCHELINE held Okeham by the service of one knight's fee and an half, for which, the 33d of Henry II. he answered thirty shillings, upon collection of the scutage of Galweye. The 3d of Richard I. he was at the famous siege of Acre, in the Holy Land, with that warlike monarch. He was succeeded by

HUGH DE FERRERS, his son and heir, who, the 9th of Richard I. gave 300 marks fine to the king, to marry the daughter and heir of Hugh de Say, of Richard's Castle; but dying without issue, Isabel, his sister, became his heir; which Isabel was wife of Roger lord Mortimer; and the 6th of king John, paid a fine of 300 marks, and one horse for the great saddle; for livery of the manors of Lechelade and Lageviri, of the inheritance of the said Hugh, her brother.

Another branch of this family (though not reckoned in the rank of barons), there, was seated at Egginton, in com. Derby; viz. WALCHELINE, a younger son of William earl of Derby, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heir of William Peverel; which Walcheline married Goda, daughter of Robert de Toeni, and had issue a son,

ROBERT, oftentimes called Robert Fitz-Walcheline, who by Joan, his wife, daughter and coheir of William de Bocland, had two daughters, his heirs; viz. Ermentrude and Elizabeth: of whom Dugdale recites, that the said Ermentrude was wife of Robert Talbot, of Gainfborough, in com. Lincoln.

Which, whether the fact or not, yet certain it is, the said Ermentrude was married to William de Stafford, and Margaret, the other

from off his horse's foot; but commonly they gave five, ten, or twenty shillings, more or less, at pleasure; and in proportion to the gift, the shoe was made larger or smaller, with the name and title of the donor cut upon it, and then nailed upon the gate as aforesaid.

daughter,

daughter, to Sir John Chandos, knight, ancestor to Sir John Chandos, K.G. the celebrated hero of Froissarde, and other chroniclers.

And between these two daughters of Robert de Ferrers, his estates were divided. For by deed the 30th of Henry III.^{*} it appears, a composition was made between Sir John Chandos, and Margaret, his wife, on one part, and Sir William Stafford, and Ermentrude, his wife, on the other part, concerning the right of patronage of the churches of Egginton and Radborne, in com. Derby.

By another deed,[†] the 34th of Henry III. Sir John Chandos and William de Stafford, deliver their mill in Radborne, to Lawrence, son of Hugh de Worksworth.

Part of the Egginton estate was sold by the Staffords to the Leighs, and from thence got into other hands. The other part, by descent from the Chandos family, came to the Poles, who some years since sold the same, though part of the advowson still remains to them.

The Stafford part of Radborne, and other estates, was sold by the Staffords to the Chandos and De la Poles, some centuries back, and now, by descent, are possessed by Sacheverell Pole, esquire, who thereby owns the whole of Radborne, the presentation of the churches of Radborne, Mugginton, and two turns in three of Egginton, and resides at Radborne, the ancient seat of his forefathers.

We are thus particular in the descent of this family, inasmuch as Dugdale does not at all mention whom Margaret de Ferrers married; and in making her sister Ermentrude the wife of Robert Talbot, either errs (unless she married him to her second husband), or passes over her marriage with Sir William de Stafford, whose issue, by her, it is thus evident shared in the Ferrers inheritance.

^{*} Penes. Sac. Pole Arm.

[†] Ibid.

FITZALAN OF CLUN.

Arms—G. a Lion rampant O. armed and langued Az.

IN the time of the Conqueror, ALAN, the son of Flaad, (or Flaad), obtained by the gift of that king the castle of Oswaldestre, with the territory adjoining, which belonged to Meredith ap Blethon, a Briton.

This Alan having married the daughter and heir to Warine, sheriff of Shropshire, temp. Will. Conq. had in her right the barony of the said Warine, and was succeeded by

WILLIAM FITZ-ALAN, his son and heir, who, in the great contention between Maud the empress and king Stephen, touching the crown of England, most firmly adhered to her interest, and held the castle of Shrewsbury against that king, until it was at last taken by assault.

His wife was Isabel de Say (daughter and heir of Elias de Say), niece to Robert earl of Gloucester, lady of Clun, by whom he left issue, William, his son and heir, who, on his decease, the 6th of Henry II. was his successor.

Which WILLIAM, the 12th of Henry II. on levying the aid for marriage of the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be in number thirty-five and an half de veteri feoffamento, and sixteen and an half de novo: but in the 19th of Henry II. he departed this life, leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who was sheriff of Shropshire, from the 2d of Richard I. to 3d John, inclusive, and died the 16th John; for then did Thomas de Erdinton give 5000 marks for the wardship of his lands, and marriage of his son and heir to his daughter; which son, as it seems, died soon after, for it is stated, that then John Fitz-Alan, his brother, enjoyed the estate.

This

This JOHN had two wives; the first, Isabel, second daughter of William de Albini, earl of Arundel, and sister and coheir to Hugh, her brother; the second, Hawyse de Blancminster, who survived him; and on his decease, the 24th Henry III. had certain manors in Cheshire, Wiltshire, and Shropshire, assigned her for her dowry.

JOHN, son and heir of the last mentioned John Fitz-Alan, was successor to his father, and the 28th of Henry III. upon partition then made of all the lands of Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, deceased, (by right of descent from Isabel, his mother), had the castle of Arundel assigned to him for his principal seat; and soon after, for a fine of 1000 marks, had livery of his own castles of Blancminster, Clun, and Schrawurthin.

He died the 52d Henry III. (1268), leaving issue, by Maud, his wife, daughter of Roese de Verdon,

JOHN, his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age, who, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, paying £.100 relief for his own barony in Shropshire, and £.25 for the fourth part of the barony of Hugh de Albini, late earl of Arundel. But this John died soon after; viz. the 54th Henry III. leaving by Isabel de Mortimer, his wife,

RICHARD, his son and heir, then only five years old; during whose minority, Isabel, his mother, the 8th of Edward I. obtained the custody of the castle of Arundel, though within two years after the same was transferred to Edmund de Mortimer.

But the 13th Edward I. this Richard was out of ward, and at length became possessed of the castle of Arundel, and enjoyed the title of earl; as is evident from the letters of protection which he had the 26th of Edward I. wherein he is called, "Richardus filius Alani comes Arundel."

Vid. Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel.

F I T Z - A N S C U L P H.

Arms—O, two Lions passant in pale Az.

IN the time of William the Conqueror, WILLIAM FITZ-ANSCULPH (sometimes called Ansculph de Pinchengi), was a person of very great eminence, and possessed eighty-six lordships, whereof the castle of Dudley was his principal seat, and head of his barony, which, with a great part of his lands, afterwards passed to Fulke Paganel, who by some is reputed to have married his daughter, * Beatrix.

Vid. Paganel.

* Edmonson's
Baronagium
Genealogium

F I T Z - C O U N T.

SIR William Dugdale deduces BRIAN FITZ-COUNT^m from Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon, and makes his mother to be Lucia, daughter of Dru de Baladon, and sister of Hameline, lord of Over Went, or Bergavenny: besides which, he had great possessions, and the whole Manor of Wallingford, in right of Maud, his wife, sole heir of Robert D'Oyley, and widow of Milo Crispin.

Having only two sons, lepers, he gave to Walter, his kinsman, son of Milo earl of Hereford, the inheritance of Overwent, and honour of Bergavenuy. He was one of those barons who strongly supported the empress Maud against king Stephen.

^m In the Bergavenny Case, recited in Collins's Parliamentary Precedents, p. 133, Brian is said to be the son of Lucia, by Eudo earl of Brittain. (Vid. Abergavenny.)

F I T Z - G E R O L D.

Arms—Ar. a Saltier G.

At the time of the general survey, ROBERT FITZ-GEROLD possessed two lordships in Berkshire, nine in Wiltshire, three in Dorsetshire, one in Somersetshire, and ten in Hampshire.

To him succeeded ALEXANDER FITZ-GEROLD, who, the 12th Henry II. upon levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, in right of Alice de Rumeli, his wife, heiress of Skipton in Craven, certified the knights fees belonging to that honour, to be twelve de veteri feoffamento, and eight de novo; the inheritance of which devolved to the earls of Albemarle, through Cecilie, daughter and heir to the same Alice, by a former wife.

To this Alexander succeeded WARINE FITZ-GEROLD, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry II. which Warine was again succeeded by another

WARINE, his son, who, the 8th Richard I. was acquitted of the second and third scutage of Normandy; and the 10th of Richard I. gave 100 marks for the like seisin of the manor of Dadington, in com. Oxon, as his mother had at the time of her death. The 1st of John, he paid 500 marks for licence to marry ——— widow of Henry de Cornhill. The 13th of John, he was acquitted from the charge for the scutage of Wales, for those twenty-four fees and an half, which were of the barony of William de Curcy, whose daughter and heir, Alice, he had married. But the 17th of John, he was one of those barons who were in arms against the king, for which his lands were seized; yet it was not long after that he died: for the 2d of Henry III. Falcafe de Breant, performing his homage, had livery of all his lands, having then married Margaret, his daughter and heir, widow of Baldwin de Redvers, earl of Devon. By another record it is, however, said

M that

Vid. Nevill
of Essex.

that the said Margaret had an elder sister, Joane, married to Hugh de Nevill, who, the 9th of Henry III. in her right, had livery of the moiety of the manor of Newnham, in Oxfordshire.

A younger brother to this Warine was HENRY FITZ-GEROLD, who married Ermentruda, daughter and heir of Roger Talbot, of Gainborough, in com. Lincoln, (widow of William de Grendon); and had issue an only daughter and heir, Alice, married to ——— De L'Isle, from whom the lords L'Isle, of Rugemont, were descended. (Vid. L'Isle.)

FITZ-HAMON.

ARMS—Az. a Lion rampant guardant O.

ROLLO duke of Normandy had two sons; William, the eldest, furnished Long-Espée, who succeeded him in the dukedom; and Robert, the second, who was the first earl of Corboile; from whom descended Hamon (furnamed Dentatus), the sixth earl.

* Vid. Granville earl of Bath.

This HAMON DENTATUS had two sons, the eldest called after his own name, Robert Fitz-Hamon: the second, according to the custom of the country, called after the name of one of his lordships, Richard de Granville,* which surname has continued to his posterity ever since, who are now flourishing in the noble family of Grenville, marquis of Buckingham, and his brother lord Grenville.

ROBERT FITZ-HAMON, the eldest son before named, was present at the decisive battle of Hastings, and for his signal services had very many large gifts and honours bestowed upon him by the Conqueror; and also by William Rufus, was rewarded with the honour of Gloucester.

After many very gallant exploits during the reigns of those two kings, he was at length slain about the 7th of Henry I. at the siege of Falaise in Normandy, without issue male. When the king, unwilling to

so great an honour should be shared among women, reserved his eldest daughter Mabel, for his own illegitimate son Robert, whom he thereupon created earl of Gloucester. (Vid. Gloucester.) The other daughters were, Cæcilia, abbess of Shafton; Hawyse, abbess of Wilton; and Amicia, married to the earl of Brittany. His wife was Sybil, one of the daughters of Roger Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury.

FITZ-RALPH.

Arms—O. two Bars Az.

IN the time of the Conqueror, RALPH FITZ-HUBERT held forty-nine lordships in England. Adhering to king Stephen against Maud the empress, he surprised and plundered several places; but being at length himself surprised and taken by the empress, he was hanged as a thief for refusing to restore them again.

RALPH, his son, and Hubert, his grandson, both held the honour of baron: but with the latter it expired in the reign of Henry III. who left a daughter, Julian.

Of this name also was HUGH FITZ-RALPH, who, in the time of Henry III. having married Agnes, daughter and heir to Ralph de Grisele, had livery of her inheritance; and dying the 56th Henry III. left Eustachia, daughter of Ralph, his son, his next heir, wife of Nicholas de Cantilupe. (Vid. Cantilupe.)

FITZ-RANULPH.

Arms—Az. two Chevrons O.

IN the reign of Henry II. ROBERT FITZ-RANULPH was lord of Alfreton, Norton, and Marnham; and was sheriff of the counties of

M 2

Nottingham

Nottingham and Derby. He is said to have been one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket.

This Robert had issue WILLIAM, the father of Thomas, the last baron of Norton, who dying issueless, the barony came to be divided amongst heirs female, who were his sisters. Of whom, Alice, the eldest, married William Chaworth, and had issue Sir Thomas Chaworth; and Joan, the second sister, married Sir Robert Lathum, who had issue Sir Thomas Lathum, who married, and had issue. The third sister, Lettice, died without issue.

Vid. Chaworth.

FITZ - SWAINE.

SWAINE, the son of Aluric, occurs in the time of Henry I. succeeded by Adam, his son, of whom little more than their bare names is mentioned: which Adam left issue, two daughters, his heirs; viz. Maud, the wife of Adam de Montbegon, (vid. Montbegon); and Annabil.

FOLIOT.

ARMS—G. a Bend Arg.

IN the 12th of Henry II. upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, ROBERT FOLIOT certified his knights fees to be fifteen, which his ancestors had holden from the conquest.

This Robert married Margery, the daughter and heir to Robert de Reincourt, lord of Sutton, in com. Bedford, and had with her the manor of Burton, in Northamptonshire; which, with all other the lands and honours of Guy de Reincourt, ancestor to Richard, were confirmed by Henry II. to the said Robert Foliot.

To

To whom succeeded Richard, his son; who had issue an only daughter and heir, Margery, married to Wyschard Ledet, son to Christian Ledet, lady of Langtone, in com. Leiceſter.*

Vid. Ledet

Against which Wyschard, the 8th of Richard I. Thomas, Richard de Hidon, Emme de Boterel, and Geffery de Barinton, conteſted for the inheritance of the beforementioned Robert, their grandfather; beſides which claims, there was another made by Elias Foliot, who, the 6th of John, challenged the manor of Weſt Wardon, in com. Northampton, as next heir to Richard.

Of this name there were alſo ſeveral others of note; viz. JORDAN, the ſon of William Foliot, who, with the conſent of Beatrice, his wife, gave the church of Friſeby to the Knights Templars.

About this time likewiſe Henry Foliot, with Lucia de Muntenei, his wife, daughter and coheir of Jordan Briſet, founder of the nunnery at Clerkenwell, confirmed the grant of thoſe lands whereon that religious houſe was built; to whom ſucceeded

JORDAN FOLIOT, his ſon and heir; who, the 9th of Henry III. with Iſold de Grey and Ralph Paynell, performed his homage for the lands of Robert Bardolph, their uncle, whereunto they were ſome of the coheirs.

In thoſe days there was alſo RALPH FOLIOT, who died the 6th of John, when

HENRY, his ſon and heir, gave 100 marks of ſilver, and one palſfrey, for livery of his lands; which Henry, in 4th Henry III. was made governor of Fotheringhay caſtle.

Of this name was WALTER FOLIOT, who, the 9th of Henry III. was ſheriff for Oxfordſhire for half of that year, and had an only daughter and heir, married to Ralph Chenduit.

And in 52d Henry III. SAMPSON FOLIOT, ſheriff of Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire, was conſtituted governor of the caſtle of Oxford.

* In Jacob's Peerage, it is ſaid that Margaret, daughter and heir of Richard Foliot, married Hugh, eldeſt ſon of John Haſtings, lord of Bergavenny, by his ſecond wife, Iſabel Deſpenſer; for whoſe deſcendants, vide "Haſtings of Greſſing Hall."

But besides these, though not mentioned by Dugdale, was **WALTER FOLIOT**, of Melbury Osmond, in Dorsetshire; the heirs of which family, Alice, married John Maltravers, junior.

Although Dugdale, in his account of this family, does not notice any of them to have had summons to parliament, yet by the clause rolls of the 23rd and 25th of Edward I. it appears that **JORDAN FOLIOT** in those years was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm.

There remains, however, yet another of this name, of whom mention ought not to be omitted, viz. the most learned **GILBERT FOLIOT**, bishop of Hereford, A. D. 1149, and afterwards of London, A. D. 1161; who is memorable for two things: the one, his allegiance and fidelity to his sovereign, in all those confusions and disputes between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury; the other, for a resolute answer made to an unknown voice heard by him. Concerning which Matthew Paris relates, that coming one night from the king (with whom he had been in long conference on the troubles between him and the said archbishop), as he lay meditating thereon in his bed, a terrible and unknown voice sounded these words in his ears: "O Gilbert Foliot dum revolvis tot, & tot Deus tuus est Astaroth." Which he taking to come from the Devil, answered as boldly: "Mentiris dæmon, Deus meus, est Deus Sabaoth."

He was the author of an Apology for Henry II. against Becket, and also wrote an invective against him, and several other works: particularly one Book of Epistles, and six Books upon the Canticles.

F O S S A R D.

ARMS—O. a Bend S.

NIGEL FOSSARD, temp. Henry I. possessed the lordship of Doncaster, in the county of York; to whom succeeded Adam, whose son, Robert, paid a fine of 500 marks, to repossess Doncaster, which he had granted to the king, to hold in demesne for twenty years.

WILLIAM, his son, who succeeded him, was one of the northern barons at the memorable battle of Northallerton. He stood firm to king Stephen against Maud the empress; and died the beginning of the reign of Richard I. leaving only one daughter his heir, viz. Joan, wife of Robert of Thurnam,* baron of Mulgrave (*jure uxoris*), whose only daughter and sole heir, Isabel, married Sir Piers Mawley, and had issue Sir Piers Mawley, knight. (Vide Mawley.)

* Vid. Thurnam.

G A U G I.

THIS family is said to be of Norman extraction, and to derive its descent from DE GAGE, or GAGE, who attended king William I. into England, and after the conquest thereof, was rewarded with a grant of lands of considerable extent in the forest of Dean; contiguous whereunto he fixed his residence, and built a seat at Clerenevell, otherwise Clurewall. Mr. Camden observes, they were a family of great note;° but the first mention made by Sir William Dugdale is, that

RALPH

° Modern heralds trace the genealogy of the family of Gage, now flourishing in the rank of peerage, from this ancient stock, and deduce the lineage down to Joseph Gage, esquire, who,
by

RALPH DE GAUGI, upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, the 12th Henry II, certified, that his ancestors held three knights fees, which descended to two sisters and coheirs, whereof he married the elder, and the other was the wife of Hugh de Elinton.

To this Ralph succeeded ROBERT DE GAUGI, who married Beatrice, daughter of Ifold, niece and heir to Robert Lovel: and with her obtained the lordships of Langefer and Thornton upon the Weye, in the bishoprick of Durham.

Of this name there were also two others; viz. ROGER DE GAUGI, who, for his adherence to king John against his rebellious barons, had a grant of the lands of Richard Gubion, in the counties of Northampton and Leiceſter. And SAMPSON GAUGI, who had the like grant of the lands of Robert Arſic, and his mother, lying in Somerton and Coges, in com. Oxon.

The next of whom mention is made, is WILLIAM DE GAUGI, who the 18th of Henry III. had a grant of the custody of the honour of Kaermarden, with the caſtle.

Not long after this, viz. the 27th Henry III. on the death of Ralph de Gaugi, he held the barony of Slaſmouth by the ſervice of three knights fees, as his ancestors had done from the time of king Henry I.

by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter to George Penruddocke, of the co. of Southampton, eſquire, and heir to her brother, had iſſue two ſons; whereof

Thomas was created lord Gage, and

Joſeph became eminent for being concerned in the Miſſiſſippi Scheme in France; is ſaid to have acquired the immense wealth of twelve or thirteen millions ſterling: which ſo intoxicated him, that he made an offer to Auguſtus king of Poland of three millions for that crown, which being reſuſed, he propoſed to the king of Sardinia the purchaſe of that iſland, who reſected the offer. But the year enſuing (1720), by the fall of that famous bubble, he became ſo much diſtreſſed, that he was neceſſitated to ſeek for new adventures in Spain; where he was, however, well received into favour, and was preferred to many high poſts, and honoured with the title of Grandee of Spain, in March 1743; being alſo preſented by the king of Naples with the order of St. Genaro, and a penſion of 4,000 ducats a-year.

RALPH, his son and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and dying without issue, 7th Edward I. his brother

ADAM became his heir, who died on or before the 15th Edward I. for then it seems Roger de Clifford was found his cousin and heir; and paying eleven pounds for his relief, had livery of his lands.

GLANVILL.

ARMS—Per Chief indented Az. and Ar.

RANULPH DE GLANVILL is mentioned in the time of the Conqueror, to whom succeeded **WILLIAM DE GLANVILL**, who being a very devout man, bestowed on the Cluniac monks all the churches of his barony.

BARTHOLOMEW, his son, was sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk,* temp. Henry II. and is supposed to have been brother to

RANULPH, who, in the same reign, was a man of great account. He, with William de Vesei, and only a slender army, routed the Scots at Aldwicke, and took their king prisoner. He was made one of the justices itinerant for several of the northern counties, and, also afterwards, justice of England.

But the first of Richard I. he was displaced from this office; and afterwards attending the king into the Holy Land, died there at the siege of Acon. His wife was Berta, daughter of Theobald de Valoines, senior, by whom he left only three daughters: of whom, Maud, the eldest, married William de Aubervill; and the other two, Amabil and Helewise, John de Ardern, and Ralph, son of Robert (according to

Vid. Aubervill

* He was also governor of the castle of Orford, in com. Suff. temp. Henry I. near which, Ralph de Coggeshall, an ancient writer, says, some fishermen happened to catch a wild man in their nets. All the parts of his body resembled those of a man; he had hair on his head, a long picked beard, and was hairy about the breast. But at length he escaped into the sea, and was never seen more.

Parkins' Topography of Freebridge Hundred and Half, county of Norfolk, p. 11.) But Dugdale says, Amabil married Ralph de Arden, and Helewise, Robert Fitz-Ralph, lord of Middleham, in the county of York.

GRENTEMAISNILL.

ARMS—G. a Pale O.

HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNILL attended the Conqueror, and behaved valiantly at the battle of Hastings, for which, by his gift, he obtained near one hundred lordships in different counties. Being at length grown a very aged man, he took upon him the habit of a monk; and died in a few days after, leaving five sons, and six daughters: viz. Adeline, the wife of Roger de Ibrei; Hadewise died unmarried; Roese, of Robert de Courci, Maud, of Hugh de Mont-pincon; Agnes, of William de Say; and Hawise, who died unmarried.

Of the sons, ROBERT, his eldest, survived him twenty-eight years, and died without issue; William died on his travels; Hugh died in his youth; Ivo, (of whom hereafter); and Alberic, who became a military man.

Which Ivo enjoying his father's possessions in England, took part with Curthose against Henry I. for which being very heavily fined, he was fain to seek a reconciliation, and going afterwards toward Jerusalem, died in the way, leaving

* Alianor, daughter of Sir Gilbert de Glanville (of this family, says a MS. of Cooke, Clarendieux King at Arms), married Sir John Wingfield, ancestor of the family of that name, viscounts Powerscourt, in the kingdom of Ireland, whose only daughter and heir, Catherine, married Sir Michael de la Pole, who, in her right, presented to the mastership of Wingfield college, anno 1397, which contradicts Mr. Anstis; who asserts the said Alianor to have been the daughter of Sir Richard de Brews. She probably might have been widow of Sir Richard de Brews, but certainly was daughter of Sir Gilbert de Glanville; as the pedigrees of the Wingfield family testify.

Ivo, his son and heir, then in minority, contracted to the daughter of Henry earl of Warwick; but, as supposed, died before consummation: for Sir William Dugdale says, that upon the death of his father, the inheritance became subjected to strangers.

From Ivo descended HUGH, who had great part of his ancestors' lands restored, particularly the honour of Hinckley, and stewardship of England; both of which were enjoyed by Robert Blanchmaine, earl of Leiceſter, who married Petronilla, daughter of the ſaid Vid. Leiceſter Hugh.

Yet how Hugh could deſcend from Ivo, provided he died, according to Sir William Dugdale, before consummation of marriage, ſeems inconfiſtent. Salmon, in his Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire, ſays, Hugh was brother to Ivo, which rather is more likely to be correct.

GURNAY, OR GOURNAY.

ARMS—Paly of Six O. and Az.

THE firſt of this name of whom notice is made, was HUGH DE GURNAY, or GORNAY, who was a man of eminent valour, and attended the Norman duke in his expedition into England; who, after he was advanced to the throne of this realm, requited his ſervices by the grant of many large poſſeſſions. But after all his military actions, this Hugh became a monk in the abbey of Bec, in Normandy, to which he had been a benefactor; and dying there, left by Baſilia, his wife, daughter of Girald Fleitell, two ſons, Girald and Hugh; which

GIRALD, the eldeſt, was his ſucceſſor, and was likewiſe a military man: but he, with his wife Editha, ſiſter to William earl Warren, accompanying Robert duke of Normandy into the Holy Land, died there, and was ſucceeded by Hugh, his ſon and heir.

Which HUGH, notwithstanding the great favours he had received from king Henry I. who had taken care of his education as of his own son, proved rebellious and ungrateful to his benefactor. He married Maud, sister of Ralph de Perone, count of Vermandois, and dying in 1185, left

HUGH, his son and successor, who attended king Richard I. into the Holy Land, at the siege of Acon; whereof, when taken, he was made governor on the part of the king of England. In the reign of king John, he took part with the rebellious barons, for which his lands were seized. But the 6th of Henry III. departing this life, the same were restored to HUGH, his son and heir, by Lucy, widow of Robert de Berkeley, Gerard, his eldest son, being then dead.

Which HUGH being likewise guilty of several acts of disloyalty, and of contempt of the royal authority, all his lands, goods, and chattels were seized. He died in 1137, leaving, by Julian his wife, sister of Reginald count of Bologne, Julian, his daughter and heir, who became the wife of William Bardulf. But this Julian seems to have been a former wife; for on the death of Hugh de Gurnay, William de Cantilupe paid 500 marks for the wardship of the said Julian, and custody of her lands; as also of the child unborn, whereof Maud, his widow, was then pregnant.

A younger brother to the last Hugh, was ANSELME DE GURNAY, who married Eve, sister and heir to Maurice de Gaunt, and had issue Robert, who, the 15th of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of the manor of Poelet, in com. Somerset, part of the possessions of his said uncle Maurice de Gaunt; so likewise of certain lands in the county of Gloucester. The 16th of Henry III. he performed his homage for one half a knight's fees, descended to him by the death of John de Harpetre, his grandfather, and the 53d of Henry III. he deceased, leaving by Hawise de Longchamp, his wife,

ANSELME DE GURNAY, his son and heir, then of full age; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands. The 7th of Edward I. he

¹ History of the House of Yvery, p. 478.

¹ Ibid.

was in the wars of Scotland, after which, ere long, he died; viz., the 14th of Edward I. being then, as said, seised of the manors of Beverston, Awerton, Weston, and Dure, in com. Gloucester; and leaving John, his son and heir, then twenty-six years old.

Which JOHN, the year following, doing his fealty, had livery of all the lands of his inheritance; and having married Oliva, daughter of Henry Luvell, died the 19th of Edward I. leaving Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, wife to John ap Adam, who, doing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. (Vid. ap Adam.)

Of this branch, however, under the head of Harpetre, much more may be seen.¹

Of this name was also MATTHEW DE GURNEY, who, the 30th of Henry II. was lord of a certain manor called Gourney's Manor, in com. Norfolk, in right of Rose his wife, daughter and heir of Reginald de Burnham; which Matthew had issue, William, his son and heir, father of John de Gourney, who the 27th and 28th of Edward I. was lord of the said manor, as appears by the court rolls.

Parkins' Topography of Freebridge Hundred, co. Norfolk, p. 95.

But of this line nothing further is known.

¹ The account here given, is, in fact, the full substance of Sir William Dugdale's History of the Gournay family, excepting where a deviation is made by the marginal reference to the History of the house of Yvery, for the ground of authority whereon such deviation is founded.

But the truth is, that Sir William Dugdale, as well as Camden, have been led to believe, that the barons of Harpetre and Gournay were distinct, although in strict reality they were one and the same. Indeed, after the failure of this first house, who were barons of mighty eminence, and vast possessions, the other, which were no less so, by reason of the change in the surname, have been wholly confounded, inasmuch as the best genealogists have been guilty of no less an error in the descent than in the creation of two families out of this one. (Vid. Harpetre.)

HANSELYN.

GORSFRID ANSELYN, OF HANSELYN, in the Conqueror's time, possessed thirty lordships in several counties; of which Shelford, in the county of Nottingham, was the principal feat of his barony.

Descended from whom was RALPH HANSELYN, present at the battle of Northallerton against the Scots; whose eldest daughter and coheir, Rose, married Thomas, father of Dodo Bardolf; the youngest married Everingham, who had issue Sir William Everingham, father of Sir Adam Everingham. (Vid. Bardolf.)

HARPETRE.

THE account of this family having been very erroneously given by Vol.II.p.474. Dugdale in his Baronage, according to the relation of Anderson, in his House of Yvery, we shall therefore follow the statement of his history, which seems to have been compiled with much care, labour, and industry.

To begin, then: the line of this house appears to be indisputably descended from JOHN, a younger son of Ascelin Gouel de Perceval, earl of Yvery, in Normandy, the common ancestor of Yvery, Luvel, and Perceval; for, so early as the year 1138, the son of that John was possessed of Harpetre, in the county of Somersset, which was the estate of the said Ascelin, who was living in 1119. Wherefore there is no doubt that he received from his father, during his life, the lordship of
Arpetre,

Vid Luvel
of Kary.

Arpetre, or Harpetre, which became the feat of this branch, and from whence the surname was assumed.

To this John succeeded WILLIAM DE HARPETRE, his son and heir, who is presumed to be that William, who, the 12th Henry II. anno 1166, upon the aid levied for marrying the king's daughter, certified by the name of William, son of John Harpetre, that he held thirteen knights fees, one half, and a fourth part. His issue was John, his son and heir, of whom no more mention is made, than that he had two sons; viz. William and John, who died S. P.

Which WILLIAM, the son of John, (and not William, the son of William, as Dugdale recites), the 8th of Henry III. gave a fine of 280 marks, for the wardship of the heir of William de Carrio. He married Maud Orescuilz, a Norman lady, who was a coheirefs with her sister Alice; and the 10th of Richard I. made partition of her inheritance by fine, whereupon the said William obtained half a knight's fee, with its appurtenances, in Carnecote, in England, reserving still to Maud, her pretensions as the eldest coheir. His issue were, Thomas; Pagan, of whose issue there is no certain account; and William.

THOMAS, the eldest son, died in his father's lifetime: his wife was Eve, daughter of Robert, the son of Robert Fitz-Harding (progenitor of the house of Berkeley), by Alice his wife, daughter of Robert de Gant, of Folkingham; which Eve became sole heirefs to her brother Maurice de Gant, who died S. P. By her he had issue, Robert, his son and heir. Vid. Gaunt

Which ROBERT succeeded his grandfather, William, beforenamed, on his decease the 16th Henry III. (1232), when he did his homage, and paid his relief.

The wanton course of surnames in the elder ages, is particularly discovered in this family: for being originally derived from the house of Yvery, they quitted that appellation for another assumed from the principal lordship of Harpetre, which became their portion, and again changed it for that of Gournay; yet, for what reason this Robert de Harpetre

Harpetre should quit his paternal name for that of Gournay, is a matter of curiosity not easily to be satisfied at this distance of time. According to modern custom, he should rather have taken the name of Gant, to which family his mother was the heiress: but it is probable his uncle, Maurice de Gant, not being dead at the time of taking the name of Gournay, he did not think fit to change it again; and here the assumption of that name becomes the more singular, inasmuch as the descent of Hawysia de Gournay (in respect to whom it is presumed to have been adopted), is not correctly or exactly ascertained, or confimilated with or to the other ancient and illustrious house of Gournay, before treated of.

Vid. Gournay

But to proceed: it appears that this Robert de Harpetre, by the name of Gournay, after the decease of his uncle Maurice de Gant (whose heir the record affirms he was), had livery of the manor of Palcet,* part of the possessions of the said Maurice, which he claimed by Andrew Lutterel, not long before; so likewise of certain lands in the county of Gloucester.

Vid. Lutterel.

Furthermore, having founded the hospital of Gant (alias Billef-wicke), near Bristol, he died the 53d of Henry III. (1269), being then seised of the manor of Cernecote, in Wiltshire; as also of the manors of Harpetre, Barewe, and Inglescombe, in co. Gloucester, with divers fees in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, and Wilts, amounting to twenty-two knights fees and a half; and likewise of the manors of Beverston, Weston, Halberton, Radewicke, Owre, and Pureton, all in Gloucestershire. By Hawyse de Longchamp his wife, he had issue Anselm and John de Gournay, who died, circ. 8th Edward I. S. P.

ANSELM, successor to his father, was returned by the jury of Wynstertock Hundred, to hold of the king in capite, the manor of East Harpetre by the half of a knight's fee, on which depended the manor of West Harpetre: but he died the 14th of Edward I. leaving Sibilla his wife, daughter of Hugh Vivoun, surviving, and also three sons;

* Or Poelet.

JOHN, surnamed de Harpetre.

WILLIAM DE HARPETRE.

JOHN DE HARPETRE.

WILLIAM, ob. 16th Henry III.
MAUD, Daughter and Cobeir of — Orefcuilz.
JOHN, ob. S. P.

THOMAS, ob. vi. pat. EVA, Sister and Heir to MAURICE DE GANT.
PAGAN. WILLIAM.

ROBERT, surnamed De Gournay, ob. 53d Hen. III.
HAWISA DE LONGCHAMP.

ANSELM DE GOURNAY, ob. 14th Edward I.
SIBILLA, Daughter of Hugh de Vivoun.
JOHN, ob. circ. 6th Edward I.

JOHN DE GOURNAY, ob. 19th Edward I.
OLIVA LUVEL, ob. 24th Edward I.

ROBERT DE GOURNAY, Lord of Overwere.

THOMAS DE GOURNAY, Lord of Inglicombe.

ELIZABETH DE GOURNAY, ob. 19th Edward I.
JOHN AP ADAM.
sole Daughter and Heirels.

ANSELM DE GOURNAY.
CHRISTIANA.

THOMAS, Beheaded for the murder of Edward II.
JOANNA.

THOMAS AP ADAM, ob. S. P.
ALICE INGE.

ANSELM, ob. S. P.
JOANE.

THOMAS, ob. ante 13th Edw. III.

JOHN DE KNOLLE, ob. S. P.

GEORGE, ob. S. P.

† MATTHEW, ob. S. P. 1406, etat. 96. Married 1st Alicia, sister of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick and widow of John Beauchamp de Hacche: 2d, Philippa, sister and cobeir of John Talbot, of Ricards castle.

ELIZA, 1st Wife, Daughter and Heir of Richard de Counteville, Lord of Arwinton.
THOMAS DE GOURNAY, 2d Wife, ob. S. P.

ROBERT DE GOURNAY, ob. S. P.

JOANE DE GOURNAY,

sole Daughter and Heir, married George de la More, or Bithmore, lord of Nailay, in com. Somerset. The heirs of which family, Alice, temp. Henry VIII. married David Perceval, lord of Rolleston, and progenitor of the present Earl of Egmont, and of the present Duke of Devonshire.

* Vid. Luvel, or Lovel.

† Although, in the History of the House of Yvery, he is said to have died S. P. yet in Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 341, it is stated, he left by Philippa, his last wife, a daughter, Philippa, who held a part of the manor of Woodham Mortimer, in Essex, and died, S. P. in 1417. (Vid. Talbot of Richard's Castle.)

viz. John, Robert, and Thomas; whereof Robert had the manor of Overwere granted to him by his father, and Thomas had that of Ingliscombe.

JOHN DE GOURNAY, eldest son and heir, being twenty-six years of age on his father's death, did his fealty the ensuing year; viz. the 15th Edward I. and had livery of all the lands of his inheritance; but did not very long survive, deceasing the 19th of Edward I. (1291), in the thirty-first year of his age, leaving by Oliva his wife, daughter of Henry lord Luvel, of Kari (who survived him, and died the 24th Edward I.) one only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, then sixteen years old, and married to John ap Adam; who doing his homage, had livery of all the lands of her inheritance. (Vid. ap Adam.)

H A Y E.

ARMS—Ar. a Fefs and in Chief three Martlets G.

ROBERT DE HAYE, by the gift of Henry I. had the honour of Halnac, alias Halnaked, in the county of Suffex. He had two sons; viz. Richard and Ralph, and a daughter, Cicely, married to Roger de St. John. (Vid. St. John of Stanton.)

RALPH siding with young Henry against his father, king Henry II. was taken prisoner by that king, at Dol, in Brittany, 19th Henry II. But

RICHARD having married Maud, daughter of William de Vernun, died prior to the 32d Henry II. leaving three daughters, his heirs; viz. Nichola, wife of Gerrard de Camvill; Maud, of Richard de Humet; and — of William de Rollos.

Vid. Camvill
Humet.

HERIZ.

ARMS—Az. three Urchins O.

THE first mention of this name is the 18th Henry II. when it appears that under the title of the scutage of the barons, there were £. 4, then paid into the exchequer for those knights fees which did belong to WILLIAM DE HERIZ. This William had his residence at Wyverton (now Worton), in co. Notts; and married Maud, daughter of Ralph lord Bassett, of Drayton, and died on or before the 26th of Henry II. leaving Joane, his daughter and heir by the said Maud, his first wife, and Aeliva, his second wife, then surviving, who gave 100 marks to the king, that she might not be compelled to marry again otherwise than as she pleased; at which time, also, Robert de Heriz was his brother and heir male, and paid £. 100 for livery of his inheritance.

To which Robert succeeded

Ivo, his son and heir, who, the 16th of king John, gave 300 marks for certain lands of Ralph Bassett. But of him nothing memorable is mentioned, only that he deceased the 30th of Henry III. leaving Sarra his wife surviving, who afterwards married Jollan de Nevill.

To this Ivo (or John), succeeded HENRY, and to him another John, as brother and heir; which John died before the 27th of Edward I. leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, who then doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance.

HUMET.

Arms—Ar. a Border G. Bezantées.

RICHARD DE HUMET, in the time of Henry II. being then constable of Normandy, in consideration of his services, obtained the lordship of Sandford, in Lincolnshire, with lands in other counties. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of Richard de Haye, and left issue, Vid. Haye.

WILLIAM, his son, who likewise was constable of Normandy, and had issue, a daughter, Agnes, married to Baldwin de Wake. (Vid. Wake.)

Of this family, also, was **JOHN DE HUMET**, who being in arms against king John, had his lands seized and given to Richard de Grey, Vid. Grey. who married Lucia, his daughter.

KEYNES.

Arms—Vairee Ar. and Az. three Bars G.

RALPH, surnamed **DE KAYNETO**, came in with the Conqueror, and had issue, Ralph and William; who is said to have taken king Stephen prisoner at the battle of Lincoln.

Which **RALPH** had with his wife (the daughter of Hugh Maminot, a baron in Kent), in frank marriage, by the gift of Henry I. the manors of Tarent and Combe, in the county of Dorset; and seating himself at Tarent, founded a monastery there.

WILLIAM, his son and heir, was his successor, father of Ralph, who adhered to the rebel barons against king John, and died about the 6th Henry III. leaving issue,

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, who, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Adam de Periton, of Oxhill, in the county of Warwick, had issue Robert de Keynes, his son and heir, who had two sons, Robert and William; and died the 10th Edward I. Robert succeeded his father; and dying without issue, left William, his brother, his heir.

Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, says he died the 7th Edward I. which is evidently a mistake, and impossible: as the 6th Edward III.* Alianor Keynes, at her death, held the manor of Tarent Keynston jointly with her husband Robert ——— their son and heir, who died without issue.

* Hutchins'
Dorset.
Vol. I.
p. 110.

WILLIAM was the next successor to his brother Robert, and had issue three daughters and two sons; viz. Robert, who died without issue, and John, who died the 40th Edward III. leaving John, his son and heir, who the 49th Edward III. died without issue; and Wentliana, a daughter and heir, who thereby became heir to her brother, and also died without issue.

Wherefore the inheritance fell to the three daughters of William beforenamed, or their heirs, of whom Lætitia, married Ayotte, and had issue Lawrence, who had issue William, who died without issue; and two daughters, Matilda, married to William de Cresfy; and Margaret, to William Wotton; but had no children. Elizabeth de Keynes died single, and Hawisia married Robert de Daventre, knight.

KILPEC.

ARMS—Ar. a Sword in Bend. S.

THE first mentioned of this name is HUGH, the son of William, a Norman; to which Hugh succeeded

HENRY, who assumed the surname of Kilpec, from the castle of Kilpec, his principal seat. His successor was

JOHN, the father of Hugh, who died temp. John, leaving two daughters,

daughters, his heirs; of which Joane, the youngest, was the wife of Sir Philip Marmion; and Isabel, the eldest, marrying Robert Waleran, or Walrond, he in her right became possessed of the castle of Kilpec, but died S.P. (Vid. Waleran,) Vid. Marmion.

Wherefore Joane, married to Marmion, or her issue, became ultimately sole heir to the Kilpecs. (Vid. Marmion.)

LACY.

ARMS—O, a Fess G.

OF this name there were two who came into England with the Conqueror; viz. WALTER and ILBERT DE LACI; but how nearly, or whether at all related to each other, does not appear. Of these,

WALTER was, for his expertness in arms, sent to restrain the incursions of the Welch; and, with other commanders, entering the parts of Brecknockshire, subdued Refe, Caducan, and Mariadoth, three of their princes, with great slaughter. He was the founder of the church of St. Peter, at Hereford; where, when the work was nearly finished, climbing up a ladder, he fell down, and was killed with the fall, anno 1084, 19th Will. Conq. and was buried in the chapter house at Gloucester: to which church of Gloucester he gave five hides of land in Duntelborne, for the health of his soul, and that of Emeline his wife. His issue were three sons; viz. Roger, Hugh, and Walter, a monk in St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester.

ROGER, his successor, through the bounty of the Conqueror, had great possessions in the counties of Berks, Salop, Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, where the castle of Ewyas was the head of his barony. But, the 2d of William Rufus, siding with Odo earl of Kent, and other great nobles then in rebellion, and the 5th of the same reign

reign with Roger Moubray, earl of Northumberland, on the like account, he was banished England, and his lands given to Hugh, his brother; which

HUGH was the founder of the priory of Lanthony; and gave to the monks of Monmouth, three shillings yearly rent issuing out of Ledney, for the good estate of himself, Roese his wife, and Robert his son; but dying without issue surviving, he left his great inheritance to his two sisters; viz. Ermeline, who had no issue; and Emme, who married ——— by whom she had a son, Gilbert, who thereupon took the name of Laci.

THIS GILBERT, after having signalized himself in various encounters and victories, at length became a Knight Templar, and was succeeded by Hugh; but whether his son or brother, Dugdale is silent; Collins calls him his son; which

HUGH, for his services, obtained from Henry II. the whole territory of Meath, in Ireland, to hold to him and his heirs, by the service of fifty knights fees: moreover, he was constituted governor of the city of Dublin, and justice of Ireland; but having afterwards incurred the king's displeasure, by marrying the king of Connoc's (Connaught), daughter without leave, he was divested of the custody of that city, the 27th Henry II. 1181. His death was four years after, viz. 1185; when, being too severe with the workmen employed by him in the building of the castle of Lurheydy, he was murdered by one Malvo-Miadaich, a very mean person; leaving issue two sons, Walter and Hugh, and a daughter, Elayne, who became the wife of Richard de Beauf.

WALTER, the 10th of Richard I. paid 2000 marks for the king's favour, and to have livery of his lands; but this being the last year of that king's reign, his brother, king John, immediately succeeding, exacted no less than £.1200 for the like favour, and livery.

But, the 12th of John, the king passing into Ireland with his army, this Walter was forced to deliver himself up, and all he had, and was afterwards

afterwards banished. Yet the 16th of the same reign he seems to have been reconciled, and to have been permitted to repossess Ludlow, with the castle.

The 2d of Henry III. he was sheriff of Herefordshire; and the 14th of Henry III. helped to subdue the king of Connaught, who was then in arms to expel the English out of those parts. But the 25th of the same reign, being then infirm and blind, he departed this life, leaving his great estate to be divided among females; viz. daughters of Gilbert de Lacy, his son, who died in his life-time, by Isabel his wife, daughter of John Bigod. Which daughters were, Maud, wife of Peter de Geneva, and after this, viz. 38th Henry III. of Geffery de Genevill, who had livery of the castle of Trim, in Ireland, as part of her inheritance; and Margery, the other daughter, wife of John de Verdon, who, for her part, had the castle of Webbeley allotted to her; the honour of Ewyas Lacy being formerly assigned for the dower of Isabel, their mother. Touching the wife of this last mentioned Walter de Lacy, she was Margaret, or Margery, daughter of William de Braose, of Brecknock, and was foundress of the priory of Aconbury, in Herefordshire.

Having thus concluded the account of Walter, we now have to make some mention of Hugh, his brother, who, as Matthew Paris writes, was a most famous soldier, and was earl of Ulster, in Ireland; which was conferred upon him by king John, by reason of his having taken prisoner and betrayed John de Courcy, then earl thereof, into that king's hands. Yet king John being afterwards highly offended with him, sailed into Ireland with a great army, and expelled him thence. His wife was Emeline, daughter and heir of Walter de Ridelesford; and dying the 26th of Henry III. left issue one only daughter and heir, Maud, who married Walter Bourk, lord of Connoc (Connaught), in Ireland; and the said Emeline afterwards married Stephen de Longespée. But some accounts differ from this of Dugdale, and make Emeline to have been daughter and heir of Stephen Longespée. (Vide Burgh earl of Kent, Vol. II.)

ILBERT DE LACY.

ARMS—Quarterly O. and G. a Bend S. in Chief, a Label of five Points Ar.

ILBERT DE LACY, as before observed, came into England at the same time with Walter, his namesake; and also experienced the bounty of the Conqueror, who gave him the town and castle of Broken Bridge, in com. Ebor, afterwards called Pontfract, together with many other lands of vast extent, of which near 150 lordships were in Yorkshire, ten in Nottingham, and four in Lincolnshire. This Ilbert left issue two sons, Robert and Hugh.

Which ROBERT adhering to Robert Curthose against king Henry I. was, with Ilbert his son, expelled the kingdom; and the honour of Pontfract was bestowed on Henry Traverse, who deceasing very shortly afterwards, the king gave the said honour to Guy de la Val.

But it is mentioned (says Dugdale) by an old historian, that this Ilbert, so expelled with his father, when king Stephen began to reign, by his special favour reobtained his barony of Pontfract; and calling to mind the misery of his banishment, was the more cordial in his adherence to that king when he stood in need, and was one of the principal commanders at the battle of Northallerton, where that memorable victory was obtained over the Scots. He married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, but dying S. P. Henry, his brother, succeeded him.

Which HENRY was received into favour with Maud the empress, and her son Henry II. and had full restitution of his whole honour of Pontfract, and all other his lands in England and Normandy. The 12th of Henry II. on the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, he certified his fees to be seventy-nine and one half in number, for which, the 14th of Henry II. he paid

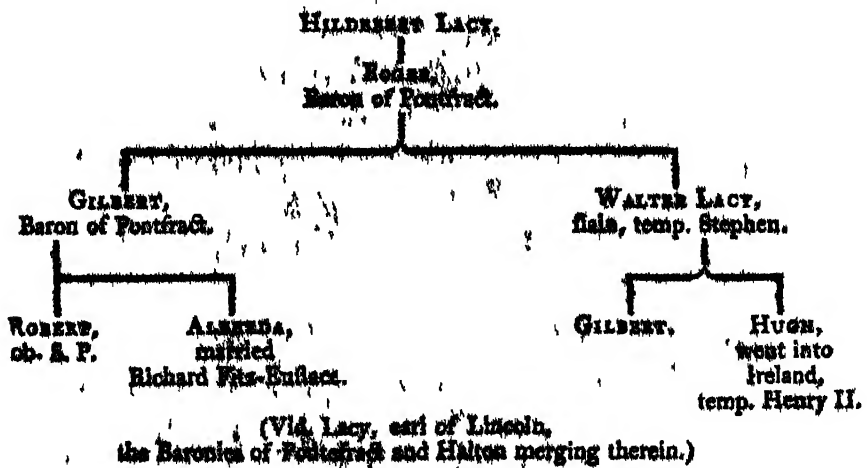
£.42,

LACY.

£.42, 10s. 10d. for those de veteri feoffamento, and £.13, 7s. 6d. for those de novo.

To him succeeded ROBERT, his son who was one of the barons at the solem coronation of Richard I. in whose 4th year, 1193, he died, S. P. whereupon Albreda Lifures, or Lizours, his half sister, then wife of Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester, possessed herself of the barony, under a pretence of a grant from Henry, father of the last Robert. But Sir Peter Leycester, in his Antiquities of Cheshire, says, the said Robert made her his heir, because he had no other so nearly allied to him.

Yet from this account of the Lacy family by Dugdale, we find a very great deviation in that given by Sir John Ferne, in his work, entitled, "The Glory of Generosity, and Lacyes Nobility:" for he there states, that Hildebert Lacy had issue Roger, who had two sons, Gilbert and Walter; which Walter was slain in the famous battle of the Standard against the Scots, temp. King Stephen, leaving two sons, of whom Gilbert, the eldest, remained in England; and the other went into Ireland, where he was the first founder of the family so named, in that kingdom.



LANCASTER, BARON OF KENDAL.

ARMS—Barry of six Ar. and G. on a Canton Az. a Lion passant guardant Or.*

THE descent of the old barons of Kendal from Ivo TAILBOYES, or TAILBOIS, brother to Fulke earl of Anjou, is evident from the register of Cockerand abbey, to which some of them were great benefactors.

Ivo is said to have been the father of one Ethred, and he of Ketell, and he of Gilbert, and he of William; who, probably as governor of Lancaster castle, first assumed his surname therefrom.

He married Gundred, daughter of William second earl Warren, and widow of Roger earl of Warwick; and had issue William de Lancaster the second, and a daughter, ——— married to Richard de Morevill.

This WILLIAM was steward to Henry II. and married Helewife de Stuteville, by whom he had only one daughter, Helewife, his heir, who wedded Gilbert, son of Roger Fitz-Bernfred; which Gilbert left issue, three daughters and a son; viz.

WILLIAM his successor, who, in honour of his mother, was called William de Lancaster the Third; and in the 25th Henry III. had custody of the honour of Lancaster, but died without issue, Agnes de Brus, his wife, surviving. Wherefore the inheritance of his lands came between his sisters, or their representatives; viz. Helewife, who married Peter de Brus of Skelton; and Alicia, William de Lindesay; for Serota, the third sister, who married Alan de Multon, died without issue; which inheritance being so divided, the share of Peter de

* Nicholson and Burn, Vol. I. p. 24, in their History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, say, his arms on several grants were; "Argent two Bars Gules. In a Quarter Gules a Lion Passant Or."

SUCCESSION OF THE BARONY OF KENDAL

Eve de Talmou.

ROBERT

ORMA

WILLIAM

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, 1st.

GOSSWICK

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, 2d.

THEIR SON FROM WHOM
THE CURSE BEGINS

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, 3d.

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, 3d.
married
Catherine, Son of
Roger Fitz-Rainald.

WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, 4d.
ob. S. F.

HELEWIAS,
married
Peter de Brin

ALICE,
married
William Lindsey

SEROTA,
married
Shilton,
ob. S. F.

ROGER,
the Bedford
(Vid. Lancastres
amongst the
Barons summoned
to Parliament.)

ETHEL,
ob. S. F.

MARGARET,
married
Robert de Ross

ANNE,
married
Rosenberg
(Vid. Rosenberg.)

LEO,
married
Gervase
(Vid. Thweng.)

LANSING,
married
John de Ross
Alice (Vid. Ross)

WILLIAM
DE
LINDSEY

WILLIAM DE ROSS

WILLIAM DE ROSS

THOMAS DE ROSS

JOHN DE ROSS

ELIZABETH DE ROSS, wife of William Parr, Knight
Daughter and Heir

WALTER DE LINDSEY

WILLIAM DE LINDSEY

WILLIAM DE LINDSEY

WILLIAM DE LINDSEY,
married
Margaret de Chiffre,
Countess of Courcy, in France.

St John Parr, Knight

WILLIAM,
an Almon

INGRAM
ob. S. F.

St Thomas Parr, Knight

ROGER DE CHIFFRE,
Knight of Bedford

WILLIAM,
ob. S. F.

St William Parr, Knight

EMILY,
only Daughter and Heir,
ob. S. F.
(Vid. Chiffre.)

St Thomas Parr, Knight

Catherine Parr,
ob. Wife of
King Henry VIII.

ANNE PARR,
Wife of
William Herbert,
Earl of Pembroke.

Brus was called the Marquis and Lornley fee, and that of Lindsey, the Richmond fee.

Brother, or base brother, more probably, to this last William, was ROGER DE LANCASTER, of whom amongst the barons summoned to parliament. (Vid. Lancaster.)

WILLIAM DE LINDSEY, or LINDSEI, or LINDESAY, by the said Alicia, sister and coheir to William de Lancaster, had issue Walter, their son and heir, who died the 6th Henry III. whose son and heir was William, father of another William, whose only daughter and heir, Christian, married Ingebran de Ghines, lord of Courcy, in France. Vid. Ghines.

They had a son, WILLIAM, born in France, who inherited the estate there; their second son, Ingebran, born in England, died without issue; and his brother William being an alien, the estate escheated to the crown. But the said William had two sons, Ingebran and William, both born in France, who enjoyed the paternal inheritance; but the king granted to the younger one, William, his grandmother Christian's estate in England; which William dying S. P. the estate again escheated to the crown. (Vid. Ghines, Brus of Skelton, and Parr of Kendal.)

Nicollsen and
Burns Comb
& Wehmer.
Vol. I. p. 28,
& 64.

Nicollsen and
Burn, ut

LANVALLEI.

ARM—G. + Last patent. O.

WILLIAM DE LANVALLEI, about the beginning of the reign of Henry II. possessed lands in Essex, and was a person of note in his time, and steward of the forest of Essex; and died the 12th king John. To whom succeeded another.

WILLIAM, who temp. King John, was one of the twenty-five constituted by the great barons to govern the realm; but the 1st Henry

Henry III.⁷ he made his peace. This William married a daughter of Alan Basset, and left issue, an only daughter, Hawise, who married John, son of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; and had issue, John, who died the 8th Edward I, leaving three daughters, his heirs; viz. Hawise, wedded to Robert de Greilly, according to Dugdale in his account of the De Burgh family; but Robert de Gresley, in his account of the Gresley family, Devoiguil, wedded to Robert Fitz-Walter; and Margery, a nun at Chicklands.

L E D E T.

Arms—O. a Bend within a Border. G. Bezantée.

It only appears of this name, that WYsCHARD LEDET, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Richard Foliot, had a suit with Elias Foliot, for the lordship of West Wardon, in the county of Northampton; and that, the 13th of John, he had special discharge for thirteen knights fees and an half, which he then held. His daughter Christiana married Henry de Braibrock, whose son Wyschard assumed the name of Ledet. (Vid. Braibrock.)

The barony of Wardon seems to have passed into the Latimer family, by the marriage of Alice, eldest daughter and coheir of the last Walter Ledet, with William, son of William lord Latimer, who, in her right, was baron of Wardon, his father living. (Vid. Latimer lord Latimer, and Latimer of Braybroke.)

⁷ In Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 190. Vol. II. p. 440, William de Lanvallei the first, is said to have had issue William, the father of a third William, who by Hawyse, daughter of Alan Basset, left three daughters, as above named, his coheirs.

LEVINGTON

Arms—O. a Saltier G. on a Chief of the Second, three Boars Heads couped of the first

THE barony of Levington, in Cumberland, was granted temp. the Conqueror, by the earl Ranulph de Meschines, to RICHARD BOYVILL, a commander under him, which grant was confirmed by Henry I. and the said Richard, and his posterity, from thence assumed the name De Levington, and resided at Kirk-Levington; a younger brother, named Reginald, settled at Westlinton (or West Levington); another brother of the Boyvills, Randolph, seated himself at Randolph Levington (now corruptly Randillinton); another brother, Robert, was placed at Bothcastre, and thereupon was called Robert de Bothcastre; another brother, Guido Boyvill, married the daughter and heir of Thursby lord of Thursby.

Richard, the elder brother, was succeeded at Levington by ADAM, his son and heir, who died about the 12th of John, leaving issue two sons, Richard and Ranulph, and six daughters; viz. Euphemia, married to Richard Kirkbride; Margery, to Robert de Hampton; Isabella, to Patrick Southaie; Eva, to Walter Corry; Julian, to Patrick Tromp; and Agnes, to Walter Turnham.

RICHARD, the eldest son of Adam, died the 34th Henry III. leaving Ranulph, his brother, his next heir:

Which RANULPH DE BOYVILL, of Levington, married Ada, daughter and coheir of Joan de Morvill (with Helwise, her sister, wife of Richard de Vernon), and dying the 38th Henry III. his daughter Hawise became his heir, then an infant; whose wardship was given by the king to Eustace de Baliol, to whom, or to whose son, of the same name, she was afterwards married, but died without issue;

LEXINTON.

whereby her inheritance of the barony of Levington, fell to the six sisters of her father (before named), or to their representatives; Richard Kirkbride; William Lokard; Euphemia, wife of John Seaton; Walter Turnham, knight; Gilbert Southaie; Maud, wife of Nicholas Aghenlochs; Maud, of Patrick Tromp; Walter, son of Walter Corry; and Margaret, wife of Henry Malton.*

LEXINTON.

ARMS—Ar. a Cross Patonce. Az.

THIS name is taken from Lexington, now called Laxton, in the county of Nottingham; which lordship RICHARD LEXINTON possessed in the time of king John.

ROBERT was his successor, who, being well skilled in the laws, was one of the justices itinerant for several Northern counties, and died the 34th of Henry III. leaving

JOHN, his brother, his heir, who, the 37th Henry III. was chief justice of all the forests North of Trent, and died without issue, 41st Henry III. wherefore his brother Henry, bishop of Lincoln, became the next heir, who died the year following, leaving Richard de Markham, and William de Sutton, his heirs, a descendant from whom was the late lord Lexinton, who derived his family from Rowland de Sutton, who married Alice, sister and coheir to Robert de Lexinton above named. (Vid. Sutton lord Lexinton.)

* Nicholson and Britton's Cumberland and Westmoreland, Vol II. p.361-2.

L I M E S I.

ARMS—O. an Eagle displayed Ar armed. G

RALPH DE LIMESI, the Conqueror's sister's son, besides forty-one lordships, which, at the general survey, he held in divers counties, enjoyed the lands of Christiana, one of the sisters of Edgar Atheling, by marriage, as some affirm, and according to others, by grant from the Conqueror; amongst which was Ulverli, in the county of Warwick, which he made one of his principal seats.

ALAN, his son and heir, bestowed the church of Ichenstone, in the same county, on the monks at Hertford, which priory his father had founded; and his manor of Bradwell, on the Knights Templars.

To whom succeeded GERARD, his son and heir, who married Amy, daughter of Halenade de Bidun, by whom, according to Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 386, he had issue, John baron of Wolverly, who died without issue; (yet Dugdale says, the said John had Hugh, his son and heir, who died S. P.) and two daughters; Basilia, married to Sir Gerard of Odingfells, a Fleming; and Alice, to Sir Henry Pinkney.

But Salmon, in his History of Hertfordshire, p. 172, says, that Basilia, married Hugh de Odingfells, and Alianor, David de Lindsay, a Scot; which David was father of another David; on whose death his brother Gerard was his heir, but died without issue in the 33d Henry III. and Alice his sister became his heir; who married Henry de Pinkney, who paid fifty pounds for his relief of half the barony of Limesi.

From Gerard or Hugh de Odingfells, by the said Basilia, sprang two worthy families; of which the chief, according to Dugdale, resided

Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 229.

at Ichenton Longa, in the county of Warwick, in the person of Walter, who was a knight (Hugh, his elder brother, dying S. P.), and a person of great note, whose posterity continued in possession of Ichenton till the 14th of Elizabeth, when, by mortgage, it passed to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester.

The other family of Odingsells resided at Maxtock castle, in the same county, in the person of WILLIAM, who was succeeded by Edmund, his son; who dying without issue, his inheritance came among his four sisters; of whom, Ida married John de Clinton, ancestor of the earls of Lincoln of that name; Margaret, the second, John lord Grey, of Rotherfield; *Ela, the third, — Bermingham; and Alice, the fourth, Thomas Cauntton.

LINCOLNE.

ARMS — Quarterly per pale indented O. and G. in the first and fourth, a Cross of five
 } Lozenges of the second.

AT the great council held at London the 15th of William the Conqueror, was ALAN DE LINCOLN, a great baron, who left two daughters, his heirs; viz. Margaret, wife of Ranulph de Bajocis, or Baieux, and ——— wife to Humphry de Albini.

Cotemporary with him was ALURED DE LINCOLNIA, but whether or how related, is not known. In Domesday Book, it appears that he held the lordship of Wimentone, in Bedfordshire, and fifty-one lordships more in Lincolnshire. Which Alured, with Robert, his son, gave Gillingham and Bruge to the priory of Montacute, in com. Somers.

* In Lodge's Irish Peerage, Vol. IV. p 3, she is called eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of William de Odingsells and wife of Peter de Bermingham, baron of Thetmoy, in Ireland.

This ROBERT, the 3d of Stephen, held the castle of Warham, in com. Dorset, against the king, on behalf of Maud, the empress. He was succeeded by another

ALURED, who was sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, 16th Henry II. His sister, Albreda, was veiled a nun at the monastery of Clerkenwell. He died the 10th of Richard I. and

A third ALURED was his successor, who held the castle of Winchester for king John. His son and heir, Alured, died the 48th Henry III. leaving his three sisters his heirs: of whom, Margery, the eldest, married Roger Fitzpain; Beatrix, Sir William de Gouis; and Albreda, the third, died without issue the 6th Edward I.

From Fitzpain descended the barons of that name; and from de Gouis, descended William de Gouis, who left only two daughters, his coheirs; whercof Alice, the youngest, married Sir Peter Desmonstiers, who died without issue; and Joan, the eldest, married Sir John Latimer, second surviving son of William, the first lord Latimer, of Corby; who, in her right, became possessed of Duntish, in the county of Dorset, and was lineal ancestor to Sir Nicholas Latimer, of Duntish in the county of Dorset; (whose daughter and heir, Edith, carried that estate to her husband, Sir John Mordaunt, progenitor of the present earl of Peterborough), and likewise ancestor to Henry, father of Robert Latimer,* of North-Crawley, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. who was buried there in 1547, leaving, by Catherine his wife,^d an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, who married William Apreece, of Washingly Hall, in the county of Huntingdon, Esquire, the direct male representative of Griffith Ap Rees, sovereign prince of South Wales, and immediate ancestor to Sir Thomas Hussey Apreece, baronet."

* Pedigree by Sir Isaac Heard, knight, garter king at arms, in the possession of Sir T. H. Apreece, baronet.

^d Monumental Inscription in North-Crawley ch. rub.

• Archives in the registry of Brecon.

LINDESEI, OR LINDSEY.

Arms—G three Engles displayed. O.

In the 6th Henry III. Alexander king of Scotland gave, £. 200 for the wardship and marriage of the heirs of DAVID DE LINDESEY, and for the lands of their inheritance; which were those of John de Limesi, or Limesli, their kinsman.

Vid Limesi.

To which David succeeded another, who died the 25th Henry III. leaving GERARD, his brother and heir, who died without issue the 33d Henry III. Whereupon Henry de Pinkeney. who had married Alice, his sister and heir; paying his relief, had livery of one moiety of the barony of Limesi, or Limesli. (Vid. Pinkney.)

LIZURES.

Arms—O. a Chief Az.

In the time of Henry II. FULKE, the son of William de Lizures, had the custody of the forests of Rokingham, Selveston, and Huntendon. By Alice his wife, sister of William de Auberville, he had issue

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who, upon collection of the scutage of Galway, the 33d Henry II. answered 20 shillings to the sheriff of Wiltshire.

To whom succeeded GIFFERY, his brother; who, the 2d Richard I. gave £. 7. 2s. 4d. for livery of his lands. But of him Dugdale gives no further account: yet observes, that the 12th Henry II. Richard de Lizures, was forester of, &c. in Northamptonshire; for, on the assentment

ment of aid for marrying the king's daughter at that time, this Richard certified that he had no other fees, *de veteri feoffamento*, or *de novo*,¹ but that which Richard de Engaine, his grandfather, gave to his last wife in dowry (who was widow of Richard Fitz-Urse), and at that time holden by two of the aunts of this Richard de Lizures, who performed the service; and further certified, that being forester of fee to the king, he was by his office obliged to attend him in his army, well fitted with horse and arms, his horn hanging about his neck.

Of this family was likewise HUGH DE LIZURES, whose castle of Benefield, and lands in com. Northampt. were granted by king John, the 14th of his reign, to John de Bassingburne, for satisfaction of debts due to the exchequer.

Of this name (but whether of the same family, is not said), was ALBRED, daughter of Robert de Lizures, and half sister to Robert de Lacy, who married, first, Richard, son of Eustace Fitz-John, baron of Halton; and, secondly, Sir William Fitz-William, of Sprotborough, ancestor of William Fitz-William, earl of Southampton, and also of the present families of the earl Fitz-William, in England, and viscount Fitz-William, in the kingdom of Ireland.

Vid. Lacy.

¹ By the old feoffment, is understood such fees as were granted before the reign of Henry II. and these were generally very large most of them being given by the Conqueror, who having confiscated, in fact, the whole nation, and having few followers in comparison to reward, was obliged to bestow vast possessions on them, which was the cause of the great power of the barons afterwards. But yet this unequal distribution was of less hazard, at the time, than the danger of leaving so much property in the hands of the old inhabitants of the kingdom, who had then inevitably used it at that conjuncture to shake off the new yoke imposed upon them.

The fees of the new feoffment were such as were created by charters of king Stephen, or of Henry II. who, from the very opposite reason to that which caused the greatness of the old, granted theirs much smaller; the lands forfeited upon their respective acquisitions being but few, and their followers many.

LONGCHAMP.

ARMS—Or, on three Crests G. as many Mulletts A.

HUGH DE LONGCHAMP, by the gift of Henry I. obtained the manor of Wilton, in the county of Hereford; to whom succeeded Hugh, his son and heir, who had a confirmation thereof from Henry II.

HENRY, successor to Hugh, was sheriff of the said county, temp. Henry II. and of Worcestershire in the time of Richard I. He married Maud, sister of William de Cantilupe, and had issue

HENRY, his son and heir, who married Joane, widow of Thomas Birkin, and left issue an only daughter, Maud,^s married to Reginald de Grey, chief justice of Chester, who thereby acquired the lordship of Wilton. (Vid. Grey of Wilton.)

Of this family was also WILLIAM, said to be second son of the first Henry: in 46th Henry III. he answered for his relief as a baron. Henry, his son, left only one daughter, Alice, married to Roger de Pedwardyne.

Cotemporary, though not allied, as can be found, was another family of the same name, of which William Longchamp was bishop of Ely, and chancellor of England, temp. Richard I. and had a brother, Osbert de Longchamp, for some years sheriff of Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

^s In Brydges' Memoirs, p. 60, it is said, that Sir Reginald Grey, of Wilton on Wye, married Maud, daughter of William Fitz Hugh, lord of Torporleigh, by Avise, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Longchamp, baron of Wilton. Vid. also Edmonson, and others.

LOVETOT.

ARMS—Ar. a Lion rampant party per Fefs G. and S.

WILLIAM DE LOVETOT, who founded the priory of Workfop, in the county of Nottingham, is mentioned in the time of Henry. I.

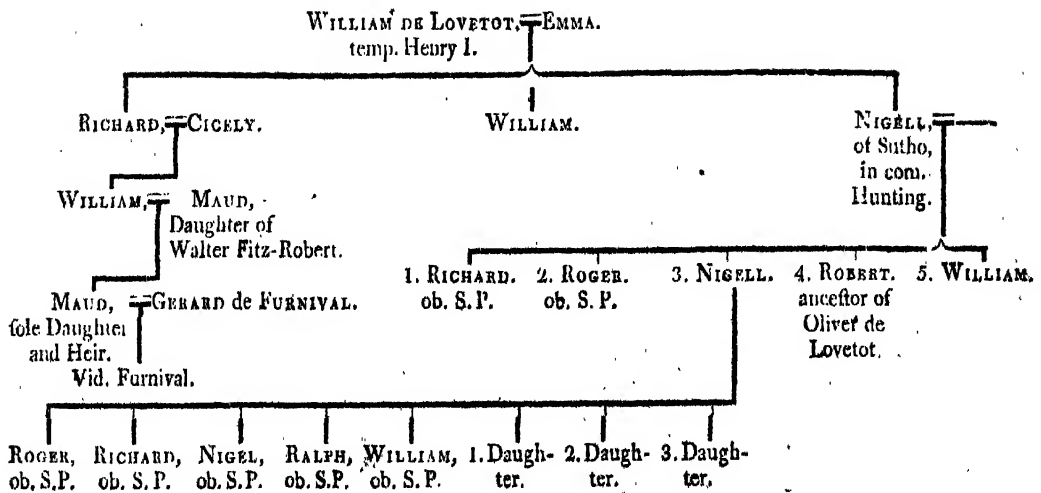
His fon **RICHARD** was his fucceffor, but this line foon expired, for want of iffue male; for William, his fon, who married Maud, daughter of Walter Fitz-Robert, left iffue, a fole daughter and heir, Maud, who married Gerard de Furnival. (Vid. Furnival.)

Another branch reckoned among the barons, was **NIGEL**, a younger fon of the firft William. This line, however, did not continue long; for Roger, grandfon of Nigel, was one of the rebellious barons at the battle of Evesham, and having no iffue, his three fifters were his heirs; whose names are not represented by Sir William Dugdale.

A third branch of this family was **ROBERT DE LOVETOT**, fourth fon of the faid Nigel, which continued till the time of Edward I. when Oliver de Lovetot left iffue only females: one of whom married Morin of Kilvington, whose iffue, female in two defcents, married William Thoroton, from whom defcended Robert Thoroton, an eminent phyfician, antiquarian, and friend of Sir William Dugdale.

Touching this family, it is faid in Gibson's Camden, that the lordfhip of Overton (vulgarly Orton), being forfeited for felony, was redeemed of king John by Neale Lovetofte, whose fifters and coheirs were married to Hubert, or Robert de Brounford, whose children took upon them the name of Lovetofte.

LUCIE.



LUCIE.

THE first mention of this name, is in the grant of the manor of Disce, in Norfolk, made by king Henry I. to Richard de Lucie; where the record states, that it was not known whether the said lordship was so rendered to him as his inheritance, or for his services.

In the great contentions between Maud the empress, and king Stephen, he adhered to the latter; by whom he had been before rewarded with the town of Grenested, in Essex, to hold by ten knights fees, as also the lordship of Stanford and Aungre,* together with Roring and Cristeshall, to hold by three knights fees.

In the 18th of Stephen, upon the agreement between that king and Henry duke of Normandy, when it was concluded, that the said Henry should succeed him in the throne of England, the custody of the Tower of London and castle of Winchester, by the advice of the whole clergy, was given into the hands of this Richard; who, on the death of king Stephen, faithfully delivered the same up to duke Henry his successor, by whom he was afterwards holden in such estimation, that,

* Cheping
(ugar.

that, the 8th Henry II. he was advanced to the great office of justice of England; and, the 13th of Henry II. constituted lieutenant of the realm during the king's absence beyond sea. The 19th of Henry II. he had also the like government of the kingdom, but very shortly after this, viz. the 22d Henry II. he took upon him the habit of a canon regular in the priory of Lefnefin, Kent, which he had founded; and there deceasing, was buried in the chapter-house of that monastery.

By Rohais his wife he had issue two sons, viz. Geffery and Herbert; and also two daughters, viz. Maud,^a married to Walter Fitz-Robert (progenitor of the Fitz-Walter family); and Rohais, to Fulbert de Dovor,ⁱ to whom she brought the Lordship of Disce.

Geffery, the eldest son, died in his father's lifetime, leaving Richard, his son, who departed this life without issue.

HERBERT, the younger son, who had the hundred of Aungre, and lordship of Stanford, for his maintenance, also died issueless; wherefore

ROHAIS, the sister to the said Geffery and Herbert de Lucie, the 9th of John, paying a fine to the king, had livery of the whole barony (1208), to which, as the record states, she had an hereditary right.

LUCIE OF EGREMONT.

ARMS—G. three Lucies, hauriant, Ar.

OF the same name, but whether of the same family as the before-mentioned, does not appear, was

^a She is said to have remarried Richard de Ripariis, and to have died the 27th Henry III. (1242); which, if the fact, she must have lived to a great age, this period being 63 years after her father's death.

ⁱ Dugdale here makes Rohais to be daughter of Richard de Lucie; but in Dovor (p. 461, Vol. I.), he affirms her to be daughter of Geffery, son of the said Richard, the chief justice.

REGINALD DE LUCIE, who, the 1st of Richard I. at the solemn coronation of that king, gave his attendance as a baron.

He married Annabel, second of the three daughters and coheirs of William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murray, in Scotland, by Alice, the daughter and heir to Robert de Rumeli, lord of Skipton in Cravan; with whom he had the honour of Egremont, in Cumberland (by descent from Alice, the daughter of William de Meschines, lord of Coupland); and had issue

RICHARD, his son, who, the 1st of John, gave to the king a fine of 300 marks for livery of all his lands in Coupland and Canteberge, and to have liberty to marry whom he pleased.

This Richard held Woleneste, in Surrey, of the king in capite, as of the honour of Boloin; and gave the one half thereof to Odo de Dammartin, with his sister in marriage; and the other moiety to Roger de St. John, with his other sister.

Moreover, the 5th of John, he obtained a grant from the king, to himself and Ada his wife, daughter and coheir to Hugh de Morvill, of the foresterhip of Cumberland, with its appurtenances, without any partition to be made thereof with Joane her other sister. And the year following, this Richard gave to the king 900 marks and five palfreys, to have livery of the purparty of the said Ada, of the whole inheritance of Hugh de Morvill, her father. But in the 15th of John, or before, he departed this life: for then did Ada, his widow, give a fine of 500 marks for livery of her paternal inheritance, as also for her dowry of his lands, and that she might not be compelled to marry again; yet she afterwards remarried with Thomas de Multon, without the king's licence; for which offence, the castle of Egremont, and other lands whereof she was possessed, were seized into the king's hands, but on a composition were again restored; and she obtained the wardship of the two daughters and heirs of Richard de Lucie, and married them to the two sons of the said Thomas de Multon; viz. Annabel to his eldest son. Lambert de Multon; and Alice to Alan
de

de Multon, the younger son, who assumed the surname of Lucie.^k
(Vid. Lucie of Cokermonth.)

MAINE.

Arms—Party per Pale Ar. and S. three Chevronels between as many Cinquefoils, all counterchanged.

OF this name, WALTER MEDUANA, OF MAINE, occurs amongst the barons in the time of the Conqueror. From him was descended another WALTER, who died in the reign of Henry II. leaving his wife surviving; who was Cecilia, widow of Roger earl of Hereford, and daughter of Pain Fitz-John. Which Cecilia, on the collection of the scutage of Wales, the 2d Richard I. paid £. 14, 10s. for his knights fees, which were de veteri feoffamento.

* Of this name was also a very eminent family, which long flourished at Charlecote, in the county of Warwick, and were descended from Gilbert de Gant, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and married the heiress of Montfort, by whom he had issue divers sons, whereof Hugh assumed the name of Montfort, from his mother, and had two sons, viz. Robert, who died issueless, and Thurstan, heir to his brother; which Thurstan had also two sons, of whom Henry de Montfort succeeded him at Beldefert and Thurstan, the other having the manor of Charlecote given to him for his inheritance, assumed the surname of Charlecote therefrom.

His son, Walter de Charlecote, was father of William, who took the surname of Lucy (as Sir William Dugdale * thinks), from his mother, that might be an heir to some branch of that family; which was so denominated (Lucy); from a place of the same name in Normandy.† From the said William descended Sir Richard Lucy, of Broxburn, in com. Hertf. who was created a baronet, 11th March, 1617, and bore for his arms, viz. "G. three Lucies hauriant Arg. between ten Cross Croislets Or." Which title is now reputed extinct.

* Dugd.
Antiq.
Warw.

† Camden
Remains.

MALET.

Arms—Az. three Escallops. O.

THE first of this family mentioned is WILLIAM MALET, who being in the battle of **Hastings**, was afterwards sent by William the Conqueror with the body of Harold, to see it decently interred.

Rapin, in his History of England, observes, that an ancient manuscript in the Cottonian library relates, that the king's body was hard to be known, by reason of its being covered with wounds, but was at last discovered by one who had been his mistress, by means of certain private marks known only to herself; whereupon the duke sent the body to his mother without any ransom, though she is said to have offered him its weight in gold.

But although all others agree that Harold fell in this battle, yet Knighton, from Giraldus Cambrensis, asserts he was not slain; but escaping, retired to a cell near St. John's church, in Chester, and died there an anchoret, as was owned by himself in his last confession when he lay dying. In memory whereof, they shewed his tomb when Knighton wrote.

ROBERT, son and heir of William Malet, by Hefilia his wife, for his special services, obtained from king William the honour of Eye, in Suffolk, and 221, or the greatest part of as many lordships in the same county, of which Eye was the chief; together with many other lordships in Hampshire, and in the counties of Essex, Lincoln, Nottingham, and York. He also held the office of great chamberlain of England to Henry I. but afterwards adhering to Curthose against that king, he was disinherited, and banished.

Besides these, there was also another WILLIAM MALET, who held Cory (now called Cory Malet), in Somersetshire, by the service of
 twenty

twenty knights fees; whose son, William, dying without issue, his two sisters became heirs to their brother; of whom, Helewise, the eldest, married Sir Hugh Poyntz; and, secondly, Peter de Muscegros, according to Dugdale, in his account of the Poyntz family; but, according to his account of this family, he makes Muscegros the first husband, and Poyntz the second, and here calls him Robert de Muscegros; Mabel, the other sister, married Hugh de Vivonia, and had issue four daughters; viz. Joan, wife to Sir Reginald Fitz-Piers; Cæcilia, to John Beauchamp de Hacche; Sybilla, to Guydo de Rupe Canardi; and Mabilla, to Fulco de Archiaco. (Vid. Poyntz.)

MAMINOT.

ARMS—Arg. two Bars lozengée Az.

IN 1138, the 4th of Stephen, WALCHELINE,¹ the son of Hugh Maminot, held Dover castle for Maud the empress, according to Dugdale and Camden; but Lambard relates, that he surrendered it, for which reason, when Henry II. came to the crown, the said Walcheline was forced to fly into Normandy. To him succeeded

WALCHELINE, his son and heir; who, the 12th of Henry II. upon the assentment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees de veteri scoffamento, to be twenty-seven; and de novo, one.

He died before the 3d of Richard I. for then did his heir answer for the scutage of Wales; who is said to have been Walter Crevequer.

Vid. Crevequer

But, in Gibson's Camden's Britannia, it is recited, that on the death of this Walcheline without issue, his only sister and heir, carried by marriage, a large estate, called the honour of Mamignot, into the family of Say. And indeed Dugdale has it, that the 16th of John, upon the

¹ Called Walter in Dearn's Lib. N^o. p. 67.

collection of the scutage of Poitou, Geffery de Say accounted for those twenty-eight knights fees which were before holden by Walcheline Maminot.

MANDEVIL OF MERSHWOOD.

^mARMS—Quarterly O. and G.

THE descent of this family being noticed under the title of Mandevil earl of Essex, it may be sufficient here to say; that WILLIAM DE MANDEVIL, in the 3d of John, had suit with Henry de Tilly, for the honour of Mershwood, in the county of Dorset; which barony, Robert, his son, recovered, who was one of the rebellious barons in the battle of Lewes; but for this offence received his pardon the next year, the 49th Henry III. which is the last account mentioned of him.

GEFFERY DE MANDEVIL is next mentioned as his brother, or at least as his cotemporary. This Geffery, the 17th of John, was in arms against the king, and had part of his lands seized. The lordship of Mershwood he sold to John Gervase, and that of Sutton to Dru de Barentine, and died the 49th Henry III.

JOHN, his son, succeeded; to whom Dru de Barentine gave the lordship of Sutton beforementioned, in frank marriage with Agnes his daughter, by whom the said John had one daughter, named Joane.

Here Dugdale closes the account of this family, which does not seem very exact. His making Robert and Geffery brothers and cotemporaries, to be possessed of the same estate, and to die the same year, cannot be well reconciled.

Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, treating of Marshwood, gives a further account, and says, “ that the 3d of Edward II. Robert, “ son of John de Mandevill, was outlawed; and again, speaking of

ⁿ In Hutchins' Dorset, Vol. I. p. 329, he gives the arms, viz. G. three Lions passant in pale A. debruised with a Bendlet Az.

“ Buckhorn Weston, in the same county, he proceeds, viz. Robert, “ grandson of Jeffery Mandevil; viz. (son of John, son of the said “ Geffery), being outlawed, lost a fair estate: nevertheless, Weston “ passed through the heiress of the family to Sir William Stourton.” Geffery, said by Sir William Dugdale to have died about the 49th Henry III. therefore may have been by him mistaken for that Robert who then died.

The 22d Edward III. ROBERT DE MANDEVIL, at his death, held certain lands in Bukere-Weston, jointly with Isabel his wife (surviving), of the earl of Devon, as of his manor of Cokers. John, his son and next heir, ætat. twenty-six years.

The 34th Edward III. JOHN DE MANDEVIL held at his death certain lands therein as before Joan, his sister and heir, ætat. forty years; which Joane married ——— Belvale; John Belvale married Catherine, nurse to Philippa, queen of Edward III. Joan, his sole daughter and heir, married John Moygne, of Our-Moygne, knight; and Elizabeth, heiress of this family, brought it in marriage to Sir William Stourton, ancestor of the lord Stourton, the 5th Henry IV.

MARMION.

Arms—Vairée a Fess G.

ROBERT DE MARMION, lord of Fontney, in Normandy, came into England with William the Conqueror; and for his eminent merits had various lands given him by that king, to hold by the service of performing the office of champion of England, on the day of the coronation of the kings of England.^a Of these lands, the castle and manor of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick, and the manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, were a part. He was succeeded by

ROBERT, his son; who being a great adversary to the earl of Chester,

^a The Marmions, it is said, were hereditary champions to the dukes of Normandy, before the conquest of England.

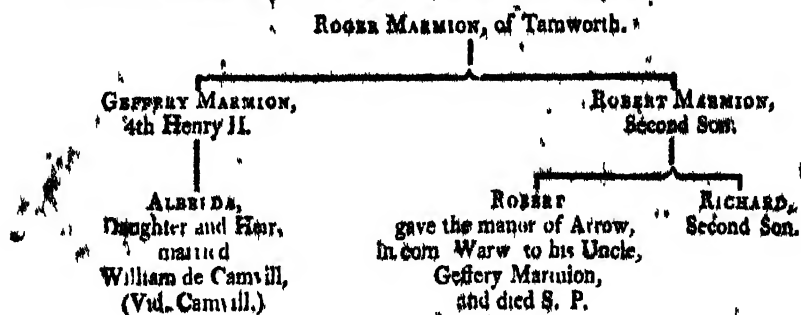
who had a noble seat at Coventry, entered the priory there, and expelling the monks, fortified it, digging divers deep ditches in the adjacent fields, which he caused to be covered over with earth, in order to secure the approaches thereto; but the earl of Chester's forces drawing near, as he rode out to reconnoitre them, he fell into one of those very ditches, and broke his thigh, so that a common soldier presently seizing him, cut off his head, circ. 8th Stephen.

ROBERT, his son and heir, was his successor; who the 32d of Henry II. was a justice itinerant in Warwickshire, and some other counties. The 6th of Richard I. he attended that king into Normandy; and was, the 15th of king John, in the expedition then made into Poitou. He died the beginning of the reign of Henry III. circ. 1218; * leaving, as Dugdale says, two sons by different venters, both of the name of Robert, and a younger son, called William, who held Torington, in the co. of Lincoln. Robert, the younger, had Wittingham and Coningsby (inter alia), in the county of Lincoln; whose line being afterwards summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, will be treated of under that head. Wherefore

ROBERT, eldest son and heir, succeeded his father, and, for a time, seems to have sided with the French in Normandy, against the king

* Dugdale, in his account of the Camvill family, says, that Albreda, daughter and heir of Geffery de Marmion, married William de Camvill; yet, in his history of the Marmions, as above, he does not notice the line of descent or connection of these branches. But in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 621, he recites, that Roger de Marmion possessed the manor of Arrow, in that county, from whom it descended to Robert, his grandson, who passed it away to Geffery, his uncle; whose daughter and heir, Albreda, married William de Camvill.

In Burton's Leicestershire, is the following descent of this family:



of England, but afterwards made his peace; for the 5th of Henry III. he had livery of Tamworth castle, and the rest of his father's lands. In the 17th of Henry III. it is probable he went again into Normandy, but not long after, viz. the 26th. of Henry III. he deceased, leaving Philip, his son and heir.

Which PHILIP was sheriff of Warwick and Leicestershire, the 33d. of Henry III. which office he held for the fourth part of that year and to the end of the 36th. In the 38th of the same reign, he was taken prisoner by the French at Pontes, in Poictou, with divers other of the English nobility, notwithstanding they had letters of safe conduct from that king. In the 45th of Henry III. he had summons to be at London with others of the nobility, being one in whose fidelity the king reposed much confidence. The like summons, in the 47th of Henry III. he had to be at Hereford; but after the 50th of Henry III. he is passed over by Dugdale unnoticed, otherwise than that he died the 20th of Edward I. when, by an inquisition taken, it appears that he died seized of the castle of Tamworth, with its members and appurtenances, in co. Warwick, which he held in capite, by knights service, finding three soldiers at his own proper costs for thirty days; and also that he held the manor of Scrivelsby, in co. Linc. by barony. His wife was Joane, youngest daughter and coheir, but ultimately sole heir of Hugh de Kilpec, * by whom he had four daughters, his co-
 heirs; viz. Joane, wife of William Morlein, and died S. P. 23d. Edward I. 1294; Margery, of Ralph Cromwell; Maud, of Ralph Botiller; and Joane,† first, of Sir Thomas de Ludlowe, knight, and, secondly, of Henry Hillary. She died the 23d. of Edward III. 1349. *Vid. Kilpec.
 † Eight years at her father's death.

Of these, Margery, by her husband, Ralph Cromwell, had an only daughter, Joane, who married Alexander de Freville, and Joane, the wife of Sir Thomas de Ludlowe, had a son, John, who died S. P. and a daughter, Margaret, who married Sir John Dymoke, knight.

Between these were divided the two manors of Tamworth and Scrivelsby; viz. Tamworth to Freville, and Scrivelsby to Dymoke.

* She is said to have been by a second wife, Dugd. Antiq. Warw. p. 820.

At the coronation of king Richard II. Sir Baldwin Freville, knight, then lord of Tamworth, exhibited his claim to be the king's champion that day, and to do the service appertaining to that office, by reason of his tenure of the castle of Tamworth, viz.

"To ride completely armed upon a barbed horse, into Westminster Hall, and there to challenge the combat with whomsoever should dare to oppose the king's title to the crown."

Which service the Barons de Marmion, his ancestors, lords of that castle, had theretofore performed.

But sir John Dymoke counterclaimed the same office as lord of Scrivelsby, which had descended to him by an heir female of sir Thomas de Ludlowe, knight, by Joane, another daughter and coheir of Philip, the last baron Marmion, of Tamworth, beforementioned.

By the constable and marshal of England, appointed the said Sir John Dymoke to perform the office at that time. Since which, the Dymoke family have ever retained this honour, for the space now of nearly 500 years; John Dymoke, esquire, performing the office at the coronation of his present Majesty, George III. 1761. Which John was father of Lewis Dymoke, esquire, his son and heir, now the king's champion, by virtue of the said manor of Scrivelsby, at this time in his possession, and who (as his ancestors had before done), served the office of high sheriff of the county of Lincoln some few years ago.

In a most valuable, curious, and scarce work, entitled, *The History of the Coronation of James II.* illustrated with exquisite sculptures, and published by his Majesty's especial command, by Francis Sandford, Lancaster herald of arms, anno 1687, the following account is given of the form and ceremony observed in introducing the champion on the day of the king's coronation, which may not be unentertaining to many to peruse, more particularly so, as the nature of this honourable office is not very generally known.

THE CÉRÉMONY.

Before the second course was brought in, Sir Charles Dymoke, knight, the king's champion, (son and heir of Sir Edward Dymoke, knight, who performed the like service at the coronation of his majesty Charles II.) completely armed in one of his majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a goodly white horse, richly caparisoned, entered the hall in manner following; viz.

Two trumpets, with the champion's arms on their banner.

The serjeant trumpet, with his mace on his shoulder; two serjeants at arms, with their maces on their shoulders.

The champion's two esquires, richly habited; one on the right hand, with the champion's lance carried upright; the other on the left hand, with his target, and the champion's arms depicted thereon.

York herald, with a paper in his hand, containing the words of the challenge.

The earl marshal in his robes and coronet on horseback, with the mar- shal's staff in his hand.	{	The champion on horseback with a gauntlet in his right hand, his helmet on his head, adorned with a great plume of feathers, white, blue, and red.	}	The lord high constable in his robes and coronet, on horseback, with the constable's staff.
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Four pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the champion.

The passage to their majesties' table being cleared by the knight marshal, York herald, with a loud voice, proclaimed the champion's challenge; viz.

"If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or
"gainfay our sovereign Lord King, &c. &c. &c. to be right heir to
"the imperial crown of this realm of England, or that he ought not
"to enjoy the same, here is his champion, who saith, that he lieth,
"and is a false traitor, being ready in person to combat with him;
"and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day
"soever he shall be appointed."

And then the champion threw down his gauntlet. The gauntlet
having

having lain some short time, the said York herald took it up, and delivered it again to the champion.

Then advancing in the same order to the middle of the hall (Westminster), the said herald made proclamation as before, and the champion threw down his gauntlet; which, after having lain a little time, was taken up by the herald and delivered to him again.

Lastly, advancing to the foot of the steps, York herald, and those who preceded him, going to the top of the steps, made proclamation a third time, at the end whereof the champion again cast down his gauntlet, which after some time being taken up and redelivered to him by the herald, he made a low obeisance to his majesty. Whereupon his majesty's cup-bearer bringing to the king a gilt bowl of wine, with a cover, his majesty drank to the champion, and sent him the said bowl by the cup-bearer, accompanied with his assistants, which the champion (having put on his gauntlet), received, and retiring a little space, drank thereof, and made his humble reverence to his majesty; and being accompanied as before, departed out of the hall, taking the said bowl and cover with him as his fee.

History does not afford us the origin of this solemn challenge, though it seems to have a foundation from the ancient way of determining right by battle. Yet it is scarcely to be imagined, a people famed for feats of arms should glory in shewing a champion who should have no adversary; that for form sake should only enter the lists, and without fighting retire away conqueror.

It looks more like a design, from the nature of the institution, the time it was to take place, and the chivalrous disposition of that age, to engage any knight that would dispute the king's title; and that if he would try the fortune of a battle he should have safe conduct back again, and shew his skill, as was the practice of jousts and tournaments, where the knights sometimes lost their lives, although without malice or quarrel with one another.

Not that it can be supposed a prince would suffer his title to be defeated upon the ill success of his champion; yet such an entertainment

ment might have been as agreeable to the taste of those days, as were at a more early period the shews of the Roman gladiators.

MERLEY.

Arms—Barry of ten Ar. and G. within a Border Az. on it eight Martlets O.

IN the time of Henry I. WILLIAM DE MERLEY, who had been a servant, to Geffery bishop of Constance, for the soul of Menialda his wife, and the souls of William and Gosfride his sons, gave the lordship of Morewil to the monks of Durham; and left issue

RANULPH, his son and heir; to whom Edgar, son of Cospatric, son of Dolphin, earl of March and Dunbar, in Scotland, gave in frank marriage with Julian, his sister, the lordship of Wytton, and five others. To whom succeeded

ROGER, his son and heir; who, the 12th of Henry II. upon the assentment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be three de veteri feoffamento, and a fourth and fifth part de novo; besides four which he held in demesne. He died the 34th Henry II. when Duncan, earl of Fife (in Scotland), gave 500 marks to the king for the wardship of Roger, his son and heir, to the intent that he might marry his daughter.

Which Roger, the 6th of Richard I. gave twenty marks to be excused attending the king in that expedition which he then made into Normandy. In the contentions between king John and his rebellious barons, he was one who took up arms on their behalf, for which his castle of Morpeth was seized, and all his lands; but the 2d of Henry III. he made his peace, and returned to his obedience; after when, the 23d of Henry III. he departed this life, and was buried with his ancestors at Newminster juxta Morpeth, in com. Northumb. leaving

ROGER, his son and heir; who having performed his homage, and
paid.

paid £. 100 for his relief, had livery of his inheritance. This Roger, commonly called Roger the Third, in the grand rebellion of the barons against Henry III. manifested his loyalty to the king; and deceasing the 50th Henry III. was interred near his father, in the cloister at Newminster. His issue were three daughters, his coheirs: whereof, viz. Mary, was wife of William de Graystock; Alice then unmarried; and Isabel, who married, says Dugdale, first, the son and heir of Marmaduke de Thwenge; next Robert de Eure; and, lastly, Roger de Somerville: but Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents,* states, that she married Sir Robert de Sondeville, and had issue, Sir Philip de Sondeville.

* P. 86.

Isabel, the second daughter and coheir, dying before partition of the lands, the barony was shared between the other two.

MESCHINES.

Abert—AZ. (See Garb. O.)

WILLIAM DE MESCHINES, a younger brother to Ranulph, or Randle, the first of that name, who was a knight of king William the Conqueror, and was given to Henry I. according to Caradoc (see Caradoc's History) to Sir Peter Leyceffer; all that part of Cumberland commonly called Coupland.

He had issue a son, Ranulph, and a daughter, Cicely, who was also a knight.

which Robert

who

* Though Dugdale, in one part, represents him to have had issue only one son, Ranulph, and a daughter, Cicely; yet a few lines further on he says, that Cicely, wife of William Meschines, for the health of her said husband's soul, and those of Ranulph and Matthew, her sons, gave to

who both died issueless, and one daughter, Alice, wife of William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murray, in Scotland, nephew to Malcolm, king of that realm.

But from this account by Dugdale, Nicolson and Burne, in their History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, p. 7 and 8, Vol. II. rather differ: for they say, king William I. having dispossessed the Scots of this county (Cumberland), gave it to Ranulph de Meschines, one of his Norman adventurers; which Ranulph bestowed on his brother, William de Meschines, the great barony of Coupland, who thereupon seated himself at Egremont, where he built a castle upon the top of a hill or mount, nigh the river Eger; and thereupon stiled his castle Egermont, and caused the name of the barony to be changed from Copeland, and to be called Egremont, as from that period it ever after continued to be denominated.

This William left no issue at his death save only a daughter, Alice, married to Robert de Romely, lord of the honour of Skipton, in Craven, by whom she had issue a daughter, of her own name, viz. Alice, who married William Fitz-Duncan, as before observed; which William had issue by her a son, William, who died an infant, and three daughters; viz. Cecily, the eldest, married William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, and had issue an only daughter, Hawise,* who was thrice married; first, to William de Mandevil, earl of Essex, by whom she had no child; secondly, to William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, by whom she had William, the next earl; and, lastly, to Baldwin de Bethune, earl of the Isle of Wight. Amabil, the second daughter of

Vid. Fortibus
earl of Albe-

the canons of Emsfey, her whole lordship of Childewic, and other lands. And he also says, that Alice de Romely, their daughter, translated the canons of Emsfey to Bolton.

Anderfon, in his History of the House of Yvery,* asserts, that William de Meschines married Cecilia, daughter and Heir of Robert de Romelli, and thereby obtained the lordship of Skipton, in Craven, and had issue, Ranulph and Matthew, who died S. P. and two daughters, his heirs; viz. Cecily, wife of Robert de Romelli; and Avicia, called de Romelli, who married, first, William de Curci, and, secondly, William de Paganell, whose daughter and heir married Robert de Gant. (Vid. Gant.)

* Vol. II.
p. 82.

* Some authorities give her a sister, Cecily, or Amesia, wife of . . . de Eton.

Vid. Lucy. William Fitz-Duncan, had for her purparty of the inheritance, the barony of Egremont, and married Reginald Lucy; and had issue Richard Lucy, who left only two daughters and coheirs, Amabil and Alice Lucy.

Vid. Pipard. Alice, third daughter and coheir of William Fitz-Duncan, for her purparty had the barony of Allerdale, and liberty of Cockermouth; and married, first, Gilbert Pipard, and afterwards Robert de Courtney, but had no issue of her body; wherefore her part of the inheritance came to be divided between the earl of Albemarle, her eldest sister's son, and Richard de Lucy, her other sister's son.

MONMOUTH.

Arms—Ar. three Bars Gemells S. over all a Lion Rampant Saliant G. armed and langued Az.

In the time of the Conqueror, WILLIAM, the son of Baderon, possessed twenty-two lordships in Glo'ster and Herefordshire.

To whom succeeded WITHELOC (surnamed De Monmouth), his son and heir; whose son, another Baderon, was father of Gilbert, whose son John married Cecillie, one of the daughters and coheirs of Walter Waleran, or Walerond; and at the coronation of Henry III. claimed (with others), as "*jus marchie*," to carry the canopy which belongs to the barons of the Cinque Ports.

JOHN, his son and heir, was his successor; who, the 35th Henry III. was made warden of the New Forest, in Hampshire, as his ancestors had been. But having no male issue, in consideration of certain lands which prince Edward granted him for life, gave to the said prince, and his heirs for ever, his castle and honour of Monmouth. Afterwards, viz. the 41st Henry III. departing this life, according to Dugdale, he left Albreda de Botereux, and Joan de Nevill, his daughters and heir.

But

But in his account of the Botereaux family, the said Dugdale calls the same Albreda, daughter of Walter Waleran, and widow of John de Ingeham. (Vid. Botereaux, Ingeham, and Waleran.)

Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, Vol. II. p. 326, treating of Sutton Walrond, says, "Cecilie, daughter and coheir of Walter Waleran, married John de Monmouth, whose son, John, dying without issue, his purparty was restored to Albreda and Joan, his heirs;" which Albreda was, first, wife of John de Ingeham, and, secondly, of William de Botereaux; and Joan was wife of John de Nevile; and were therefore not daughters, but aunts of the said John de Monmouth: viz. sisters to Cicely, the mother of John de Monmouth, as before stated.

MONTBEGON.

ROGER DE MONTBEGON occurs in the time of Stephen, who was succeeded by Adam, who married Maud, daughter and heir of Adam Fitz-Swaine.

To whom succeeded another ROGER,* who was one of the rebellious barons against king John, for which his lands were seized, and given to Oliver de Albine; but he soon forsook them, and in the 1st Henry III. made his peace, and was afterwards with that king at the siege of Bedford castle; and dying the 10th year of his reign, without issue, Henry, his kinsman, became his heir: but of him nothing further is said, than that giving security for the payment of his relief, he had livery of his lands.

* Qu. Whether this be not a mistake, for Robert, as Dugdale says, that Adam, by his wife Maud Fitz-Swayne, had issue Robert, his son and heir; although he proceeds to state, that another Roger was successor to this Adam.

MONTFITCHETT.

ARMS—G. three Chevrans O. with a Label of three Points. Az

GILBERT MONTFITCHETT, a Roman by birth, and kinsman to the Conqueror, for his signal services at the battle of Hastings, obtained from him a grant of large possessions in England, all which he soon after left to his son Richard, returning himself to Rome.

Cotemporary with whom was WILLIAM DE MONTFITCHETT,^t who married Margaret, the daughter of Gilbert Fitz-Richard, earl of Clare; and left issue Gilbert, whom king Henry II. made forester of Essex, which office he confirmed to Richard, his son.

Which Richard was succeeded by another RICHARD, who was one of the rebel barons against king John; and when most of the rest, on that king's death, returned to their obedience, he still continued obstinate, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln, 1st Henry III. He seems to have been a person of a very turbulent spirit.

Dying without issue the 43d Henry III. 1258, the lands of his barony were divided amongst his three sisters; viz. Margaret, wife of Hugh de Bolebec; Aveline, of William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle; and Philippa, of Hugh de Playz, or Pleffetis, son of John de Pleffetis, earl of Warwick.

Vid. Bolebec.

^t In Morant's History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 576, it appears the chief seat of this family was at Stansted Montfichet, in Essex, and that William de Montfichet, was the first who assumed that surname, being the son of Robert Gernon. He founded the abbey of Stratford.

MOREWIC.

ARMS—G. a Saltier vairée Ar. and S.

ERNOLPH DE MOREWIC is mentioned, temp. Henry II. who was succeeded by Hugh, who had the reputation of a baron: but his barony consisted of only one knight's fee.

HUGH, his son, married Sybil, daughter of Richard de Unframvil, and had issue Hugh, his son, who succeeded, and left three daughters, his heirs; who were, Sybil, married to Roger de Lumley, and after to Roger de St. Martin; Theophania, to John de Bulmer; and Beatrix, to John de Roseles. Vid. Lumley.
Vid. Bulmer.

MORTIMER OF CHELMARSH.

ARMS—G. instead of Az. as in the earl of March.

THE first of this family who settled at Chelmarsh was HUGH, youngest son of Ralph lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, by Gladuse his wife, daughter of Leweline prince of Wales.

His wife was Agatha, youngest daughter of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and at length one of the coheirs of Walter Marshall, earl of Pembroke.

This Hugh was at the siege of Kenilworth castle, the 49th Henry III. on the part of the king; where he lost a good horse, and in recompence thereof received 40 marks.

But Dugdale relates, that neither this Hugh, nor any of his descendants, were ever in the rank of barons, and that in the fourth generation this line terminated in heirs female.

MORVILL.

ARMS—Az. an Eagle displayed Barry G. and Ar.

HUGH and SIMON DE MORVILL are made mention of, temp. king Stephen; which last had issue by Ada,^a daughter and heir of William Engaine, two sons, Roger and Richard, who by a daughter of William de Lancaster, left issue Helena, his daughter and heir, married to Rowland de Galweic.

ROGER DE MORVILL, elder son of Simon, had issue a son and heir, Hugh, who, it is said, was one of the four knights that, the 17th of Henry II. murdered Thomas à Becket, the famous archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Denton says, the sword with which he killed the archbishop was, in his father's time, at Isell, which place belonged to the Morvills, as heirs to Engaine. After that, the sword remained with the house of Arundel.

The said Hugh, by his wife Helewise de Stuteville, had issue only two daughters, Ada and Joan; of whom, Ada married, first, Richard, son of Reginald de Lucy, of Egremont, and, secondly, Thomas de Multon; and Joan married Richard Gernun, and had a daughter and heir, Ada, wife, first of Richard Boyvill, and after of William de Furnival. And the 55th of Henry III. it was found by inquisition, that Helwise, wife of Eustachius de Baliol, was her daughter, and next heir, aged twenty-three years.

But the said Ada is in another part, by Nicolson and Burne, Vol. II. p. 198, said to have had a sister, Helwise.

Of this family was doubtless EUDO DE MORVILL, who left issue

^a In her right he possessed the barony of Burgh upon the Sands, in com. Cumb. it descending to her hereditarily from Ebria, her grandmother, daughter and heir to Robert Trivers, and wife to Ralph de Engaine, her grandfather.

two daughters, his heirs; of whom, Maud, married Matthew de Columbers; which Matthew, the 22d and 23d Henry III. paid a fine for the livery of the lands of the inheritance of Isabel, mother of the said Maude.

MUNCHENSI, OR MONTECHENSI.

ARMS—O. three Escutcheons Barry of Six Vairée and G.

HUBERT DE MONTCHENSI, in the time of the Conqueror, gave several lands to the monks of Eyc and Thetford, in com. Suff. and Norf.

Which Hubert is said to have had issue Warine, and he another Hubert.*

The next mentioned is WILLIAM DE MUNCHENSI, who died circ. 6th John, and left issue William, who lived not long after; for it appears, that in the 15th John, he was succeeded by

WARINE, his uncle, a person of note in the time of Henry III. who being at the battle of Zantaigne against the French, obtained the reputation of a good and valiant soldier. By Joan, daughter and heir of William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, he had issue, William, his son and heir, and a daughter, Joane.

Which WILLIAM was one of the chief commanders of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, and one of the chief of the parliament by them summoned. But being afterwards taken at Kenilworth, his lands were seized and given to William de Valence (the king's half brother), who had married Joane, his sister; and who upon his submission, freely restored them again. He was afterwards slain serving

* Dugdale observes, that Agnes de Munchensi (widow of Warine, as he guesses), and daughter of Pain Fitz John, had three sons: viz. Ralph and William, both knights, and Hubert, a clerk: as also two daughters; the one married to Stephen de Glanvill, and the other to William Painell.

against the Welsh; leaving Dionysia, his only daughter and heir, married to Hugh de Vere, a younger son to Robert earl of Oxford.

Howbeit, the 18th Edward I. the said William de Valence, and Joane his wife, endeavoured by the pope's bull to bastardize this Dionysia, in hopes to enjoy the whole estate; but she was allowed to be legitimate.

Of this family was also THOMAS DE MONTECHENSI, of Edwardston, in the county of Suffolk, whose only daughter and heir, Joanna, married Sir Richard Waldegrave, knight, ancestor of the earls of Waldegrave; which Thomas was son of William, who died the 30th Edward I. son of William de Munchensi, who deceased the 14th Edward I. by Beatrix his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford.

But from this account of the Munchensi family by Sir William Dugdale, Morant, in his History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 35, rather differs; for he says

HUBERT DE MONTE CANISIO, or MONTCHENSI, was, in the time of William the Conqueror, lord of Edwardston, in Suffolk.

WARINE, his son and heir, temp. Henry I. left issue Hubert. who married Muriel de Longeva, alias Longtolt, daughter of Peter de Valloines; and had two sons, William and Roger.

WILLIAM, temp. Henry II. married ——— daughter of William de Albini, earl of Arundel; and had issue, Warine William of Edwardston, and Ralph.

WARINE married Joan, second daughter and coheir of William Marchall, earl of Pembroke, by whom he had William, his son and heir, and Joan, married to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke. He died 1255; and was succeeded by the said William, who married Dionisia, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Anesty, of Great Braxtead, in the county of Essex; and had William, who died young, and Dionysia, his sole daughter and heir, who married Hugh de Vere, second son to Robert earl of Oxford, and deceased S. P.

Of this family, Morant still further, Vol. II. p. 253, states, that
Roger

MUSARD.

Roger de Montcheny, of Stansted Hall, in the county of Essex, died the 33d Henry III. and left two sisters, his coheirs, of which one (whose name does not appear), was wife of David Batoratagh, and the other, Joan, married Walter de Colchester; whose daughter and heir Helen, married John de Burier, or Bouchier, ancestor of the earls of Essex of that surname. (Vide Bouchier.)

MUSARD.

Arms—G. three Plates; but what follows is said to be right O. two Chevrans within a Border Az.

At the time of the general survey, Haseoit MusARD held great possessions in divers counties in England, whereof Stavely, in the county of Derby, was his chief seat.

To this Haseoit succeeded RICHARD, and to him another Haseoit, who, the 12th of Henry II. on the assignment of aid for marriage of the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be twelve de veteri feoffamento, and de novo two, an half, and a fiftieth part. He died about the 33d of Henry II. and was succeeded by

RALPH, his son and heir, who, the 4th of Henry III. having married Isabel, widow of John de Nevil, without licence, paid 100 marks fine for that transgression. This Ralph died the 14th of Henry III. when

ROBERT was his son and heir, who died the 24th of Henry III. leaving

WILLIAM, his brother and heir, who, the 38th of Henry III. upon collection of the aid for making the king's eldest son a knight, paid

£100. William, a younger brother to this Haseoit, is said to be descended the family of Rous and Barnham.

Which William first assumed the name of Rubra Spata, or Roubes, afterwards changed

for fifteen knights fees which he then held. And dying the 49th of the same reign, left

RALPH, his son and heir, who died the 1st of Edward I. leaving John, his son and heir, then in minority.

Which JOHN died the 17th of Edward I. without issue; whereupon Nicholas, his uncle, was found his next heir; who, performing his fealty, had livery of his lands, and died the 29th of Edward I. leaving Sir Ralph Frescheville, son of Amicia, his eldest sister, then deceased; Margaret, his second sister, then living, and Joane, the wife of William de Chelardeston, daughter of Isabel, his third sister, also deceased, his next heirs. Which said Ralph, Margaret, and William de Chelardeston, thereupon had livery of their respective inheritances.

MUSCHAMP.

AARS—AZ. three Bees O.

IN the time of Henry I. ROBERT DE MUSCHAMP obtained a grant of several lordships, to be holden in capite, by barony, by the service of four knights fees; which Robert had issue

THOMAS, who married Maud, daughter of William Vesci, of Alnwick; and had issue Robert, father of another Robert, called by Matt. Paris, a man of great note in the north, where, in the county of Northumberland, he was baron of Wallover, and died 34th Henry III. leaving only female issue; whereof Cecily, his eldest daughter and coheir, was married to O'Donel, of Ford, and had issue Isabel, who married Sir Adam of Wygton, who, in her right, became baron of Wallover. Mary, the second daughter and coheir, married the earl of Stratherne, in Scotland, and had issue Muriel and Mary; and Isabel, the third daughter and coheir, married William of Huntercombe, who had Walter of Huntercombe. (Vid. Huntercombe.)

* Collins' Marriages in Fe. & R.

NEVILL.

NEVILL.

ARMS—G a Saltire Arg.

THIS noble, ancient, and spreading family, are said, by genealogists, to derive their descent from GILBERT DE NEVILL, a Norman, who came into England with William the Conqueror, as admiral of his fleet.

Which Gilbert had issue Geffery, father of another Geffery, who, the 23d Henry II. was made governor of the castle of Berewic; and having married Emme, daughter and heir to Bertram de Bulmer, upon levying the scutage of Wales, the 2d Richard I. paid £. 8 for those knights fees which did belong to that Bertram, who was a great baron in the north; and whose lordship of Branspeth, in the county palatine of Durham, was, through means of this marriage, acquired by the said Geffery de Nevill; who deceased the 5th of Richard I. leaving issue Henry, his son and heir, and a daughter, Isabel.

Which HENRY, the 9th of John, doing his homage, and paying £. 100 for his relief, had livery of three knights fees in Rotkel and Sutton, of the inheritance of Emme, his mother, called Emme de Sutton, and elsewhere, Emme (says Dugdale) de Humet, who, the 5th of Richard I. paid 20 marks for liberty to enjoy her estate, till the return of the king from the Holy Land.

The 15th of John, this Henry attended the king into Poitou; but soon after, viz. the 17th of John, having been in arms, and adhered to the rebel barons against king John, he was forced to pay 100 marks to purchase his pardon; and dying without issue, about the 11th Henry III.

Isabel, his sister, became his heir; who marrying Robert Fitz-Maldred, lord of Raby, in the bishoprick of Durham, lineal heir male to Uchred earl of Northumberland, temp. Edmond Ironside, their son

NEVILL.

GEFFERY assumed the surname of Nevill, in honour of his mother's large inheritance; and from this match were derived the succeeding dynasty of the Nevills of Raby; which afterwards branched out into the Nevills earls of Westmoreland, Salisbury, and Warwick; a marquis of Montacute, and a duke of Bedford; as also the Nevills, barons Latimer, Fauconberg, Furnival, and Abergavenny. The male line of which last family continues to the present day in increased honour; having been since elevated to the rank of earl of Abergavenny. (Vid. Nevil earl of Westmoreland.)

But besides these families, there were others of the same name, though how related to, or connected with each other, does not certainly appear; viz. Robert in the time of Henry I. who was in arms with that arch rebel, Robert de Bélesme, earl of Shrewsbury.

Also RALPH, in the 16th of the same reign; next Gilbert, who had a brother Alan, and a son Geffery, founder of the priory of Tupholme, in com. Linc. Which Alan was chief justice of the forests throughout England, and a justice itinerant; and died the 2d of Richard I. leaving two sons, Alan and Geffery, who married Mahel, one of the two daughters and coheirs of Adam Fitz-Swans (the other married Thomas de Burgh), and had issue two sons, John and Alan, temp. Henry III. Which John was on the part of the rebel barons at the battle of Evesham, being then of Nottinghamshire.

WILLIAM DE NEVILL is the next noticed; who married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Walter Walerand; and, the 4th of John, had a grant of the sergeanty of the forests in Hampshire, to hold as freely as the said Walter Walerand had enjoyed the same.

RALPH DE NEVILL occurs after him; to whom succeeded Hugh, his son and heir, who, the 4th of Richard I. being in the Holy Land with that king, slew a lion with his own hand; wherefore it was said, "*Viribus Hugonis vires periére leonis*," The 7th of Richard I. he gave 100 marks for Joane, daughter and heir of Henry, son of Ger vase de Cornhill (a rich citizen of London), whom he afterwards married.

HENRY.

Henry, his son, was his successor, who died about the 2d Henry III. leaving Hugh, his son and heir. He had also another son called John, who paid 700 marks that he might marry Isabel, daughter and heir of Robert de Meinill, widow of Sewall, son of Henry, progenitor of the Shirleys; and dying the beginning of Henry III. Isabel his wife, remarried Ralph Musard.

To him succeeded JOLLAN DE NEVILL, his brother and heir, who was a justice itinerant; from whom the manuscript book in the Exchequer, containing the knights fees then certified, bears still the name of, "Testa de Nevill."

There was besides these beforenamed, another HUGH DE NEVIL, who, the 9th of Richard I. was sheriff of Oxford, Essex, and Hertfordshire; which Hugh (then called Grossus), was in the great sea-fight against the French, when their fleet was taken and destroyed at Dam, in Flanders. He died the 6th of Henry III. and was buried in the abbey of Waltham, in Essex.

The Nevill family, and that of De Courcy, baron of Kinsale, in Ireland, are said to be derived from the same ancestors; for Ordericus Vitalis, who wrote near 600 years ago, in his History of Normandy, published by Monsieur du Chesne, p. 479, says, "Baldricus Teutonicus married the daughter of Richard, surnamed de Benefacta, lord of Clare and Tunbridge, in England, by Roesia his wife, sister to Walter Giffard, the second earl of Buckingham after the conquest, and daughter of Walter Giffard, count of Longueville, in Normandy, and first earl of Buckingham, in England, who was son of Osborne de Bolebec, by Avelina his wife, sister to Gunnora, wife of Richard, the first of that name duke of Normandy. Baldrick by his said wife had six sons and as many daughters, the sons were, Nicholas de Bacheville, now Bacqueville; Fulke de Anjou; Robert de Courcy; Richard de Nova-villa, or Nevill; Baldrick de Balgenzaio, now Beaugency, or Boygency; and Wigerius, or Wigman, of Apulia. Nicholas, the eldest, married one of the duchess Gunnora's nieces, and by her had two sons, William Martell and Walter de

"St.

NEWMARCH.

"St. Martin, who were ancestors of the Warrens earls of Warren and Surrey; and of the Mortimers earls of March, &c. &c.

NEWMARCH.

Arms—G. five Lozenges conjoined in Fess O.

OF this name was BERNARD NEWMARCH, who attended the Conqueror into England. He was a Norman, and a man of undaunted courage, and great policy.

He assisted in the subduing part of Wales, and married Nesta,* alias Agnes, the daughter of prince Griffith; who being a woman of a licentious and revengeful temper, at once deprived herself of her own reputation, and her son of his inheritance.

For Mahel, the only son of this Bernard, having affronted a young nobleman with whom she was intimate too familiarly, she, as the poet saith, "*Iram atque animos a crimine sumens*;" deposed before the king, that her son Mahel was begotten in adultery; upon which Mahel being excluded, the estate devolved to his sister Sibyl, and in her right to her husband Miles earl of Hereford; whose five sons dying without issue, the country of Brecknock became the inheritance of Bertha, his daughter, who married Philip de Broase, and had a son, William, lord of Brecknock. (Vid. Abergavenny and Broase of Gower.)

The next mentioned of this name is ADAM DE NEWMARCH, though how allied, or if at all, to Bernard, is not said: which Adam, in the time of Henry I. gave three ox gangs of lands in Halton, to the canons of Nostell, in com. Ebor.

After him is noticed a WILLIAM DE NEWMARCH, who, the 7th

* Jones, in his History of Brecknockshire, Vol. I. p. 96, says, this princess was a woman of very loose principles, and notoriously meretricious before her marriage: for, by Fleance, son of Bangor, who fled to Wales to avoid punishment for a murder, she had Walter Stuart (or the Steward), ancestor of the Stuarts, kings of Scotland and of England.

of Henry II. gave £. 93. 16s. 8d. for the custody of the lands of Adam, son to the last Adam, as Dugdale imagines. Which William, the 10th Richard I. paid £. 100 for his relief, and £. 100 for livery of his father's lands: but of him nothing further is said, than that he became afflicted with the leprosy; and that, the 6th of John, Godfrey de St. Martin had custody of his lands in Hampshire. But from this William, the next of whom mention occurs is

HENRY DE NEWMARCH, who, upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, the 12th Henry II. certified his knights fees to be sixteen, an half, two thirds, and two fifth parts. For which, the 14th Henry II. on collection of that aid, he paid £. 11. 14s. 2d.

Moreover, he ratified to the monks of Bermondsey, all those grants which Winebald, his grandfather, and likewise Roger and Milo, sons of the said Winebald, had bestowed upon them. To him succeeded

JAMES DE NEWMARCH, his brother and heir, who, the 6th John, gave 200 marks for livery of his lands; and the 13th of John, paid £. 137. 13s. for his relief. But shortly after this he died (circ. 17th John), leaving two daughters, his heirs, and Maud his widow, surviving. Of which daughters, Isabel married Ralph Russel; and Hawyse, first John de Botreaux, and, secondly, Nicholas de Moels: which John de Botreaux, the 2d of Henry III. had livery of the purparty of that inheritance belonging to Hawyse his wife.

The like livery also the said Ralph Russell had the 8th of Henry III. of those lands which were the purparty of Isabel his wife, situate in the counties of Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester.

But, besides those already named, there was another ADAM DE NEWMARCH (son of Robert de Newmarch), who, the 6th of Henry III. gave eight marks for the issues of the barony of Maude de Bajocis.

In the 47th and 48th of Henry III. when the rebellious barons appeared in arms against the king, this Adam adhered to them, and was taken prisoner by the royal army at Northampton; but after their better

better success at the battle of Lewes, where the king was defeated, and himself, with his son prince Edward, taken prisoner, he then had his share in their predominating power, and was one of the number of those summoned to that parliament which they held in the king's name; but after this he was taken prisoner by the royal army at Kenilworth, and allowed to take the benefit of that favourable decree, called the "Dictum de Kenilworth," in compounding for his forfeited estate.

To this Adam, by ——— his wife, daughter of Roger de Moubray, succeeded

ROGER DE NEWMARCH, his son and heir, who, the 11th of Edward II. had free warren granted him in certain of his demesne lands in com. Ebor; and had issue (as presumed), another Roger, his son and heir, who, the 20th of Edward III. obtained the king's charter for a weekly market upon the Thursday, at his manor of Wilmerley, in com. Ebor.

But here, considering that none of this family had ever summons to parliament, Dugdale drops all further account, merely observing, that Elizabeth, the wife of John Nevill, of Althorpe, in com. Linc. was the daughter and heir of, Robert Newmarch, who was son of Ralph Newmarch; which Ralph was descended from the said Roger de Newmarch, as may be seen by the inheritance which she enjoyed; viz. the manor of Wilmerley, &c.

NOVANT.

UPON the death of William the Conqueror, William Rufus having expelled Juhell de Totneis out of this realm, gave his inheritance to ROGER DE NOVANT, to whom succeeded Hugh de Novant, whose successor was another

ROGER DE NOVANT, who, the 12th of Henry II. upon assentment of

of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees (being possessed of the honour of Totneis, by descent from Roger, his grandfather), to be sixty-four and an half, *de veteri scotamento*; for which he paid (at 13*s.* 4*d.* per scutum) £.37, 4*s.* 10*d.*

HENRY, son and heir of Roger, succeeded his father, and married Isabel; one of the daughters and coheirs of Walter de Bolebec,* (who afterwards† married the earl of Oxford;‡) for the purparty of whose inheritance, this Henry, the 10th Richard I. gave a fine of £.300 to the king.

*Vid. Bolebec

† Dugd.
Vol. I. p. 522.

PAGANEL, BARON OF DUDLEY.

ARMS—G. a Cinquefoil Ermine, a Crescent for Difference. (1)

O. Two Lions passant Az. (2)

By the Conqueror's survey, it appears that RALPH PAGANEL held at that time ten lordships in Devon, five in Somerset, fifteen in Lincoln, and fifteen in Yorkshire; whereof Nonninctune was one, unto the soke of which belonged four hamlets. To whom succeeded (as presumed)

FULK PAGANELL,* his son and heir, who possessing a great part of the lands of William Fitz-Asculph, founded that monastery near Newport, in Buckinghamshire (since called Tickford); which lordship of Newport was part of the possessions of the said William Fitz-Asculph. In all which his successor was his son and heir,

RALPH, who possessed Dudley, in the county of Safford, part also of the great estate of the before-mentioned William Fitz-Asculph.

* Dugdale, ‡ in his account of the Veres earls of Oxford, says, this Isabel first married the earl of Oxford, and afterwards Henry de Novant; and was daughter of Hugh, and sister and heir to Walter de Bolebec. † Vol. I. p. 191.

* Edmonson says, he married Beatrix, daughter and heir of William Fitz-Asculph, and thereby acquired the castle of Dudley.

This Ralph had divers sons: viz. Gervase, William, Hugh, Adam, Jordan, and Alexander. Whereof

GERVASE PAGANEL, the 3d of king Stephen (anno 1138), adhering to Maud the empress against that prince, held the castle of Dudley for her. In the 12th Henry II. on the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter, residing then at Dudley, he certified his knights fees to be fifty, *de veteri feoffamento*, and those *de novo*, six and a third part. In the 1st of Richard I. he was one of the barons at the first solemn coronation of that king, and married Isabel,* daughter to Robert earl of Leicester, widow of Simon St. Liz, earl of Northampton;† by whom he had issue a son, called Robert, who probably died young, as Hawyse, his daughter, on his decease, became his sole heir, and married, first, †John de Somery (whose son Ralph, by her, thereby came to enjoy the castle of Dudley, and other estates of great value and extent); and, secondly, Roger de Berkeley, of Berkeley, in com. Gloucester.

* Dugd.
Vol. I.
p. 432.

† Vid. Somery

PAGANEL OF BAHUNTUNE.

HAVING thus done with Gervase, we now come to WILLIAM, his brother, who the 12th of Henry II. upon the assessment for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knights fees to be, *de veteri feoffamento* fifteen, and half a knight's fee *de novo*.

This William Paganel was the pious founder of the priory of Drax, in com. Ebor; and having married Julian, daughter and heir of

Vid. Arms of
Bossu earl of
Leicester.

* Some authorities state Gervase Paganel as a younger son of Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, and say he married Felice, daughter and heir of Athelstan Dodo, son of Geffery, son of Athelstan Dodo, founder of Dudley castle, from whom it was so named; and in allusion to this descent are the arms (1) which he is said to have borne. Those (2) being the same as used by Paganel of Bahuntune

Robert

Robert de Bahuntune, left issue Fulk, his son and heir, (William,*)
Hugh, and Adam; of which

Fulk, the 26th of Henry II. paid 1000 marks for livery of the honour of Bahuntune (or Baenton); but it seems in or before the 10th of John, he was dead; for then did William, his son and heir, give 200 marks for livery of his inheritance, and that Ada, his mother, might not be constrained to marry again: which William not many years after deceased, and was succeeded by another William.

Which WILLIAM, the 2d Henry III. gave £. 167, 12 s. 11 d. for livery of his lands; and, in 12th of Henry III. going a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, assigned Alice de Moyun, his wife (sister of William Briwere), and Hugh de Sandford, to pay every three years twenty marks, in discharge of a certain debt due to the king, for which he committed to them his manor of Bampton.

To this William, thus gone on a pilgrimage, succeeded WILLIAM, his son and heir, then within age, whose wardship was committed to Matthew Fitz-Herbert; whereupon the next year following, the sheriffs of Devon and Somerset had precepts to give him livery of his manors in their respective counties. This last William deceased the 33d Henry III. being then seised of the manor of Bampton, leaving Auda, his sister and heir, then wife of John de Balun, or Baalun; which Auda giving security for her relief, viz. £. 100, had livery of her brother's lands, excepting those assigned for the dowry of Sibilla, his widow; but died, as it should seem, without issue: for it is said, that the inheritance of Bahuntune, alias Bampton, devolved upon the posterity of one Cogan, an Irishman, who married Christiana, daughter of Fulk, and sister to the first-named William Paganel, his son; from the Cogan it passed hereditarily to the Bouchiers earls of Bath, through Hanckford and the Fitz-Warines.

Vid. Balun.

* This William is not mentioned by Dugdale; but in Anderson's History of the House of Yvery (Vol. II. p. 77), he is represented as the second son of William Paganel and Julian Bahuntune, his wife, and to have married Avise, daughter and coheir of William de Meschines, and widow of Robert de Curcy, by whom he left one sole daughter and heir Alice, who married Robert de Gant, of Folkingham. (Vid. Gant.)

Vid. Meschines.

PAINELL OF DRAX.

THE line of Fulke, eldest son and heir of William Paganell and Julian de Bahuntune, his wife, being thus concluded, I now come (says Dugdale), to his brother Hugh, beforementioned.

Which HUGH, the 9th of John, had six knights fees belonging to his manor of Drax, which king John gave him. Yet, the 17th of John, he was in arms with the rebel barons against that king, for which his lands were seized; and howbeit he had letters of safe conduct to the king to make his peace, he had not restoration of the said lands till 3d of Henry III.; after when, no more is mentioned of him than his death, the 28th Henry III. when Lettice, his wife, surviving, had livery of his lands in the counties of York and Lincoln, until his heir should be of full age. But here ends the history of this line; although both in his Antiquities of Warwickshire, and Lists of Summons to Parliament, Sir William Dugdale mentions the name of John Paynell de Drax.*

ADAM PAINELL.

THE next of this name noticed is ADAM PAINELL (also presumed another son of William Paganell and Julian Bahuntune, his wife); which Adam, the 6th of Richard I. paid twenty shillings scutage upon the king's redemption, and married the widow of William Fitz-Williams

* In his History of Warwickshire, Dugdale says, Sir John Paynell, knight, had his principal seat at Drax, in Yorkshire, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from 27th Edward I. to the 12th of Edward II.

(sister and coheir of Robert Bardulf, lord of Hoo, in Kent, and of castle Carleton, in com. Linc.) whose successor was

RALPH PAYNELL, his son; who, 9th Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of his own purparty of the lands of the said Robert Bardulf, his uncle.

FULK PAYNELL.

ABOUT this time, continues Dugdale, there was another FULK PAYNELL, a younger son, as he supposes, of the last-mentioned Fulke; who being in rebellion the 1st Henry III. had his lands given to Hafculfe Paynell, his brother.

But it is stated, that long after, viz. the 45th of Henry III. he and his son William had some especial favour shewn them by that king; for the 1st Edward I. it appears, that

JOHN PAYNELL, his next heir, having fined 1312 marks, for the redemption of certain lands, obtained the king's precept to the barons of the exchequer to make enrollment thereof. Which John died the 12th Edward I. whereupon

JOHN, his son and heir, had livery of his inheritance; but dying without issue, the 19th Edward I.

PHILIP, his brother and heir, had the like livery thereof; which Philip deceased the 18th Edward II. leaving Elizabeth, his wife, surviving,^b and

JOHN, his son and heir, of whom no further mention is made by Dugdale. But Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, Vol. I. p. 521, says, that Richard, son of John de Gafrick, married Elizabeth, and John Poucher married Margery, the two daughters and heirs of the said John Paynell.

^b She had the manors of Ramesham and Comb Keynes, in com. Dorset, assigned for her dowry.

PANTULF.

ARMS—G. two Bars Linine.

IN the time of the Conqueror, WILLIAM PANTULF, a valiant knight, possessed twenty-nine lordships, all in the county of Salop, of which Wemme was his chief seat. By Leceline his wife, he had four sons; viz. Philip, Robert, Ivo, and Arnulph: and dying very aged, he left his lands in Normandy to his son Philip, and those in England to his second son, Robert. To whom succeeded Hugh, and to him Ivo; whose son,

WILLIAM, was one of the rebel barons that held Beauvoir castle against king John. Which William, with Burgia his wife, founded the priory at Langele, in com. Leicest.

But, without giving any further account of this William,^b we are led by Sir William Dugdale next to notice

HUGH, the brother of Ivo, who having the title of a baron, left issue William, his son and heir, who deceased the 17th Henry III. leaving Maud, his sole daughter and heir, afterwards married to Ralph Boteler, of Oversley, in com. Warw. by means whereof the lordship of Wemme came to that family. (Vid. Boteler of Oversley.)

PERCY.

ARMS—Az. five Fusils in Fess O.

GLOVER, Somerset herald in the reign of queen Elizabeth (whose authorities are said never to have been questioned), and other of our

^b In Dugd. Antiq. Warw. p. 537, it is stated, that Roese, the daughter and heir of William Pantulf de Cublesdor, in com. Staff. son of Ivo de Pantolf, married William Trussell, temp. Henry III. (Vid. also Pantolf in Stutevill Pedigree.)

antiquaries, agree in deriving the descent of this noble family from Mainfred de Percy, who came out of Denmark into Normandy, before the adventure of the famous Rollo there; and had issue,

GEFFERY, who accompanied Rollo in that famous expedition; which Geffery was father of William, who had issue Geffery, father of another William, who had issue Geffery, all born in Normandy.

Which last-mentioned GEFFERY had two sons, William de Percy and Serlo, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Of these two sons

WILLIAM, the eldest (surnamed le Gernon, or Algernon), being much beloved by that king, and one of his barons, enjoyed through his bounty vast possessions in divers counties of England, as appears by the general survey.

He also had a grant from Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, of the lordship of Whitby, in the county of York, where he founded an abbey for Benedictine monks, and constituted Serlo, his brother, abbot thereof.

Having likewise obtained the confiscated estates of Emma de Port,* whose father, a great Saxon lord, had been slain fighting with king Harold, he, with great generosity, married the young heiress; who was lady of Simar, near Scarborough, and brought him three sons; viz. Alan, Walter, and William.

He died in the Holy Land, and his heart, according to the custom of that age, was brought over to be buried in his own monastery at Whitby.

ALAN, his eldest son and successor, flourished in the reign of Henry I. and by Emma, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, baron of Folkingham, had issue five sons; William, Geffery, Henry, Walter, and Alan.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, married Alice, daughter of Everard de

* At the time of the conquest, Whitby, Whitby Strand, and many other large possessions northward of the Humber, belonged to a Yorkshire earl named Gospatric, whose daughter Emma, married William de Percy; and about the time of this marriage took the name of Emma de Port, most probably as being lady or mistress of the port of Whitby, near which she then lived. Charlton's History of Whitby. p. 50.

Rofs; and had issue, Alan, Richard, and Robert, of whom Alan, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Richard, who was father of William de Percy, one of the great northern barons who fought the memorable battle of Northallerton.

Which WILLIAM, by Adelaide de Tunbridge his wife, daughter of Richard third earl of Clare, and lord of Tunbridge, in Kent, had issue four sons; Walter, Alan, Richard, and William (who all died without issue), and two daughters; viz. Maud de Percy, who married William de Pleffetis, earl of Warwick, but died S. P. and Agnes de Percy, the youngest.

Which Agnes married Josceline de Lovain, youngest son of Godfrey count of Lovain, and sovereign of Brabant; accepting of him for her husband, on condition that he and his posterity should either assume the surname, or bear the arms of Percy and relinquish his own; to the first of which he consented.

From this illustrious couple are descended all the succeeding branches of the Percy family. (Vid. Percy earl of Northumberland.)

PEVEREL OF NOTTINGHAM.

ARMS—Quarterly G. and Vairée O. and Az. a Lion Rampant Ar.

Gyronnée of twelve Ar. and G. a Border S. Bezantée.

N. B. These Arms are ascribed to Peverel of London.

RANULPH PEVEREL, at the general survey, held sixty-four lordships in several counties, and is reputed the progenitor of several families of the same name; for having married Maud, daughter to Ingelric, a noble Saxon, one of the most celebrated beauties of the age (who had been a concubine of William duke of Normandy), not only the children he had by her, but that very William, begotten on her by the said duke before the conquest, had the name of Peverel.

Which

Which WILLIAM, the 2d of the Conqueror's reign, had the custody of the castle of Nottingham; and in the time of Stephen, was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Northallerton.

WILLIAM, his son, is mostly memorable for having poisoned Randolph earl of Chester; when, fearing the severity of Henry II. for so foul a crime, fled away (though it is said he turned monk to avoid being hanged); and his lands were seized; which, after being in the crown for some years, were at last given to John, the king's son; but some came to the family of Ferrers, with Margaret, daughter and heir of the said William, particularly Higham, since called Higham-Ferrers, in the county of Northampton.

HAMON PEVEREL is next mentioned, as the eldest son of the aforesaid Ranulph; and one of the barons to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury. His wife was Sybil, daughter and heir to Gerard de Tournay.

PEVEREL OF DOVER.

WILLIAM, next son of Ranulph, was surnamed of Dover, in regard he was governor thereof. He founded the priory of Hatfield-Peverel, in com. Herts.

WILLIAM, his son and successor, was called Peverel of Essex; who, with Maud, his sister, having enfeoffed the posterity of Peverel of Sandford with that lordship, the barony fell to the king.

PEVEREL OF BRUNNE.

PAIN PEVEREL, third son to the first Ranulph, was an eminent foldier, and standard-bearer to Robert Curthose in the Holy Land; and for his martial enterprises, obtained from Henry I. the barony of Brunne, in Cambridgeshire.

WILLIAM, his son, dying in a journey to Jerusalem, without issue, his four sisters were his heirs; of which Maud, of *Diver, the eldest, died without issue; Alice, the second, married †Sir Hammond Peche, and had issue Sir Gilbert Peche, baron of Brunne, in right of his mother; ‡ Royse, the third, lady Ross, or Roos; Ascelina, the fourth, the wife of Wateville, or Waterville.

* Vid. Dovor.

† Vid. Peche.

‡ Collins
Parl. Prec.
p. 385.

There was also another WILLIAM, called Peverel of London; and in the time of Edward I. there was a John Peverel, of Bradford Peverel, in the county of Dorset; but whether a branch of those of Nottingham, Dovor, or Brunne, is uncertain; they bore their arms differently; viz. "Girony of Eight A. and G."^d Jane, the sole daughter and heir of this ancient family, who died in 1576, married Nicholas Meggs, esquire, of Downham, in the Isle of Ely, whose son, Lawrence Meggs, succeeded to the estate at Bradford Peverel, where, for several ages, his posterity continued to enjoy the same manor.

POMERAI.

ARMS—O. a Lion rampant Guardant G. armed and langued Az. within a Border indented S.

At the time of the general survey, Ralph de Pomerai held above fifty lordships, the greatest part of them in Devonshire; whereof Berie (afterwards called Berie-Pomerai), was one, and the head of his barony.

To this Ralph succeeded WILLIAM, who, the 3d Henry I. gave to the monks of Gloucester his lordship of Berie, in com. Devon; for the redemption whereof, Goseline, his brother, granted to them Seldene, for which, at length, they got Hope-Maylesfel, by the consent of king Henry I. This William is said to have had a son, Ethrelward, who

was founder of the abbey of Buckfast, in com. Devon. But his son and heir

HENRY was his successor, who, the 12th of Henry II. upon assise-ment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified the number of his knights fees to be thirty-one and an half, a twenty-sixth and a twenty-eighth part. In the 9th of John, however, he was dead; for then

HENRY, his son (by Maud de Vitrei, his wife), gave a fine of 600 marks for livery of his lands, of which sum Alice de Valletourt paid 400 marks; and dying the 6th of Henry III. left

HENRY, his son and heir, then in minority, who coming of age the 16th Henry III. and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; but died, as it seems, soon after, viz. the 21st Henry III. for then Margaret, his widow, for a fine of 400 marks obtained a grant of the wardship of his heir (whose name was Henry), and likewise an assignation of her dowery.

Which last-mentioned HENRY, afterwards, the 49th of Henry III. was in arms, with others, against the king, for which offence his lands were extended. He died the 9th of Edward I. leaving another

HENRY, his son and heir, who, the 27th Edward I. was found to be one of the next heirs to Roger de Valletourt, but died the 33d of Edward I. being then seised of the manor of Beric, and some others, in the county of Devon, which he held in capite of the king, by the service of barony; leaving

Vid. Valletourt.

HENRY, his son and heir, then fourteen years of age. Which Henry, the 14th Edward II. ratified the grant of the manor of Sale, made by Josceline his uncle, and Henry his father, to the monks of Forde.

From this Henry descended Sir JOHN POMERAI, knight, who died the 1st of Henry VI. then seised of the manor of Stokeley-Pomerai, and moiety of the manors of Hurburton and Brixham, in com. Devon; leaving Joane, the wife of Sir Thomas Pomerai, knight, daughter of Joane, one; and John Cole, esquire, son of Margaret, another sister of Sir John Pomerai aforesaid, his next heirs.

But it does not appear that any of this family had ever summons to parliament, although their land-barony of Berie, continued in their possession to the 11th of Henry VI. when Edward Pomeraï, esquire, was seised thereof.

The castle of Beric, and Beric-Pomeraï, were, however, at last sold by Sir Thomas Pomeraï to Edward Seymour, first duke of Somerset, from whom it was inherited by Sir Edward Seymour, his eldest son by his first wife; which Sir Edward, was lineal ancestor to the present duke of Somerset.

The stately and magnificent mansion of Beric-Pomerie, was destroyed by the parliament army in the civil war. It was a most noble fabric, and the apartments so numerous, that it is related, that it was a good day's work for one person, only to open and shut the casements.

PORT OF BASING.

Arms—Barry of Six Az. and Arg. a Saltier G.

At the general survey, HUGH DE PORT held fifty-five lordships in Hampshire, of which Basing was the chief seat. He took the habit of a monk at Winchester, and his son

HENRY was his successor, and to him John, who had issue Adam, who married Mabel, only daughter and heir of Reginald de Aureval, by his wife Muriel, heiress of St. John of Stanton; and by her had issue William, his son and heir, who took the surname of St. John; and was the progenitor of the succeeding family of St. John of Basing. (Vid. St. John of Basing.)

Vid. St. John
of Stanton.

PORT OF HEREFORDSHIRE.

ARMS—Ar. a Chevron Az. on a Chief of the Second two Estoils O.

BESIDES Port of Basing, there was another of that name, called ADAM DE PORT, residing in Herefordshire, whose barony, as it seems, came to William de Broasc; who, the 6th Richard I. upon collection of the scutage for that king's redemption, paid £. 22, 13s. for those knights fees which were of the barony of Adam de Port; though by what title he had them, does not appear.

RIBALD OF MIDDLEHAM.

ARMS—O. on a Chief indented Az. a Lion passant of the First.

THIS RIBALD was a younger brother to Alan, surnamed Fergant, earl of Bretaign (or Brittany), and Richmond, by whose gift he had the lordship of Middleham, in Yorkshire, which he held at the Conqueror's survey.

RALPH, his son, who succeeded him, marrying Agatha, daughter of Robert Brus, of Skelton, greatly increased his inheritance; and had issue,

ROBERT, the next lord of Middleham; who, by Helewise, daughter and coheir of Ralph Glanvill, had issue

RALPH, his son and heir; who, by Mary, or Margery, daughter of Roger Bigot, was father of another

RALPH, who married Anastasia, daughter of Henry lord Percy; and dying 54th Henry III. left three daughters his coheirs, viz. Mary, wife to Robert lord Nevil, of Raby; and Joane, of Robert de Tatshall, but had no issue. Vid. Tatshall

Through

Vid. Nevil. Through this marriage the Nevils acquired the lordship of Middleham. Dugdale says, Anastasia, the third daughter, was in ward to the king.

RIDELL.

Arms—Party per pale. Ar. and G. a Bend S.

IN the time of Henry I. GEFERY RIDELL, an eminent person, and famous for his knowledge in the laws, succeeded Ralph Basset in the great office of justice of England, but perished in that notable shipwreck with the king's children, and several of the nobles.

By Geva,* his wife, natural daughter of Hugh earl of Chester, he left issue a sole daughter and heir, Maud, who married Richard Basset, justice of England. (Vid. Basset of Weldon.)

R I E.

Arms—G. on a Bend, Arg. three Rye Stalks S.

IN the time of Edward the Confessor, HUBERT DE RIE, a trusty servant of William duke of Normandy, was employed by him in a sumptuous embassy to that king, and returned back with these tokens, whereby king Edward declared him heir to the crown; viz, a sword, in the hilt whereof were enclosed the relics of several saints; an hunter's horn of gold; and the head of a mighty stag. For which service he was promised by duke William to be made steward of his

* According to some authorities, her legitimacy cannot be doubted; because it is said, that she had the lordship of Drayton given to her by her father in "Frank Marriage," which could not have been so bestowed upon a bastard.

household; but attaining the crown, he chose rather to employ him in Normandy, with his three sons; Ralph, Hubert, and Adam.

EUDO, the fourth, continuing at court, not only obtained several lordships, but became steward of his household. He was a great instrument in raising William Rufus to the throne; and died the 20th of Henry I. leaving Margaret, his only daughter and heir, married to William Mandeville, by whom she had Jeffery de Mandeville, earl of Essex, and steward of Normandy, in right of his said mother.

There is mention likewise of one HUBERT DE RIE, baron of Hingham, in the county of Norfolk, who left issue two daughters: Aliva, the eldest, wife of Sir John Marshall, father of William Marshall, baron of Hingham, in right of his mother. Isabel, the youngest, married Roger Cressley, who had issue Stephen Cressley. (Vid. Marshall.)

Others of this name are mentioned: as John de Rye, who was an adherent of the rebel barons the 48th Henry III. also Nicholas de Rye, sheriff of Lincolnshire, temp. Edward I. and a Ranulph de Rye; but none of these were ranked amongst the barons.

ROS OF WERKE.

ARMS—G. three Water-Budgets S.

THIS is a younger branch of the family of Hamlake, derived from ROBERT DE ROS, or ROOS, sometimes called Robert Furfan; who, by Isabel his wife, a daughter of William Leo, king of Scotland, had issue two sons; William, to whom he gave the castle of Hamlake; and Robert, whom he invested with the castle of Werke, to hold of his brother by military service.

Vid. Roos of Hamlake.

Which ROBERT, for the love of a Scotch woman, deserted the in-

[†] Dugdale says, his wife was Robese, daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and sister to William Giffard, bishop of Winchester.

Hutton.

terest of his country, and surprised the English in the village of Prest-fen, set fire to the village, and used the prisoners he took very barbarously; but this king Edward I. soon revenged at the battle of Dunbar. His castle of Werke being forfeited to the crown, was conferred on his kinsman William de Roos, of Hamlake.

Vid. Roos of Hamlake.

His wife was Margaret, one of the four sisters and coheirs of Peter de Brus, of Skelton; but of his heirs records differ; for one inquisition says, he had a son, William, to whom his mother gave the castle of Kendal; and another says, he had two daughters, heirs to their mother, viz. Margaret, wife of John Salvain, and Isabel, of John de Knock.

Vol. I. p. 554.

Dugdale writes, that this Robert (with William, his brother, of Igmanthorp, were both summoned, the 22d of Edward I. (8th Junii), to repair unto this king, along with other barons, to advise upon certain weighty matters; yet says, the writ mentioned no place to which they were to come; but in the margin of his book on writs of summons he is more explicit, and styles the same a parliament.

ROS OF KENDAL.

Arms—G. three Water Budsels S.

ANOTHER branch of this family had their chief seat at Kendal, in Westmoreland; which barony came first to William (son of Robert lord of Werke), through Margaret, his mother, sister, and one of the coheirs to Peter de Brus, son of Peter and Helewise his wife, sister and one of the coheirs to William de Lancaster, baron of Kendal.

Which William died the 3d Edward II. and had issue William, who left Thomas, his son and heir, father of John de Ros, who died

* Nicolson and Burn, p. 42. Vol. I. observe, this William de Roos died most probably before his mother Margaret; for the inquisition after his death, bears date in the 3d of Edward II. in which year the said Margaret held the manor of Melcanthorp, but how long she lived after is not said.

vi. pat. and had issue one sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Parr, knight, from whom the Parrs of Kendal descended. (Vid. Parr earl of Northampton.) Nicholson and Burn's Cumberland and Westmoreland, Vol. I. p. 29 and 42.

SAY OF RICHARD'S CASTLE.

ARMS—G. Two Bars vairée Ar. and Az.

PICOT DE SAY, one of the principal barons to Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, is the first of this name mentioned, and next Hugh, who assumed the surname from Eustachia de Say, his mother; for it is certain that Hugh Fitz-Osborn was his father; which Osborn was called, "Osbernus filius Richardi;" and had great possessions at the time of the Conqueror's survey, some of which, Richard, his father (surnamed Scrupe), held in the days of Edward the Confessor; and gave name to Richard's Castle, in Herefordshire, the seat of his posterity for many ages after.

This Hugh had an elder brother possessed of Richard's Castle, whom he succeeded in the inheritance; and himself dying in the wars of Wales, left by Lucia his wife, daughter of Walter de Clifford, an only daughter, married to Hugh de Ferrers; which Hugh left an only daughter, Margaret, wife of Robert de Mortimer, and sister of William de Stutevil. (Vid. Mortimer of Richard's Castle.)

Of this family was also Helyas de Say, temp. king Stephen, lord of Clun, in Shropshire; which lordship, by Isabel his sole daughter and heir, was enjoyed by her second husband, William Fitz-Alan. (Vid. Fitz-Alan of Clun, and earl of Arundel.) Her first husband was William Boterell.

SCOTENI.

IN the 6th of Richard I. LAMBERT DE SCOTENI gave ten marks to be exempted from attending the king into Normandy at that time, and dying without issue, left his two sisters, Berta and Aumerais, his next heirs. Of which Berta (says Dugdale), descended William, who had the manor house of Cockerington, in com. Linc. for his purparty: but gave it, with Lauretta, his sister, in marriage to Henry de Lekeburne, and left issue three daughters, his heirs; viz. Frithesand, who became the wife of Hugh de Willoughby; Cecily, and Agnes. From Aumerais (sister to Berta), descended Thomas, commonly called Thomas de Scoteni, who sold his purparty in Cockerington to Sir Roger de Nevil.

IN the 5th of John, one WILLIAM, called likewise de Scoteni, gave sixty marks for that purparty of the lands of the before-mentioned Lambert, which through his mother's right belonged to him: but this William died without issue male, leaving three daughters his heirs; viz. Frithesand, married to Walter de Killingholm; Cecily, to Philip de Fauconberge; and Helene, otherwise Alice, to William Talbot, of Gainborough.

But to return to Thomas: he died, as it seems, the 30th of Henry III. Peter his son, then answering for his relief; which Peter died the 6th Edward I. when the sheriff of Lincolnshire had command to assign a reasonable dowery to Isabel, his widow.

About this time also, there was one Walter de Scoteni, who was executed at Winchester for poisoning the earl of Gloucester, and Wil-

^a Collins, Vol. IV. p. 47, edit. 1741, says, Hugh de Willoughby married Frithesand, daughter and coheir of William de Cokerinton, by Berta his wife, daughter and coheir of Lambert de Scoteni. And so says Dugdale himself, Vol. II. p. 62, although in Scoteni (as above), he calls Berta sister to Lambert de Scoteni, and not daughter.

liam de Clare, his brother, who died thereof, although the earl recovered; to which earl this Walter de Scoteni was steward.

STAFFORD.

ARMS—O. a Chevron G.

THE original of this family is derived from MALAHULCIUS, uncle to the famous Rollo duke of Normandy, progenitor to William the Conqueror; from which Malahulcius descended Roger de Tony, standard-bearer of Normandy, whose younger sons, Robert and Nigel, accompanying duke William to England, the former, at the time of the general survey, possessed near one hundred and fifty lordships, whereof Stafford being his residence, he thence assumed that surname. Nigel, his brother, at the said general survey, held the lordship of Drakelowe, and various others, in Derbyshire; from whom the family of Gresley in that county derive themselves.

Vid. Gresley.

NICHOLAS, son of Robert, left issue Robert, his son and heir, who died the 22d Henry II. leaving a son, Robert, who died without issue, and a daughter, Milicent, who proved heir to her brother Robert, and conveyed this honour to her husband, Hervey Bagot, a younger brother to the Bagots of Blithfield, in Staffordshire; who thereupon assuming the surname, as well as title of Stafford, became the progenitor to the succeeding barons and earls of Stafford, and the dukes of Buckingham of that Surname. (Vid. Stafford lord Stafford.)

ST. JOHN.

ARMS—Ar. on a Chief G. two Mulletts O. and a File of three Points of the Field.

JOHN DE ST. JOHN, was so named from a place in Normandy, the seat of his ancestors. He came over with the Conqueror, and experienced

rienced his bounty; receiving an assignment of certain lands in the county of Oxford, which were afterwards erected into a lordship, and bore the name of Stanton St. John.

In these he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who dying without issue, the estate devolved upon his brother John de St. John, the father of Roger de St. John, and of Thomas de St. John, lord of Stanton St. John, which Roger added to his paternal property considerable lands in Suffex, by marrying with Cicely, the daughter of Robert de Haya, lord of Halnaked, in the same county; which lady bore to him two sons, William and Robert, and a daughter, Muriel.

Of the sons, it is presumed they died young, or without issue, because Muriel carried the lands in marriage to Reginald de Aureval, who by her left an only daughter, Mabel, who married Adam du Port, son of John, who was grandson of Hugh de Port, in the time of the Conqueror. (Vid. Port.)

ST. JOHN OF STANTON ST. JOHN.

Arms—Vid. St. John.

ROGER DE ST. JOHN, who married Cicely, the daughter of Robert de Haya, Mr. Collins presumes to have been the elder brother to Thomas de St. John, lord of Stanton St. John, in com. Oxon. the ancestor to this branch of the St. John family.

Which Thomas was father to ROGER DE ST. JOHN, who, the 22d Henry II. was amerced £. 133, 6s. 8d. for trespassing in the king's forests in com. Oxon. to whom succeeded another Roger, one of the rebel barons against Henry III. and summoned to that parliament holden by them in the king's name after their victory at Lewes; but who at length shared in their common ruin, being slain in the battle of Evesham.

He married the sister of Richard de Luci, with whom he had the moiety

moiety of the lordship of Wolneste, in com. Surrey, and had issue by her John, his son and heir; with whom Dugdale's account of this branch of the St. Johns closes, by reason of his not being summoned to parliament. (Vid. St. John of Lageham, int. Baron. summoned to parliament.)

ST. WALERIE.

ARMS—O. two Lions passant guardant G.

REGINALD DE ST. WALERIE held several lordships in Lincolnshire at the general survey, but no mention is after made of him or of his posterity; as those who are spoken of in succeeding ages had not any lands in that county.

Of these, REGINALD, son of Guy de St. Walerie, had the barony of Yvery given to him by Henry II. from which time it lost its ancient name, and was called St. Walerie.

The origin of which barony was in ROGER DE YVERY, who came over with the Conqueror, and having contracted with Robert D'Oiley a great friendship, cemented by mutual oaths, to be joint sharers of the fortunes which might fall to the lot of either party in that great adventure, the said Robert D'Oyley obtained by gift of the Conqueror two baronies, one of which, in pursuance of the said agreement, he resigned to Roger de Yvery, which was thenceforward called the barony of Yvery, of which Bekeley, in the county of Oxford, was the capital seat.

His wife was Adeline, a most beautiful lady, daughter of Hugh de Grantemesnail, one of the greatest barons of that day; by whom he had three sons, Roger, Hugh, and Geffery, and a daughter, Adeline; who married Alberie de Vere, junior, who was made hereditary lord high chancellor of England; and had issue by her Alberie de Vere, the first earl of Oxford of that great family.

ROGER

STUTEVILLE.

ROGER succeeded his father; but siding with Curthofe against William Rufus, he died in exile, in sorrow and disgrace, and deprived of all his vast estates.

GEFFERY DE YVERY, his only surviving brother (Hugh being dead), was, upon certain terms, however, restored to the barony of Yvery; but dying without issue, temp. Henry II. the barony fell into the king's hands, and was by him granted to Reginald, the son of Guy de St. Valerie, as before observed.

To whom succeeded BERNARD, his son, who died at the siege of Acon, in the Holy Land, Thomas, his son, being his successor; who left issue an only daughter and heir, Annora, married to Robert de Dreux (by some called earl of Dreux), and afterwards to Henry lord of Suilly.

STUTEVILLE.

ROBERT DE STUTEVILL, called Grundeboef (or rather Fronteboef), 7th Henry I. was made prisoner by him at the battle of Tenerchebray, where he was taken fighting on the part of Robert Curthofe against that king, for which his lands were seized, and given to Nigel de Albini.

To him succeeded ROBERT, his son and heir; who, temp. Henry II. laid claim to the barony of Roger de Moubray, which, on the rebellion of his father, had been given, as before stated, to Nigel de Albini, father of the said Roger de Moubray; and coming to arbitrament, recovered some part thereof.

His wife was Erneburga, daughter and heir to Hugh, son of Baldric, a great Saxon thane, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Robert; Osmund, (who died at Joppa), from whom descended the Estotvills of Gressing Hall; and Patrick, who being possessed of the lordship of Skipwith by gift of his father, his descendants assumed that surname,

surname, and were ancestors to the baronet's family of Skipwith, so created October the 25th, 1670.*

* Kimber's
Baronetage,
Skipwith
family.

ROBERT, the eldest son, succeeded his father, and was succeeded by William his son (by Helewise, his first wife, by whom he had also two daughters), who was a man of great account in the time of Richard I. and king John, and married Berta, niece of Ranulph Glanvill the chief justice, by whom he had issue Robert, his eldest son, who died in his minority, and Nicholas, heir to his brother.

Which NICHOLAS married Gunnora, widow of Robert de Gant, and had issue Nicholas, his son and heir, who died the 17th Henry III. leaving two daughters his heirs; viz. Joane, married to Hugh de Wake, and Margaret, to William Mastoc, and died without issue; wherefore Joane became sole heir, who died the 4th Edward I. seized of the barony of Lidel, in com. Cumberland, having outlived her husband, Hugh de Wake.

The impression of her seal was a woman on horseback, riding sideways, and holding a bridle in her right-hand. Wherefrom it seems she most probably first began that custom (now common); which if so, the historians are in error, who make Anne, queen of king Richard II. to have introduced first that fashion. (Vid. Wake amongst the barons summoned to parliament.)

The eldest branch of the line of the Stutevills having thus ended in a female heir, we now have to notice EUSTACE DE STUTEVILL, son of the third Robert, by Sibil de Valoines, a second wife; to which Sibil he afterwards became heir, and gave a fine to the king of £.1000, to have seizin of the manor of Cotingham.

Besides him, Dugdale notices HENRY DE STUTEVILL, whose mother was Leonia de Reynes; and next, William, son of Osmund, who married Margaret, widow of Robert Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, whose son, Robert, was his successor.

About which time John de Stutevil possessed the moiety of the barony of Hubert Fitz-Ralph; and was in arms against Henry III. at the battle of Evesham. To this John succeeded Robert, his son, who married

married Eleanor Genoure, widow of Alexander Baliol, in whose right he held the third part of the manor of Bywell, in Northumberland; but dying the 34th Edward I. the barony was seized into that king's hands. His son John was twenty-six years old the 3d of Edward II.

SWINBURNE.

Arms—Party per Fess Gules and Argent, three Cinquefoils counterchanged.

THIS family takes its name from their ancient patrimony or habitation, Swinburne castle in Northumberland.

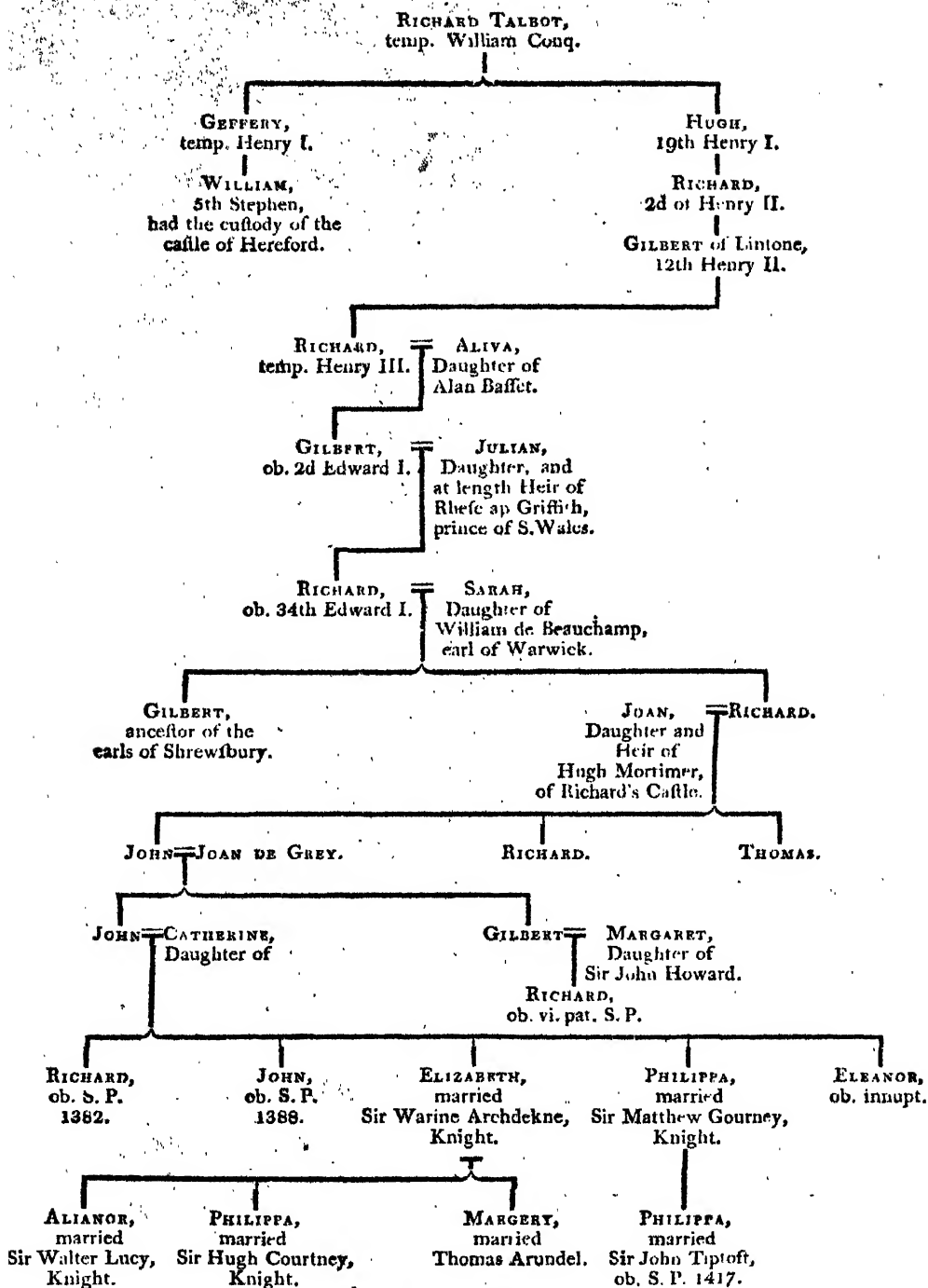
Some have esteemed them barons by tenure, although Dugdale has not noted them as such. Yet it seems, that Sir Adam de Swinburne, knight, living 8th Edward II. had issue Adam, written baron Swinburne of Swinborne, 20th Edward II. whose sisters and coheirs were Barbara (or Barnaba), married to Sir John de Strivelyn, of Built Castle, in Cumberland; Christian, the second, to John de Widderington, who had issue, Gerard of Widderington (by which match the castle of Swinburne was acquired by the Widderingtons, who sold it to the Riddels); and Elizabeth, the third sister, to Walter Heron of Haddiston, father, by her, of William Heron. (Vid. Strivelyn.)

TALBOT OF RICHARD'S CASTLE.

Arms—Gules a Lion rampant within a Border engrailed O.

THIS branch of the family of Talbot earls of Shrewsbury, was derived from RICHARD II. son of Richard Talbot, baron of Eccleswell, by Sarah, daughter of William Beauchamp, baron of Elmley, and earl of Warwick.

Which



Note.—The statement of the descent of this family made by Dugdale, is represented by Mr. Lodge, in his Irish Peerage Vol. I. p. 334, to be controverted by the Visitation Book of Yorkshire (which sets forth the pedigree differently), taken in 1584 and 1585, by the accurate Richard Glover, Somerset herald, marshal, and deputy to William Flower, esquire, norroy king of arms; whose collections are much esteemed and valued. (Vid. Talbot of Castle Goodrich.)

On the marriage of Gilbert Talbot with Julian, heiress of Rhese ap Griffith, he changed his own paternal coat of arms; viz.

“Bendy of Ten Pieces Ar. and Gules, to those of Rhese, as now borne by his descendants.”

Which Richard married Joan, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, and had issue three sons; Sir John, Richard, and Thomas.

Vid. Mortimer of Lich-
-ster.

Sir JOHN was his successor; and by Joan, daughter of Roger lord Grey, of Ruthyn, was father of two sons; John, and Sir Gilbert, who married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Howard, and widow of Sir Constantine Clifton, by whom he had a son, Richard, who deceased without issue in his father's lifetime, 1399.

JOHN the eldest son, and heir to his father, by his wife Catherine, left at his death two sons, Richard and John, who both died unmarried, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir Warine Archdeakene, of Lanherne, in Cornwall; Philippa, to Sir Matthew Gourney;[†] and Eleanor, who died unmarried.

Vid. Archde-
kene

* Vid. Her-
neta. De l

Of this family were the Talbots, sometime of Bashall, and of Thornton, in Com. Ebor, lineally descended from William, a younger son of Geffery Talbot, governor of Hereford castle, the 5th Stephen and shortly after enfeoffed of the manor of Gainsborough, in com. Linc. of which line, Roger Talbot of Gainsborough, left Ermentruda, his daughter and heir, who married Henry Fitz-Gerald, whose daughter and heir, Alice, married Robert de Lisle. (Vid. Lisle.)

Salmon, Hert-
s. 201

T A N I.

Arms—iAr. Six Eaglets displayed S.

ROBERT DE TANI is mentioned in the time of the Conqueror, and after him Halsculf; but this line expired in the time of Henry III. Peter de Thani, sheriff of Essex and Hertford, and who had the honour of Boloine, was cotemporary in the same reign: in the 49th year

ⁱ Salmon, in his *History of Hertfordshire*, p. 256, says, he bore, Or, Six Eaglets displayed Sable.

TATSHALL.

whereof Richard, his grandson, viz. son of John de Thani, was in the great rebellion against that king, and had his lands seized; which, however, were afterwards restored to him.

His wife was Margaret, daughter and heir to William Fitz-Richard, and dying the 55th Henry III. was succeeded by

RICHARD, his son and heir, who died the 24th Edward I. and had issue Roger. But none of these barons appear to have had summons to parliament, although their posterity continued long after that form was established.

LAWRENCE, the son of the said Roger, dying S. P. 1317, Margaret, his sister became his heir, who married John de Drovensford.

Of the same family was LUCAS DE THANI, who, 9th Edward III. was a justice of the king's forests beyond Trent; and who opposing the Welsh, was drowned in passing a river, being accounted a good and valiant soldier.

TATSHALL.

ARMS—Chequée O. and G. a Chief Ermine.

EUDO and Pinco, sworn brothers in war, though not known to have been otherwise related, came into England with the Conqueror, and in reward of their services, obtained from him amongst other lands, the lordship of Tatshall, with the hamlet of Thorpe, and town of Kirkeby, in com. Linc. to be shared between them. Eudo to hold his proportion of the king, and Pinco his share of St. Cuthbert of Durham.

Eudo seated himself at Tatshall, and had issue Hugh, who founded the abbey of Kirkstead; and had issue three sons, viz. Robert, William, surnamed Fitz-Hugh, and William de Dentune.

Which ROBERT, by his wife, niece of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln,

Lincoln, was father of Philip, commonly called Philip Fitz-Robert, Fitz-Hugh.

Which PHILIP, the 7th of Richard I. was sheriff of Berkshire, and also of Lincolnshire, the 8th, 9th, and 10th of Richard I. But in the 1st of king John, he was dead. For then Robert de Tatshall, his son, paid one hundred pounds for his relief, and had livery of his lands in Raddun.

This ^kROBERT, by Ifolda Pantulph, his wife, had issue another Robert, who, temp. Henry III. had the custody of Lincoln castle in right of his wife *Amabill*, one of the four daughters and coheirs of William Mabel de Albini, earl of Arundel and Suffex, sharing with the rest that great inheritance, and thereby enjoying the castle of Buckenham, in Norfolk.

To him succeeded ROBERT, his son and heir; who first adhered to Henry III. against the rebel barons, yet afterwards was in arms on their part against the king in the battle of Evesham.

By his marriage with Joan, one of the coheirs of Ralph lord of Middleham,* he increased largely his inheritance, and was succeeded by Robert his son, who left issue another Robert; who, in the time of Edward I. served in several expeditions into Scotland and France, and died in the 31st year of the same king, having issue Robert, his son and heir, who died under age.

*Vid. Ribald of Middleham.

Wherefore the inheritance became divided amongst his three sisters; viz. Emma, married to Sir Osbert† Cayly, father of Sir Thomas Cayly, baron of Buckenham, in right of his mother; Joan, married to Sir ‡ Robert Driby, whose daughter and heir, Alice, married Sir William Bernake, whose son John was father of William, who dying without issue in his minority, left Maud, his sister and heir, wife to Ralph de Cromwell;|| and Isabel, the third, married to Sir John Orby, or Orreby. (Vid. Orreby.)

† Collins's Parl. Preced. p. 391.

‡ Ibid.

Vid. Cayly.

|| Vid. Cromwell of Tatshall.

* Called Walter in Dugd. Antiq. of Warw. p. 64. Vid. also Collins's Parliamentary Precedents, p. 22.

TINDALL.

ARMS—Ar. a Chief indented G.

OF this name, in the time of Henry I. there was one who held the barony of Langley, in Northumberland, to whom succeeded ADAM of Tindall, whose daughter and sole heir, Philippa, married Nicholas of Bolteby; and had issue, Adam of Bolteby, according to Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 87. But Dugdale says, she married Adam, son and heir of Nicholas de Bolteby, Tom. I. p. 543; and yet, Tom. I. p. 771, he says, she was wife of the said Nicholas, and had issue by her Adam, his son and heir.

Vid. Bolteby.

A younger branch of this family are said to have been settled at Tanfover, in the county of Northampton; whose posterity continued until 1710, when Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of John Tindall, married Jasper Blythman, of the Middle Temple, esquire. (Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 281.)

TODENI.

ARMS—G. an Eagle displayed within Border Ar.

ROBERT DE TODENI was a noble Norman, on whom the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of Belvoir, in the county of Lincoln, where he built that famous and stately castle, the chief seat of his barony, as it now is of the duke of Rutland, descended by a female heir from him.

His issue were four sons; viz. William, Beringar, Geffery, and Robert, and one daughter, Agnes, wife of Hubert de Rye; to each of whom he left great possessions.

For

For what reason WILLIAM, his successor, assumed a surname different from his father, does not appear. But conjecture attributes it, because he was so great an adorer of St. Alban, and so great a benefactor to the monastery of St. Alban, where he offered himself a brother and a monk, and appointed his burial, if he died in England; and this seems more probable, because he is often written, "William de Albany," as well as "William de Albini," with the addition of "Brito," as a contradistinction to another great baron, William de Albini, called Pincerna.

William, so surnamed Brito, is he who behaved with so much valour in the famous battle of Tenerchebry, in Normandy; that it is said, with his single hand breaking through the enemy, he determined the fate of the day. Yet, afterwards adhering to the empress Maud against king Stephen, his lands and barony were disposed of to Ranulph earl of Chester.

He married Maud, daughter of Simon de St. Lis, earl of Huntingdon, widow of Robert, son of Richard de Tunbridge; and left issue William, his successor, and Ralph, ancestor to the lords D'Aubeney, and the earl of Bridgewater of that name.

Vid. Daueney.

This WILLIAM was surnamed Meschines, also Brito; and by Henry II. had part of his lands restored. He had two wives; viz. Adelize and Cecilie; and departing this life the 14th Henry II. left issue another William, then in minority.

Which WILLIAM was one of the rebel barons against king John; and being a person valiant and expert in arms, was by them constituted governor of Rochester castle, wherein he endured a very close siege, and only surrendered at length, for fear of famine. He, however, afterwards grew into favour with Henry III. and was a principal commander of his army at the battle of Lincoln.

He was twice married; first, to Margery, daughter of Odonel de Umframvile; and, secondly, to Agatha, daughter and coheir to William Trusbut. But by his first wife he had issue William, Robert, and Nicholas; and dying 20th Henry III.

Vid. Trusbut.

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, his son, was his successor; who also stood firm to king Henry III. before the 32d year of whose reign he deceased.

He had two wives; viz. Albreda Biseth and Isabel: but left issue an only daughter, Isabel, who married Robert de Rofs, of Hamlake. (Vid. Rofs of Hamlake.)

T R A C Y.

ARMS—O. two Bendlets G.

HENRY DE TRACI, by the gift of king Stephen, had the honour of Barnstaple in Devon; which barony, Jahel, the son of Alured de Totneis, had theretofore possessed.

This Henry was the only person in that county, as is said, who stood firm to Stephen against Maud, the empress.

His successor was OLIVER, his son and heir, who was father of another Oliver; to whom succeeded

HENRY, his son and heir; who deceased the 2d Edward I. leaving an only daughter, Eve, married to Guy de Brienne, who had issue by her, according to Dugdale, a daughter, Maud, wife of Geffery de Camville,* Tom. I. p. 622, and Tom. I. p. 729, of Nicholas de Martin.†

*Vid. Camvil

†Vid. Martin

Cotemporary with the first Oliver, was also William de Tracy, who is said to have been one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

The posterity of this family continue to this day in a conspicuous rank; of whom, Sir John Tracy was created by Charles I. baron and viscount Tracy, of the kingdom of Ireland; of whose descent, a full account may be seen in the Peerage of that kingdom.

Lodge, in his Baronage, Vol. III. p. 22 and 23, writes, that John de Sudely (son of Harold), lord of Sudely, by marriage with Grace, daughter to Tracy baron of Barnstaple, had two sons, viz. Ralph, his successor.

successor in Sudely, and William, who assumed the name of Tracy from his mother, being the abovenamed William; of whose descent Dugdale certainly gives no account, merely denominating him a cotemporary with Oliver.

TRAILI.

Arms—O. a cross engrailed between four Martlets. G.

WILLIAM DE TRAILI, with William, Gilbert, and Nicholas, all sons to Albreda, second sister to Walter Espec, were witnesses, in the time of Henry I. to his charter of foundation, at Kirkham, in Yorkshire.

To this Geffery succeeded Walter, his son; who had a brother that became a monk, and two sisters, of whom one was married, and the other was a nun.

TRUSBUT.

Arms—Az. a Catherine Wheel O.

WILLIAM, surnamed TRUSBUT, son of Geffery Fitz-Payn, was from a very low situation raised by king Henry I. to be a potent man; and became eminently conspicuous for his valour.

His wife (says Dugdale), was Albreda, daughter of Harcourt, one of the coheirs of Maud de Dover,* by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Richard, Geffery, and Robert, who all died issueless; and three daughters, viz. Roese, the wife of Everard de Ros; Hilaria, of Robert de Budlers, but died without issue; and Agatha, first of ——— and secondly, of William de Albini Brito;† who also dying S. P. the whole inheritance at length descended to the family of Ros. (Vid. Ros, or Roos, of Hamlake.)

* Or Diver.
Vid. Peverel
of Brunne.

† Vid. Toden

TURNHAM.

ARMS—G. a Lion passant in Fess Or between two Mafcles in pale Arg.

IN the time of Henry II. ROBERT DE TURNHAM founded the priory of Cumbwell, in Kent; and had issue two sons, viz. Robert, and Stephen; whereof

ROBERT was with king Richard I. in his famous expedition to the Holy Land; and had the command of one half of the galleys which attacked the isle of Cyprus. The 2d of John, he was one of the barons present at Lincoln, when William, king of Scotland, did homage for that kingdom; and, the 5th of John, was constituted that king's lieutenant in Poitou.

The 13th John, upon collection of the scutage of Scotland, he paid £. 31. 10s. for those thirty knights fees and an half, which formerly belonged to William Foffard, whose daughter and heir, Joane, he had married; and departed this life the same year, leaving Isabel, his daughter and heir, for whose marriage Peter de Mauley gave a fine to the king of 7000 marks. (Vid. Mauley.)

Vid. Foffard.

Of STEPHEN, brother to this Robert de Turnham, it appears that the 33d Henry II. he was seneschal of Anjou; and the 9th and 10th of Richard I. was sheriff of Wiltshire.

The 6th of John, with Edeline his wife, he had livery of the manor of Fealleburg, in com. Suth. which was of the inheritance of Damietta her mother, then deceased. But the 16th of this reign, or before, he departed this life; for then did the said Edeline, his widow, give sixty marks, and a palfrey, for liberty to marry with whom she should like best; and the 3d of Henry III. Thomas de Banelingham, and Maud his wife; Adam de Bending, and Alice his wife; Roger de Leiburne, and Alianore his wife; and Ralph de Fay, with Beatrix his wife, in consideration of a fine to the king, had livery of the lands in Ertinton, in com. Surr. whereof this Stephen died possessed, and which by inheritance belonged to them, but through what means is not said.

VALOINS.

VALOINS.

ARMS—O. a Cross G. within a Border Az. Billettée of the second.

IN the time of the Conqueror, PETER DE VALOINS possessed several lordships in England, the head of his barony being at Orford, in the county of Suffolk. His wife was Albreda, daughter, or sister to Eudo de Rye, dapifer to Henry I.

To him succeeded ROBERT, or ROGER, his son, who, by Agnes his wife, had Peter, Robert, Geffery, and John. Peter, the eldest, married Gundreda de Warren, by whom he had issue only three daughters; viz. Lora, wife of Alexander de Baliol; Christian, married, first to William de Mandevil, and then to Peter Maine; and Elizabeth, or Isabel, to David Comyn.

Dying thus without male issue, he was succeeded in the barony by his brother ROBERT, who, by Hawise, or Helewife, his wife, left an only daughter, Gunnora, wife to Robert Fitz-Walter, and heir to Geffery, her uncle; of whose lands, the 9th of king John, she had livery.

Vid. Fitz-Walter.

JOHN DE VALOINS succeeded his brother Robert, as the next heir male; and by Isabella his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Creke, of North Creke, in Norfolk, had Robert, his son and heir; who, by Roesia, one of the sisters and coheirs of Sir William le Blund, left Robert de Valoins, his son, who took to wife Eve de Criketot, and was lord of Ickfworth, in Suffolk, as heir to Blund; and had issue, two daughters and heirs, viz. Roese, married to Sir Edward, or Edmund, de Pakenham; and Cicely, to Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk. (Ickworth.)

Of this family was also ALAN DE VALOINS, sheriff of Kent. temp.

¹ Parkins' Topography of Freebridge Hundred and Half, co. Norfolk, p. 49.

Henry II. and Richard I. about the 6th of whose reign he died, without issue.^m

Another branch of this stock was THEOBALD DE VALOINS, who lived in the time of king John, and had issue Thomas, one of the rebellious barons against that king. There is mention likewise made of PHILIP DE VALOINS, temp. Richard I. and that he left Sibilla, his daughter and heir, mother of Eustace de Stutevill. But though Dugdale here calls her daughter of Philip de Valoins, he, in Stutevill, terms her sister. Dugd. Tom. I. p. 442 and 456. Collins, Vol. III. p. 365, mentions a WILLIAM DE VALOINS, temp. Henry III. who had issue John, father of another John de Valoines, whose son Nicholas, had Margaret, his daughter and coheir, who married Thomas Wallop, ancestor of the earls of Portsmouth, who, by that match, acquired the seat at Farley, in Hampshire. Though Dugdale mentions various branches of the Valoines family, he does not state their alliances or connection with each other.

VALLETOURT.

Arms—Rendy of Six An. and G. within a Border S. Bezantée.

In the time of William Rufus, mention is made of REGINALD DE VALLETOURT, and also of RALPH, temp. Henry II. after whom the next noticed is,

ROGER DE VALLETOURT, who, the 33d of Henry II. gave 100 marks for livery of the honour of Tremeton, in Cornwall, where he had a strong castle; and the 5th of John, on collection of the scutage of Wales, answered for fifty-nine knights fees of the honour of Morton.

To whom succeeded another REGINALD, who married Joane, one

^m Dugdale asserts, that on the death of this Alan, S. P. the manor of Solindon descended to Robert, his brother: which Robert was he who married Rose, sister to William le Blund.

of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Basset, of Hedendon; and died the 30th Henry III. without issue, leaving Ralph de Valletourt, his brother and heir, and Joane his wife, surviving.

Vid. Basset of Hedendon.

Which RALPH died the 43d Henry III. leaving Reginald, his son, in ward to the queen. Which Reginald afterwards, viz. the 54th Henry III. died without issue, leaving Roger, his uncle, his next heir; who having also no issue, sold most of his lands to Richard earl of Cornwall, brother to Henry III. and dying the 18th of Edward I. left Henry de Pomerai and Peter Corbet, his next heirs. But the king is said to have made seizure of the remainder, and of the lordship of Hurberton, which was the head of his barony.

Vid. Pomerai and Corbet.

VAUX.

ARMS—Chequée Ar. and G. Camden says O. and G. but both omit the Chevron.

RANULPH DE MESCHINES, in the time of the Conqueror, granted the barony of Gillesland to one Hubert, a Norman, who took his name from the place. Gill, in the country dialect (Cumberland), signifies a dale or valley; which is the same as the Latin word "vallis," from whence the French had their word vaulx.

Vid. Nicolson and Barne's History of Cumb. and Westmoreland, Vol. II. p. 466 & 487.

From the time of this grant, the said Hubert was promiscuously called "Hubert Vaulx," or Hubert de Vallibus. He had two brothers, Ranulph de Uprightly, and Robert de Dalston, both of them so styled from the place of their habitation.

From this Hubert descended ROBERT, his son and heir, who married Ada, daughter and heir of William Engaine, and widow of Simon de Morville; and by her had issue two sons, Robert and Ranulph.

Which ROBERT dying without issue (for William, his son, died S. P. in his life-time), was succeeded by

Vid. Collins' Parliamentary Precedents, p. 48.

RANULPH, his brother, the father of another Robert, who was one of the rebel barons against king John.

To

Vid. Morville.

To whom succeeded HUBERT, his son, who left issue one sole daughter and heir, Maud, who married Thomas de Multon (son of Thomas de Multon, by his second wife Ada, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morville), whereby the barony of Gillesland first came to that family. (Vid. Multon of Gillesland.)

Having thus done with the line of Hubert, ROBERT, the youngest of the three brothers, is the next to be treated of; who founded the priory of Pentney, in the county of Norfolk, for the souls of Agnes his wife, and their children.

He left three sons; William, Oliver, and Henry; whereof

WILLIAM had issue also three sons; viz. Robert, Adam, and William (prior of Pentney.) Of these, the eldest son, Robert, had issue seven sons; viz. Robert, William, Oliver, John, Philip, Roger, and Hugh.

But ROBERT, the eldest, dying without issue, was succeeded by

OLIVER, his brother, who was one of the barons in arms against king John; in whose 13th year he gave 500 marks, and five palfreys, for licence to marry Petronill, widow of Henry de Mara. Robert, his son, died, as supposed, before his father, but left issue a son

WILLIAM, who married Alianore, daughter of William Ferrers, earl Derby; and dying without issue the 37th Henry III. his brother

Vid. Nereford.

JOHN became his heir, who died the 16th Edward I. leaving, by Sibil his wife, two daughters and coheirs, viz. Petronil, married to William de Nereford; and Maud, to William de Ros, or Roos, of Hamlake. (Vid. Ros of Hamlake.)

Vid. English Baronetage, Dalston family.

From this branch of the Vaux family is derived the baronet's family of Dalston, of Dalston, in Cumberland, so created February the 15th, 1640.

Vid. Nicolson and Burne's Hist. Cumb. and Westm. Vol. II. p. 486.

And from the Vaux of Gillesland, were derived, by younger brothers, divers other families: as the Vaux of Tryermain; of Ainstapileth; of Catterlen; and of Caldbeck.

VERDON.

Arms—O. & Fret G.

BERTRAM DE VERDON, at the general survey, possessed ⁿFerneham, in Buckinghamshire, since called Farnham-Royal, holding the same by grand serjeanty; viz. by the service of providing a glove upon the day of the king's coronation for his right-hand; and of supporting his right-arm the same day, during the time of the royal sceptre being in his hand.

To this Bertram succeeded **NORMAN DE VERDON**, who married Lesceline, daughter of Geffery de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to king Henry I. and to him succeeded

Another **BERTRAM**, who attended Richard I. into the Holy Land, where he was at the taking of Acon, and died at Joppa, the 4th Richard I.

He was twice married, first to Maud, daughter of Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to Roese, by whom he had his successor,

THOMAS DE VERDON, who married Eustachia, daughter of Gilbert Basset, and died in Ireland, the 9th Richard I.

To this Thomas succeeded **NICHOLAS**, his brother, who was in arms against king John, for which his lands were seized: but upon the death of that king, submitting to his son Henry III. he had livery of them again the 1st of that reign; in the 15th whereof he died, leaving issue one sole daughter, his heir, called Roese, who married Theobald de Butiller (a branch of the Butillers, or Butlers, of Ireland); but being so great an heiress, retained her own name, as did her posterity. (Vid. Verdon amongst the barons summoned to parliament.)

ⁿ This manor was exchanged by Francis earl of Shrewsbury (to whom it came from the Furnivals by the Verdens), with Henry VIII. for Worksope, in com. Notting. The possessors whereof, the Howards, have claimed, and been allowed, the aforesaid privilege at the coronations of the kings of England.

VESCI.

ARMS—G. a Crofs Ar. Camden Quartered by Clifford Earl of Cumberland; or a Crofs Sa. Dudg. Orig. Juridic. p. 334.

ROBERT and YVO DE VESCI, were among other valiant Normans that attended William the Conqueror into England, who on Robert bestowed the lordship of Badebrock, in Northamptonshire, with several others in different counties; and on Yvo, bestowed Alda, sole heir to William Tyson, lord of Alnwick, in Northumberland, and Malton, in Yorkshire, two great baronies (his father Gilbert having been slain in the battle of Hastings on the part of king Harold.

Yvo had issue Beatrice, his daughter and sole heir, who married Eustace Fitz-John, nephew and heir of Serlo de Burgh, whose son, William Fitz-Eustace, by reason his mother was so great an heiress, assumed the surname of Vesce. (Vid. Vesce amongst the barons summoned to Parliament.)

VICOUNT.

JOHN LE VICOUNT, son of Odsard, baron of Emildon,^o in com. Northumb. is mentioned in the time of Henry II. succeeded by another John, his son and heir, who left issue a daughter and heir (from whom Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, wrested the said barony; which he, however, did not long enjoy, forfeiting the same for his rebellion against Henry III. who gave it to his younger son Edmond, and his heirs), which said daughter and heir was named Rameth; and married Everard Tyes,* and afterwards Hereward de Marisco.

* Vid. Tyes.

^o Near this Emildon, in the barony of John le Vicount, was born John Duns, called Scotus, because born of Scottish parents. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford; and became an admirable proficient in logic and school divinity, but so critically scrupulous, that he darkened all religious truths. He wrote many things with profound and wondrous subtlety.

VIPOUNT.

VIPOUNT.

ARMS—O. Six Annulets. G.

IN the reign of William the Conqueror, ROBERT DE VIPOUNT served on behalf of that king in Normandy, where he was unfortunately slain.

After him was another ROBERT, who, temp. Henry I. was at the raising the siege of Antioch against the Saracens.

The 5th Stephen, WILLIAM DE VIPOUNT had a contest about certain lands in Devonshire, to be determined by battle. In the 4th of John, he had the king's precept to be steward of Normandy, and to have possession of the lordship of Vipount, in that dukedom, as fully as Robert de Vipount, his brother, had when he went to France; but upon condition, he should stand trial for it in the king's court if any question were made of his title.

Which last-mentioned ROBERT, the 12th of Henry II. held eight knights fees of the honour of Torney's, and accounted £. 85 for the farm of the honour of Tickhill, brought into this family by reason of his marriage with Idouca, daughter and heir of John de Builli, or Builli.

He was with the king in France, and for his services there, had a grant of the castles of Appleby and Burgh, with the whole balliwick of Westmorland; which grant included the barony, though not the borough of Appleby, which before had been granted to the burgesses there.

This Robert was in great favour with king John, as was also Ivo, his brother; and assisted the said king against his rebellious subjects. By Idouca his wife (before-mentioned), he had issue a son, John, and a daughter, Christian, who married Thomas, son of William, son of Ralph, Baron of Graystock, and dying the 12th Henry III. was succeeded by

JOHN, his son and heir; who was sheriff of Westmoreland, and died about the 26th Henry III. His wife was Sibilla, daughter of William Ferrers, earl of Derby (afterwards married to Frances de Bohun, of Midhurst), by whom he left issue.

ROBERT, his son and successor; who married Isabella, second sister, and after one of the coheirs of Richard, son of John Fitz-Geffery, son of Geffery Fitz-Peter, baron of Berkhamstead, and chief justice of England.

But this Robert taking part with Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rebel barons, died of the wounds he received in the battle of Lewes, or Evesham. For which transgression his lands were seized; but afterwards restored to Roger de Clifford and Robert de Leybourne, who had married Isabel and Idonea, his daughters and heirs; yet nevertheless so, "that if it shall happen that the said Isabel and Ivette shall die without issue of their bodies, the said lands and tenements shall remain to the king for the forfeiture of the said Robert."

Wherefore Sir Mathew Hale observed, that there was no attainder in this case, and consequently that this was not a restitution, but a pardon of a seizure which was usually made in the said times in such cases, as well after death as in the lifetime of the offender. So that Isabella and Ivette were seized by force of the estate granted to their great grandfather Robert. (Vid. Clifford.)

WALERAN.

Arms—Barry Az. and As. over all an Eagle displayed G.

AMONGST the barons in the time of Henry II. WALTER WALERAN is mentioned, a descendant of Walcran, a Norman, who came in with

* This is the only record where the youngest daughter is called Ivette, elsewhere she is called Idonea.

the Conqueror: who gave him many manors in the county of Dorset, one of which was Sutton-Walton.

He married Isabel, daughter and coheir of William, son and heir of William Longespée, earl of Salisbury; by whom he had issue three daughters; viz. Cæcilia, wife of John de Monmouth; Aubrey, of John de Ingelham, knight; and Isabel, of William de Nevile; who divided the barony.

ROBERT WALERAN is the next who occurs; a man of note, and a constant adherer to Henry III.

By marriage with Isabel, a coheir of Hugh Kilpeck, he became possessed of the castle of Kilpeck, in the co. of Hereford; but died rft. of Edward I. without issue, leaving Robert Waleran (son of William, his brother), ætat 17, his next heir.

Vid. Kilpeck

Yet notwithstanding this, the said Robert (deceased) did give to Alan Plugenet, son of Alice, his sister, the castle, manor, and lordship of Kilpeck, &c. to have and to hold to the said Alan, and to the heirs of his body begotten, as by the inquisition appeareth; after whose death the said Alan, and his heirs, were barons of Kilpeck, and summoned to parliament. (Vid. Plugenet.)

Hutchins, in his History of Dorset, Vol. II. p. 307, says this Robert also married Maud, daughter of Ralph Ruffel, by whom he had the manor of Dereham, in com. Glouc. by her father's gift, which Maud survived him.

WARREN OF WIRMGAY.

Added: Choquet U. and A. N. B. a Border engraved G. to be added.

The chief seat of this family was at Wirmgay, in Norfolk: Reginald de Warren, a younger son to the second William earl Warren, having married Alice, daughter and heir of William de Wirmgay.

This Reginald was succeeded by WILLIAM, his son, who founded

WOLVERTON.

the priory of Wirmgay, and left two daughters, his coheirs; of whom, Beatrix, the eldest, married Dodo Bardolf, baron of Shelford, to her first husband, and by him had issue William, who, after the death of his mother, possessed the honour of Wirmgay; her second husband was Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent; the other daughter was named Isabel. (Vid. Bardolf.)

WOLVERTON.

Arms—An an Eagle displayed, O. debruised by a Bend G.

ABOUT the latter end of the reign of Henry I. HAMON, the son of Menfelin (paternally allied to the earl Warren, and nephew to William Mauduit, baron of Hanlapp), was lord of Wolverton, near Stony Stratford, in the county of Bucks. To him succeeded Hamon, his son, the father of William, who died anno 1248 (21st Henry III.) leaving Alan, his brother and heir; whose son John, had issue another John,* who is the last of this family of whom any mention is made, by reason (says Dugdale), they never after had summons to parliament.

* John, daughter and coheir of John de Wolverton, is said to have married Hugh le Wae; or Wake, brother to Baldwin, the last baron of that name; which Hugh died the 9th of Edw. II. leaving Sir Thomas Wake, his son and heir, who married Alice, daughter and coheir to Sir John Pothull, of Bletchbe knight, and was ancestor to Baldwin Wake, created a baronet by king James I. an. 1621. (Kimb. Baronetage, Vol. 3. p. 326.)

PART II.

BESIDES the Barons beforenamed, there were some others who were so denominated, of whom it may not be amiss to give a brief account, particularly of

THE ANCIENT BARONS TO THE EARLS OF CHESTER.

FOR the true notion of their title, Selden tells us, in his *Titles of Honour*, page 688, that the noblest and greatest tenants to the greater sort of subjects, had anciently the appellation of barons ascribed to them, especially those to the earls of Chester.

For the idea of the word Baro here, it denotes as much as Magnates or Optimates: where we may observe that noblemen, or barons, seem to be a necessary supplement, and essential to the royalty of a count palatine: for the earl of Chester having royal authority within himself, we may not unfitly style him a petty king: and that the majesty of his palace may be answerable to a king, he must have noblemen about him, in imitation of the barons of the kingdom. Hence also the earls of Chester substituted offices: making the baron of Halton constable of Chester in fee, in imitation of the lord high constable of England; and making the baron of Montalt steward in fee, after the example of the lord high steward of England. These barons, under the earl, ruled and governed the county; and, from their great power and sway, had the appellation of barons.

As

As to the time of their first institution, I find (says Sir Peter Leicester), the great men of Cheshire about the earl, styled barons in the time of Hugh Lupus: and as I conceive (the same author continues), upon the conferring the earldom of Chester on Hugh Lupus by the Conqueror, An. Dom. 1070, the principal gentlemen and commanders under earl Hugh, being called to advise and assist the said earl, either in any time of imminent danger, or in regulating and ordering the more weighty affairs of the county, were, of course, so styled; and thus they retained the name of barons by little and little, after the manner of the great nobles of the realm.

But concerning their place of precedence or dignity in relation to others out of the county, they were inferior to the rank of the barons of the realm; for these are merely titularly, or analogically, barons, with respect to those of the kingdom, nay, beneath all knights; but they were the greatest men in the county under the earl, for power and estate.

For the number of these Cheshire barons it is not sufficiently agreed: Spelman, in his Glossary, on the word *Baro*, saith thus, "*Ab Hugone Lupo institutos esse barones certum est; sed de numero non ita convenit: quidam XII asserunt ipsumque Conquestorem Hugoni persuasisse ut pauciores non crearet: pollicitus se largiturum eis idonea patrimonis in Angliâ. & Comes hoc nequivit in sua patriâ reperire: tur (de quibus precipue constat), octo tantum. Nam quos alii suggerunt, suspecti habentur.*"

The eight barons here alluded to were as follows:

1. NIGELLUS - - - baro de Halton (Sed potius Willielmus filius Nigelli), high constable of Cheshire.
2. ROBERTUS - - - baro de Monte-Alto, high steward of Cheshire.
3. WILLIELMUS MALBENG baro de Wich-Malbeng (id est Nantwich.)

* Robert de Monte-Alto was not baron till the end of Henry I. or beginning of Stephen; but the rest, & Sept. Stockport, were barons in the Conqueror's time, and so was the ancestor of this Robert.

4. RICARDUS VERNON - - - baro de Shipbroke.
5. ROBERTUS filius Hugonis - - - baro de Malpas.
6. HAMO DE MASSY - - - baro de Dunham-Massy.
7. GISLEBERTUS DE VENABLES - - - baro de Kinderton.
8. n. n. - - - baro de Stockport.

Leycester
Camden.

WARREN DE POINTON - - - baro de Stockport.

It is however certain, that in the Conqueror's time there were some other barons, and men of eminency, about the earl, besides what are here reckoned up: but these are all whose heirs and posterity have been known, and accounted barons by long continuance, to the successive earls of Chester.

Yet of all these, their names and families were long since extinct, except the line of Gilbert Venables, whose name and family continued to the last century, and was commonly styled baron of Kinderton. All the rest, with their possessions, are devolved to other persons and families, by marriage of their several daughters and heirs.

As to the baron of Stockport, mentioned in the last place by Spelman, it is much to be doubted whether he were any of the ancient barons to the earls of Chester; howbeit, his arms are put up in the exchequer of Chester among the barons. But all these arms were but of late times put up there, says Sir Peter Leycester; and where the baron of Monte-Alto is unjustly placed above the baron of Halton.

It is certain, in Domesday Book no person held Stockport, whereby it may seem then to be waste, and not inhabited. And as concerning Sir Richard de Stockport, and his family, little or no mention thereof occurs before the reign of Henry III. when the ancient earls of Chester were extinct. So that the family of Stockport could be none of the ancient barons.

I. NIGEL,

Baron of Halton, and Constable of Chester.

Sir Peter I. ey-
cester's Antiq.
Ches.

OF NIGEL, the first baron of Halton, the ancient roll saith thus: "Cum Hugone comite venit quidam nobilis nomine Nigellus; et cum isto Nigello venerunt quinque fratres, videlicet: Hudardus, Edardus, Wolmerus, Horfewine, et Wolfait: dictus vero comes Cestrie dedit prefato Nigello baroniam de Halton, ad quam pertinent novem feoda militum, et dimidium, et quinta pars unius feodi, nomine constabularii Cestrie; et fecit eum marschallum suum, &c."

WILLIAM, son of Nigel, was the second baron of Halton, and constable of Cheshire, whose son, William Fitz-Nigell, was the third baron and constable, and had issue William, the fourth baron and constable, who died in Normandy, temp. Stephen, and two daughters, heirs to their brother William; viz. Maud, married to Aubert de Grelley; and Agnes, the eldest, to Eustace Fitz-John; to whom she was second wife, and had issue by him Richard Fitz-Eustace, fifth baron of Halton, and constable of Cheshire, who married Albreda, daughter and heir of Robert de Lizours, sister, by the mother, id est, half sister to Robert Lacy, Baron of Pomfret, in Yorkshire, who made her his heir; in whose right her posterity enjoyed both patrimonies of Lizours and of Lacy, which last name, Roger, her grandson, in consequence thereof assumed, through whom the baronies of Halton and Pomfret, or Pontefract, became absorbed in the earldom of Lincoln. (Vid. Lacy earl of Lincoln.)

From Hudard, brother to Nigel, the first baron of Halton, is descended the family of Dutton, now ennobled in the person of James Dutton, lord Shirebourne.

2. MONTALT, OR MONTE-ALTO.

THIS family, it seems, were high stewards of Cheshire in fee, and became afterwards barons of the realm, and had summons to parliament; under which denomination, therefore, the account of them is more fully given. (Vid. Montalt.)

3. MALBENG, OR WICH-MALBENG.

CAMDEN, in his Britannia, describes Wich-Malbanc, otherwise called Nantwich, as a town whose buildings were fair and neat, and famous for yielding two commodities; viz. cheese, far surpassing any made in the other parts of Cheshire; and salt-works, producing salt of the purest and finest quality, which they do at the present day; and are a source of great addition to the revenue of the country.

This was one of the baronies created by earl Hugh, and conferred on William de Malbeng, or Malbanc, in whose posterity it continued for a while; viz. to William, his grandson;^b from whose daughters and heirs, the inheritance passed first to the Vernons and Bassets, and from the Vernons to the Wilbrahams, Staffords, and Littleburies; and, lastly, to the Cholmondeleys. Vid. Vernon.

Hutchins, in his History of Dorsetshire, mentions the family of Maubank, or Malbanck, seated at Clifton, in that county; which Clifton, in Domesday Book, is said to be holden by Hugh de Abrincis,

^b He was son of Hugh, the founder of the abbey of Cumbermere, son and heir of William de Malbeng, or Malbanck, the first baron of Wich-Malbeng; and of his daughters and heirs, Auda, married, first - - - de Altaribus, and, secondly, Warine de Vernon; Philippa, Thomas Bassett, of Heddington; Ellenor, Henry de Audithley; and Alicia, - - - de Waleia.

VERNON.

earl of Chester. And Leland states, that Eleanor, daughter and heir of Philip de Maubank, temp. Henry VI. married John Horsey, of Clifton Maubank, ancestor to the succeeding Horseys of that place.

4. VERNON,

Baron of Shipbroke.

THE family of VERNON is asserted to be descended from the lords of Vernon, in the dutchy of Normandy, and to have come into England with William the Conqueror.

RICHARD DE VERNON was, by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, made baron of Shipbroke, in com. Cestr. and had from him a grant of divers lordships and manors in the said county.

WILLIAM, his only son and heir, was father of Hugh, whose eldest son, Warine, had issue Richard, father of another Warine de Vernon, baron of Shipbroke, who married Auda, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Malbenge, baron of Wich Malbanc; and had issue several sons; whereof Warine, the eldest, had an only son, Warine, who died in his lifetime, and three daughters, who were his coheirs.* But on the death of this Warine without issue male, Ralph, his next brother, took possession of the barony of Shipbroke; which inheritance, however, upon a suit commenced by his three nieces, was divided into two equal moieties; one of which, including the capital manors of Shipbroke and Minchel Vernon, remained to this Ralph; and the other moiety, including the salt-works at Nantwich, was parted equally among the three nieces.

From WILLIAM, third son of Hugh, baron of Shipbroke, is descended the family of the present lord Vernon; of whose descent, a very copious account is given in Edmonson's *Baronagium Genealogicum*.

* The names of these coheirs were, Auda, married, first, to Sir William Stafford, secondly, to William Tranmou, esquire, Margery, to Richard Wilbraham, esquire, and Roese, or Rohete, to John Littlebury.

5. MALPAS.

IN Domesday Book, which, by the Conqueror's order, contains a survey of all England, except the four counties of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, it is testified, that Robert Fitz-Hugh, baron of Malpas,^d held the manor of Calmundelei (vulgo Cholmondeley), and twenty nine others, in Cestreshire, or Cheshire, which are therein specified.

But the said Robert dying S.M.P. his interest in the barony of Malpas devolved on his only daughter Lettice, married to William,* son of John le Belward, who lived in the time of William Rufus; and by him (who was living 12th Henry I.) had William le Belward de Malpas,^e possessed in her right of half the barony of Malpas, who married Beatrix, a natural daughter, as presumed,^f of Hugh Kivilioc, the fifth earl of Chester, and by her had issue three sons; viz. David, of whom

* Collins says
Richard.

^d According to a pedigree in the possession of the right honourable lord Bayning, the account of the origin of the Egerton family is thus given: viz.

Mem. " Quidam Robertus Patrick olim dominus integræ baroniæ de Malopassu; eandem postea forisfecit Ranulpho comiti Cestrensis; unde idem Ranulphus comes ex assensu et voluntariâ approbatione dicti Roberti baroniam predictam æqualitèr dividens unam inde medietatem Roberto restituens, alteram Davidi cognomine clerico hic supra-memorato liberaliter contulit. Qui matrimoniali thoro sibi conjunctam habens Angharrat, id est, Catherinam filiam Orveni Vaghan domini de Meilos, progeniuit dominum Willielmum de Malopassu primogenitum suum et Philippum de Malpas secundum filium cognominatum Gogh. Et postquam idem David factus fuerat Miles, vocabatur Dan David del Malpas.

" Philippus vero junior filius ejusdem Davidis perquisivit totam terram de Eggerton à quodam Wioni de Eggerton: hinc efficitur quod tam ipse quam sui posterii sortiti sunt cognomina illius territorii de Eggerton."

^e According to Erdeswick, in his Survey of Staffordshire, he assumed the surname of De Malpas, and bore for arms, " Three Pheons, or Darts Heads."

^f She is said by many authorities to have been daughter of Hugh Kivilioc, and sister and coheir to Ranulph (or Randal), earl of Chester; but as it does not appear from any record, that she had any share of that great inheritance, which she would consequently have participated in, had she been legitimate, it is rather more probable that she was a bastard.

hereafter; Robert, who having the lordship of Calmundelei, or Cholmondeley, by gift of his father, and fixing his residence there, assumed that surname, which his spreading and flourishing descendants have ever since retained, of whom the chief is the present earl Cholmondeley; and Richard, the third son, was seated at Duckenton.

DAVID, eldest son beforenamed, was styled Dan David; and from being clerk, or secretary, to the earl of Chester, sometimes was written Le Clerk, and sometimes de Malpas, where he succeeded his father, and was sheriff of Cheshire, 36th Henry III. of which county he was also justice, and held three knights fees in the said king's reign. He married Margaret,* daughter and heir to Ralph ap Enyon, a person of great note, by his wife Beatrix, sister to the aforesaid Hugh earl of Chester, and thereby is said to have become possessed of the entire barony of Malpas; viz. the one half by descent, and the other in right of his wife, by whom he had four sons; viz.

¹Sir WILLIAM DE MALPAS, who died without legitimate issue, but had a natural son, David, who, by Constance, daughter of Owen Kevelioc, prince of Powis, left two daughters; whereof Beatrix married Rotheric, the son of Griffin;^b and Idonea, Sir Bryan de St. Pierre.

¹Sir PHILIP, the second son, surnamed Gogh (or the red), having obtained

* It is stated, that David, the bastard son of this Sir William de Malpas, intruded himself into the barony and lands of Malpas, during the minority of David de Malpas, alias De Egerton, son and heir of Sir Philip, who died in the lifetime of the said Sir William, his elder brother. But, according to Camden, David, the nephew and rightful heir, recovered, by a writ of recognition, a moiety of the barony, the other part remaining with the two daughters and coheirs of David, the bastard, beforementioned.

^b By some authorities, and in an old visitation book of the county of Chester, this Rotheric, the son of Griffin, is said to have been her second husband, and that her first, was William Patrick, son of Richard, son of Robert Patrick, lord of the moiety of the barony of Malpas.

¹ This Philip, by Catherine his wife, sister to Richard de Hulton, had issue David de Malpas, his son and heir (surnamed D. Egerton), whose son and heir, Philip, was father of another David de Malpas, alias Egerton, whose eldest son, Philip, by Helen his wife, daughter of Sir John de St. Pierre, had issue David, his son and heir, who died S. P. 35th Edward III. (1361), and

* Vid.
Lodge's Irish
Peccage.

obtained the Manor of Egerton, near Malpas, from Wion de Egerton, and residing there, according to the custom of that age took the surname of Egerton, and was lineal ancestor to many eminent and flourishing branches; from the chief whereof descended Sir Rowland Egerton, who was created a baronet 15th James I. and married Bridget, daughter and coheir of Arthur, the last lord Grey de Wilton (of that surname); which Sir Rowland was progenitor to Sir Thomas Egerton, baronet, since created earl Wilton; on whose decease without issue male, the baronetcy will devolve on John Egerton, of Oulton, esquire, the next and immediate representative of that ancient family, and in whose possession the aforeaid manor of Egerton now remains.

Vid. Grey de Wilton.

PETER, the third son of David (Le Clerc), was surnamed De Thornton; at which place his descendants are represented to have been seated for divers generations, till they terminated, temp. Edward III. in six coheirs; viz. Ellen, married to Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton; Elizabeth, to Hamon Fitton; Maud, to Henry de Beeston; Margaret, to Sir William de Golbourne; Beatrix, to Thomas de Sharnesbury; and Emma, to Hugh de Weverham.

DAVID, the fourth son, was lord of Golbourne, from whence he took his surname; and left posterity, of whom was Sir William just mentioned.

But the line of Egerton, from whence springs that of the dukes and earls of Bridgewater, is generally considered illegitimate.

and two daughters, who were his coheirs; viz. Helen, wife of Sir William Brereton, knight; and Isabel, who was three times married, but had no issue; wherefore the Egerton interest in the barony became invested in the family of Brereton, which for some time flourished as barons in the kingdom of Ireland, but whose title is now extinct.

6. MASSEY, OR DUNHAM MASSEY.

THE town of Dunham Massey was the seat of the ancient barons of Dunham Massey; and so called, to distinguish it from another Dunham, in the same county, near Trafford bridge.

HAMON MASSEY was the first baron so made by Hugh Lupus; from whom descended Sir Hamon Massey, the sixth of the same name, and baron Massey. His son, Hamon, dying without issue, his four daughters became heirs to their said brother; viz. Cicely, wife of John Fitton, of Bollin;* Isabel, of Hugh Dittyn, or Dutton; another daughter married Thomas de Latham; and Alice was wife of Thomas de Hilond. The heiress of Fitton, viz. Joan, sister and heir of Peter Fitton, temp. Edward III. married Richard, younger son of Hugh Venables, baron of Kinderton, whose grandson, Sir William Venables, by Joan, daughter of Sir John Massey, of Tatton, had issue, Richard Venables, drowned, temp. Henry IV. aged about eight years, and two daughters and heirs, viz. Alice, married to Sir Edmond Trafford; and Dowse, to Robert Booth (son of John Booth, of Barton, co. Lanc.) afterwards Sir Robert Booth, of Dunham Massey, and ancestor to the Booths earls of Warrington; lords Delamere; and the baronet family of that name.

7. VENABLES,

Baron of Kinderton.

GILBERT DE VENABLES, whose chief seat was at Kinderton, was also another of the barons created by earl Hugh; and possessed divers

* An old MS. visitation of Cheshire, says, that Cicely, sister, and one of the coheirs of Hamon de Massey, who died S. M. P. married Thomas de Orneby, whose daughter and heir, Isabel, married Thomas Fitton; and refers for its authority to an inq. anno 49th Edward III.

lordships

lordships of considerable extent and value in those days. He was ancestor to Sir Thomas Venables, commonly called baron of Kinderton, temp. Henry VII. circ. 1505, whose great grandson (says Edmonson), Peter de Venables, had two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Catherine, wife of Robert Shirley, son and heir of Sir Robert Shirley; and Anne, wife of lord Norreys, afterwards earl of Abingdon; who both died without issue. But Mary, sister to the said Peter Venables, the last baron of Kinderton, married Thomas Pigot, esquire, whose daughter, Anne, married Henry Vernon, esquire, ancestor of the present lord Vernon; by which marriage, the houses of Shipbroke and Kinderton became united. (Vid. Shipbroke.)

8. STOCKPORT.

As for the reasons given by Sir Peter Leycester, in his *Antiquities of Chester*, and that the ancient earls thereof were extinct prior to any mention made of the Stockport family, it seems unnecessary to notice them here among the barons; and the more especially so, as these barons were merely so titularly denominated.

Leland, in his *Itinerary* (Vol. vii. p. 30), speaking of Stoppord (Stockport), says, “Mr. Warine is caullid there baron of Stoppord;” “for one of the Warines of Cheshire, married one Stoppord, baron of Stopporde, daughter and heyre, about Henry the 4. dayes. The auncienter house longing to Warines was Poynton, where he lyith now: for Stoppord manor place is decayid.”

It is very probable (says Camden), that the earls of Chester had as many spiritual as temporal barons in his great council or parliament; which, by ancient instruments, appear to be these, viz. two bishops, and six abbots: first, the bishop of Chester, whose episcopal seat was St. Peter's church. 2dly. The bishop of Bangor, whose diocese comprehended those parts of Denbighshire, Caernarvonshire, and Anglesey, which

which were under the earl's jurisdiction. 3d. The abbot of S. Werburgh, in Chester. 4th. The abbot of Combermere. 5th. The abbot of Stanlaw. 6th. The abbot of Norton. One Thomas Abbothen was justice of Chester. 7th. The abbot of Birkhead. 8th. The abbot of Vale-Royal.

BARONS OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

BEFORE the conquest, it is probable the bishops of Durham were counts palatine: it is, however, clear that they were so (according to Camden), in the Conqueror's time, and that their power was very great. For it was a maxim in those days, that the bishop has as large a power in his bishoprick, as the king out of it: they had power to levy taxes, make truces with the Scots, and raise defensible men within the bishoprick from sixteen to sixty. They could call a parliament, and create barons to sit in it; of whom the prior of Durham, Hilton of Hilton, Conyers of Sockburn, Bulmer of Branspeth, Surreffe of Dinsdale, Hansard of Ewenwood, are said to have been some. There is amongst the old rolls of Durham, an account of the parliaments, and the subsidies granted by them, with several acts of their council, which then consisted of many noble and prudent persons called barons. But they, like those of Chester, were merely titular, without rank amongst the barons of the realm.

OF THE
BARONS, MARCHERS OF WALES.

SIR JOHN DODDERIDGE, knight, an eminent justice of the King's Bench, and a person of great knowledge in antiquities, in his Description of Wales hath thus expressed it, viz.

That all these territories thus acquired¹ were baronies-marchers, and held of the crown in capite; and because they and their posterity might the better keep the lands they had acquired by conquest, and might not be drawn by suits of law from the defence of those lands so obtained by the sword, the said lands were ordained baronies-marchers; and had a kind of palatine jurisdiction erected in every of them, and power to administer justice unto the tenants in each of their territories; having therein courts with divers privileges, franchises, and immunities. So that the king's writs were not current there, unless the whole barony had been in question, (Fitz-Aff. Fol. 182, 18th Edward II.) And this was the state of the government of the marches of Wales, until 27th of Henry VIII. when England and Wales were, by act of parliament, so united and incorporated together, as to enjoy the same laws and privileges.

¹ It seems, that although the Conqueror, to satisfy those who had assisted him against king Harold, had distributed amongst his followers the greatest part of the kingdom, yet many more, both Normans and French, coming over (expecting to share in the general conquest), and finding England too little for their greedy appetites, obtained leave of king William Rufus to invade Wales; in which adventure Robert Fitz-Hamon being very successful in his conquest of Morgannoc, others imitated his example, in hopes of the like good fortune. Roger earl of Shrewsbury, won Powis Land and Cardigan; Hugh earl of Chester, Tegemei and Rowenock; Bernard Newmarch, the land of Brecknock; Arnold, a younger son of earl Roger, the province of Pembroke; and Hugh de Laci, that of Euais, &c.

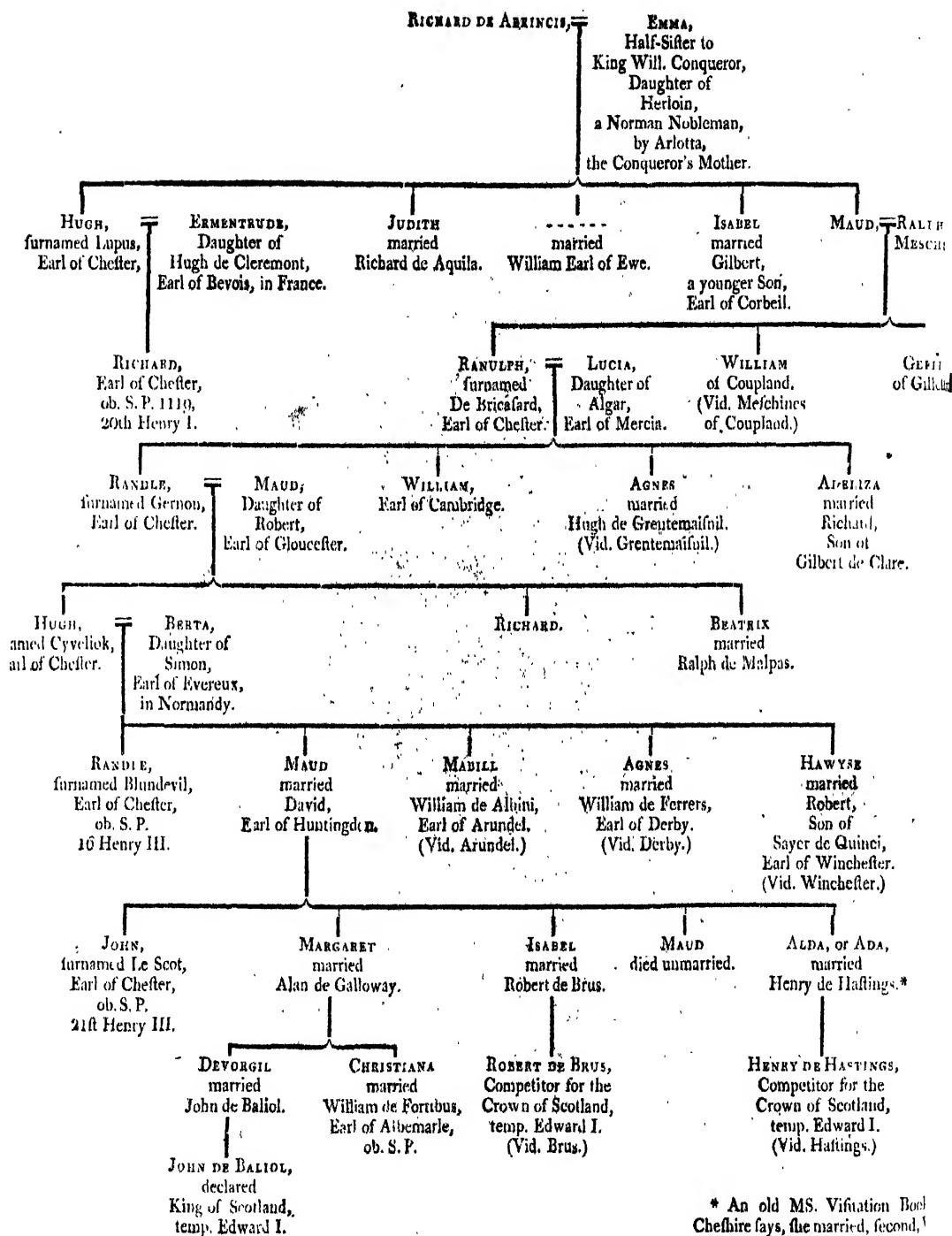
ACCOUNT OF THE EARLS OF CHESTER.

CHESTER, is the principal city of Cheshire, anciently part of the Cornavii. It is seated upon the river Dec; on which, to shew his splendour and magnificence, king Edgar was once rowed by seven petty kings of the Scots and Britons, to the great joy of the beholders. The earls hereof were formerly called palatines; William the Conqueror giving this earldom to Hugh Lupus, a noble Norman, to be holden as freely by his sword as the king himself held England by his crown; and though it be now, and hath long been incorporated into the regal patrimony, yet it still holds the rights and privileges of a county palatine. The palatines whercof, before it came to the crown, were the following:

GEORBODUS.

GHERBOD, or GEORBODUS, was the first earl after the conquest. He was a nobleman of Flanders, who had served gallantly against the English and Welsh; but being sent for by his friends, to whom he had committed the care of his hereditary property and honours, king William gave him leave to go to Flanders, and to return quickly again. By some misfortune, however, he fell into the hands of his enemies when he arrived thither, and there endured a tedious and severe imprisonment. In the mean time, king William gave the earldom of Chester to Hugh de Auranges, or de Abrincis (son of Richard surnamed Goz), his sister's son.

HUGH



* An old MS. Visitation Boek
Cheshire says, she married, second,
William Handacre, and, third, Sir R.
Brereton, of Brereton, knight.

HUGH LUPUS,

Earl of Chester.

Arms—Az. a Wolf's head erased Ar.

HUGH DE AURANGES, or DE ABRINCIS, was otherwise surnamed *Lupus*, and by the Welsh, *Vras*, or *Urras* (i. e.) fat; for he was very gross and corpulent. He was a person of great note among the Norman nobility, and a very expert soldier; for which reason he was chiefly placed so near the unconquered Welsh, to restrain their incursions. The description of earl Hugh is best given by Ordericus, Lib. iv. Eccles. Histor. pag. 522.

“*Hic non dapsilis sed prodigus, &c.* He was not abundantly liberal, but profusely prodigal, and carried not so much a family, as an army still along with him: he took no account either of his receipts or disbursements: he daily wasted his estate, and delighted more in falconers and huntsmen than in the tillers of land, or heaven's orators, the ministers: he was given much to his belly, whereby in time he grew so fat that he could scarce crawl: he had many bastard sons, and bastard daughters, but they were almost all swept away by sundry misfortunes.” It is, however, said, he at length became so devout, that he was shorn a monk in the abbey of St. Werburge, at Chester, where he died, the 1st Henry I.

He married Ermentrude, daughter of Hugh de Claremont, earl of Bevoys, in France; by whom he had only one child, Richard, who succeeded him. His base issue were, Robert, a monk of Utica, in Normandy, 1081, and afterwards abbot of Edmundsbury, in England, anno 1100. Othuvius, or Ottiwell, tutor to the king's children, viz. of Henry I. and was drowned with his brother, Richard earl of Chester. Philip, whom Milles, in his Catalogue of Honour, affirms he has seen mentioned as a witness to a charter of William the Conqueror. Geva,

his base daughter, married Geffery Riddell, to whom earl Hugh, her father, gave Drayton-Basset, in Staffordshire, as appears by a deed, contained in a manuscript in Arundel house, in London, anno 1638, fol. 67.^m

But because of the civility of those ages, she was styled only daughter of earl Hugh, not base daughter, some suppose her a legitimate daughter: which, if she had been, her issue must have inherited the earldom of Chester, and not earl Randle; insomuch as a sister is inheritable before an aunt. Besides, Ordericus expressly says, earl Hugh had no other children by Ermentrude but Richard; nor doth it appear by any record, or ancient historian, that he ever had any other wife.

RICHARD,

Earl of Chester.

Arms—G. Crucilly. O. a Wolf's Head graced Arg.

RICHARD, only child of earl Hugh, was successor to his father, anno 1101, being then only about seven years old; but when he came to maturity, he stood firm to Henry I. in his greatest distresses: in the 20th year of whose reign, he, with his wife; William and Richard, sons to king Henry; Ottiwell, his natural brother; and Geffery Riddel, husband to Geva, his natural sister, and many others of the prime nobility, perished in that notable shipwreck in their passage from Normandy; being then but in his twenty-fifth year.

He married Maud, daughter of Stephen earl of Blois, by Adela his wife, daughter of William the Conqueror; and had no sooner tasted

^m It has been affirmed by our learned lawyers, that as her father bestowed on her the manor of Drayton in frank marriage, she must have been legitimate, as the said manor could not have been bestowed upon a bastard. (Vid. Amicia, daughter of Hugh Kevelock, earl of Chester, and note thereon.)

the pleasures of his marriage-bed, than he, with his young countess, were not only prohibited by the churlish waves, their mutual love embraces, and hopes of future posterity to succeed them, but were deprived of their lives also. But because this lamentable accident is memorable for the destructive influence it had upon many of the nobility of England, it may not be unentertaining to recite briefly the whole story, as it is recorded by Ordericus.

The master of the ship was Thomas, the son of Stephen, who came to king Henry I. then in Normandy, and ready to take shipping for England, and offered him a mark of gold (in elder ages valued at six pounds in silver, Rot. Mag. pipæ de anno 1st Henry II. and as others say, ten marks of silver, £.6, 13s. 4d.) desiring, that as Stephen his father had transported the Conqueror when he fought against king Harold, and was his constant mariner in all his passages between England and Normandy, so that he himself likewise might now have the transportation of king Henry, and all his attendants, as it were in fee; for he had a very good ship called "Candida Navis, or the White Ship," well furnished for that purpose. The king thanked him; but withal told him, he had already made choice of another ship, which he would not change: y he would commend him to his two sons, William and Richard, with many others of his nobility; whereat the mariners much rejoiced, and desired the prince to bestow some wine upon them to drink. He gave them "tres modios vini," three hogshheads of wine, wherewith they made themselves sufficiently drunk. There were almost three hundred in this unfortunate ship: for there were fifty skilful oars or galley-men, had they not been intoxicated which belonged to the ship, besides the young gallants who were to be transported; but now being neither able to govern themselves nor the ship, they suffered it to be split on a rock, and so all were drowned, except one Berolde, a butcher of Roan, in Normandy, who was taken up the next morning by some fishermen, after a cold frosty night's shipwreck; and with much ado recovered, and lived twenty years after.

An excellent rhimer of those times composed these verses, *Ordericus*, page 869.

Accidit hora gravis, Thomæque miserrima navis,
 Quàm mæle rectaterit, rupe soluta perit.
 Flebilis eventus! dum nobilis illa juvenus
 Est immersa mari perditione pari.
 Jactatur pelago regum generosa propago:
 Quosque duces plorant, monstra marina vorant.
 O dolor immensus! nec nobilitas, neque census
 Ad vitam revocat, quos maris unda necat.
 Purpura cùm bysso liquido putrescit abysso,
 Rex quoque quem genuit, piscibus esca fuit.
 Sic sibi fidentes ludit fortuna potentes:
 Nunc dat, nunc demit: hinc levat, inde premit.
 Quid numerus procerum, quid opea, quid gloria rerum?
 Quid Guillelme, tibi forma valebit ibi?
 Marcuit ille decor regalis, et abstulit æquor
 Quod factus fueras, quodque futurus eras.
 Inter aquas istis, instat damnatio tristis,
 Nl pietas gratis, cælica parcat eis:
 Corporibus mersis animæ si dona salutis
 Nactæ gauderent, mæsta procul fierent:
 Certa salus animæ verùm dat tripudiare
 His bène qui charos commemorant proprios.
 Hinc dolor est ingens, humana quòd inscia sit meus,
 An requies sit eis, quos capit uda Thetis.

Milles, in his Catalogue of Honour, hath made this earl's wife Lucy instead of Maud; vouching (as Sir Peter Leycester, in his Antiquities of Chester observes), no authority.

R A N D L E,

Earl of Chester.

ARMS.—O. a Lion rampant, his tail erect G.

ON the death of earl Richard without issue, as already mentioned, RANDLE DE MICENES, or MESCHINES, viscount Bayeux, in Normandy, obtained the earldom of Chester from king Henry I. with all the patrimony thereof, as next heir, according to Sir Peter Leycester; but Collins says, whether he obtained it solely as next heir, is not determined. He was nephew to earl Hugh, viz. son of Maud, sister to the said earl Hugh; who is said also to have had three other sisters, one married to William earl of Ewe, in Normandy; Judith, to Richard de Aquila, son of Engenulph; and another, Isabel, to Gilbert, a younger son of Richard earl of Corboil, in Normandy, who had issue a son, Robert, who, for his attachment to Robert de Stafford, and the king's service in these parts, as also "ratione consanguinitatis," held Peshall, in the county of Stafford, with its appurtenances, anno 1068, from whence he assumed that surname; and was ancestor to the family of Peshall, created a baronet,* Nov. 25th, 1612.

This earl Randle (also styled Randle of Bricafard), was lord of Cumberland and Carlisle, by descent from his father; for, after the Normans had invaded England, Cumberland fell to the share of Raufe de Meschines. "Cujus filius natu maximus Ranulphus fuit Cumbriæ dominus et materno jure principis gratiâ etiam Cestriæ comes," saith Camden, in Cumberland. But having enfeoffed his two brothers, William of Coupland, and Geffery of Gillesland, in a large portion thereof, he left the earldom of Cumberland for that of Chester, on condition, that those whom he had enfeoffed there, should hold their lands of the king in capite.

He stuck faithfully to Henry I. in the midst of a tumultuous rebel-

lion

* Kimber's
Baronetage,
Vol. I. p. 114.

lion in Normandy, anno 1119, with others of the nobility, scorning to be disgraced with the name of a traitor.

In *Monasticon*, Vol. I. pag. 397, he is called comes Cumbriæ: but as Camden observes, they were only styled domini Cumbriæ, not comites. His wife was Lucia, widow of Roger de Romara earl of Lincoln, and daughter of Algar earl of Leicester, by whom he had issue Randle, his successor; William, earl of Cambridge; Agnes, first wife to Robert de Grentemaisnil; and Adeliza, who married Richard, son of Gilbert de Clare. He died, anno 1128, whenⁿ

RANDLE the Second, surnamed Gernons, because he was born at Gernon castle, in Normandy, succeeded his father in all his patrimony, both in England and in Normandy. He sided with Maud the empress against king Stephen, whom he took prisoner at the battle of Lincoln; where the victory over the king was chiefly owing to the gallant behaviour of this earl. He died the 18th of Stephen, excommunicated by Walter Deordant, bishop of Litchfield; for whose absolution, Maud his wife, and Hugh his son, gave the town of Styshall, near Coventry, to the bishop and his successors.

He was earl of Chester twenty-five years, and his death was supposed to have been by poison, by William Peverell, lord of Nottingham;† who being suspected of the crime, is said to have turned monk to avoid being hanged. His wife was Maud,† daughter of Robert earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. by whom he had issue, Hugh, Richard, and Beatrix, married to Ralph, baron of Malpas. His successor in the earldom was his eldest son.

† Vid. Peverell of Notts.

† Rous calls her Alice.

ⁿ This Randle, by an old Visitation Book of the county of Chester, is said to have had a first wife, named Maude, daughter to Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford, lord great chamberlain of England; by whom he had issue Randle, his son and heir.

HUGH KEVELIOK

Arms—A2, Six Garbs O. three, two, and one.

HUGH the Second, surnamed Keveliok,* because he was born in the commote or province of Cyveliok, situate in that part of Wales anciently called Powys, succeeded his father anno dom. 1153.

* So called from the place where he was born.

He performed many valiant actions, but for some time was in rebellion against Henry II. by whom he, with many other disloyal nobles, was overcome in battle, and obliged to submit to the king; who, however, restored him to all his lands. He died at Leeke, in Staffordshire, and was buried at Chester, 1181, the 27th Henry II.

His wife was Bertred, daughter of Simon earl of Evercux, in Normandy, by whom he had issue Randle, and four daughters; Maud, the eldest, married David earl of Huntingdon, brother to William king of Scotland, by whom she had John, surnamed the Scot (of whom hereafter); Mabill, the second, married William D'Albini, earl of Arundel, and had the manor of Barow, with £.500 lands in Leicestershire; Agnes, the third, married William Ferrers, earl of Derby; she had the castle of Chartley, in Staffordshire, with the castle and manor of West Derby, and all earl Randle's lands between the rivers of Ribbel and Mersey, in Lancashire, Buckbroc in Northamptonshire, and Navenby in Lincolnshire, (Clauſ. 17th Henry III. Memb. 1.) Hawyse, the fourth, married Robert, son and heir of Sayer de Quincy, earl of Winchester; she had the earldom of Lincoln, to wit, the honour and castle of Bolingbroke, and all the lands of earl Randle in Lindsey and Holland, in Lincolnshire, (Clauſ. 17th Henry III. Memb. 17. Pipe Rolls, 17th Henry III. Lincolnshire.)

This earl Hugh had also several natural children; viz. Paganus Dominus de Milton, subscribed as a witness to a deed thus: "Filius bastardus Hugonis comitis Cestriæ." Roger witness to a deed of his

brother Randle's, whom, says Sir Peter Leycester, I conceive to be a bastard. Amicia, wife to Raufe Manwaring, sometime judge of Chester, ancestor of the family of Manwaring, of Over Prover, in Cheshire, created a baronet, Nov. 22, 1660. And here, continues Sir Peter Leycester, in his *Antiquities of Cheshire*, p. 134, "I cannot but mislike the boldness and ignorance of that herald, who gave to Manwaring of Pever, the quartering of the earl of Chester's arms; which device was never done before the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the time of Sir Randle Manwaring (late of Pever), the elder; for if he ought of right to quarter that coat, then must he be descended from a coheir to the earl of Chester: but that he was not; for the coheirs of earl Hugh, as you see before, married four of the greatest peers of the kingdom; viz. the earl of Huntingdon, the earl of Arundel, the earl of Derby, and the earl of Winchester's son and heir;° another natural daughter married one Bacun, and had issue Richard Bacun, founder of the priory of Roucester, in Staffordshire; and another, as presumed, for the reasons given, married William le Belward de Malpas. (Vid. Malpas.)

RANDLE BLUNDEVIL.

Arms—Az. three Garbs. O. two and one.

RANDLE, surnamed Blundevil, because born at Oswestry, anciently called Album Monasterium, in Powis, was successor to his father

* In the case of this Amicia, it appears that there was a long contest between Sir Peter Leycester and Sir Thomas Manwaring; who answered the assertions of Sir Peter in his *Antiquities of Cheshire*; and that so many as twelve pamphlets on both sides, were written on the subject of the legitimacy. The opinion of the judges is said to have been taken and given in favour of the legitimacy: and Wood says, "at an assize held at Chester, 1675, the controversy was decided by the justices itinerant, who, as I have heard, adjudged the right of the matter to Manwaring." Wood's *Athen.* 11. 622-636.

Hugh, and was also duke of Brittany, and earl of Richmond, in right of his wife; and afterwards had the barony of Lancaster, and was earl

The 6th of John, he had a grant of the honour of Richmond; and that year gave the king a palfrey for a lamprey: for in such estimation was that fish in those days.

It was this earl, who being once necessitated to take shelter in Rothelant castle, in Flintshire, was there besieged by the Welsh; but was delivered from his danger by the rabble riot together at Chester fair. For, sending to Roger de Lacy, baron of Halton, his constable of Cheshire, to come with all speed to his succour, Roger (surnamed Hell, for his fierce spirit), gathered a tumultuous rout of fiddlers, players, coblers, debauched persons, both men and women, and marched immediately towards the earl; when the Welsh perceiving so great a multitude approaching, raised the siege and fled. Wherefore the earl gave him the patronage over all the fiddlers and shoemakers in Chester, in reward and memory of this service. The constable retained to himself and his heirs, the authority and donation of the shoemakers, but conferred the authority of the fiddlers and players on his steward, one Dutton, of Dutton; whose heirs enjoy the same power and authority over the minstrelsy of Cheshire to this day. When the heirs of Dutton, or their deputies, do in a solemn manner, yearly, upon Midsummer-day, being Chester fair, ride attended through the city of Chester with all the minstrelsy of the county playing before them upon their several instruments, to the church of St. John's; and at the court renew their licences yearly.

In the contentions between the king and his barons, he adhered firmly to king John, and was a stout champion for Henry III.; inso-much that his preservation and rise to the throne were in a great measure owing to him. He died the 16th Henry III. 1232, without issue by either of his wives; the first of whom was Constance, only daughter and heir of Conan duke of Little Britain, and earl of Richmond; his second, Clementia, daughter of William Engereze, accord-

SCOT.

ing to Heylin. Vincent calls him de Fulgeris, or Fulgeres; Sir Peter Leycester, Filgeres; and Milles saith, that this Clementia was sister of Geffery de Fulgers, a Norman, and widow of Alan de Dinant. Milles also mentions a third wife, Margaret, daughter to Humphrey Bohun, earl of Hereford, by whom likewise he had no issue.

LE SCOT.

Earl of Chester

ANNO—O. three Piles G.

*THE next earl was JOHN, surnamed the Scot (son of David earl of Huntingdon), in right of Maude his mother, eldest sister and coheir to Randle the third, surnamed Blundevil, earl of Chester.

He carried the sword called Curtana, before King Henry III. at the marriage of queen Eleanor, anno 1236, 30th Henry III. at which time all the great men of the kingdom used those offices and places which had of ancient right belonged to their ancestors at the coronation of the kings.

This is the first time, saith Selden, in his Titles of Honour, p. 641 (speaking of the title of Earl Palatine in England), that in express words he found the earl of Chester called earl-palatine; nor hath he observed the word palatine to be applied so with us before Henry II.'s time, or thereabouts.

This John le Scot dying without issue, 1237, the 21st Henry III. the king took the earldom of Chester into his own hands, and laid it to the domaine of his crown, and gave unto the sisters of John other lands, unwilling that so great an inheritance should be (as the king himself observed), divided among distaffs. Camden's Britannia, printed 1607, page 464.

His

His wife was Helen, daughter of Llewellyn prince of North Wales, by whom he was suspected to have been poisoned. His sisters were, Margaret, the eldest, who was second wife to Alan de Galloway, constable of Scotland, by whom she had Deverguil, mother of John Baliol, king of Scotland; Isabel, the second sister, married Robert de Bruis, or Bruce; Maud, the third, died without issue; and Alda, or Ada, the 4th, was wife of Henry Hastings.

After this, Camden saith, the earldom of Chester was given by Henry III. to prince Edward, who being taken prisoner by the barons, surrendered it up to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, that he, the prince, might be redeemed. But Simon soon after being slain at the battle of Evesham, the 4th of August, 1265, the 49th of Henry III. the earldom reverted back to the crown, and was annexed thereto for ever.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

ON

PART III.

Whosoever shall peruse the following pages, shall find divers persons summoned to parliament amongst the peers of the realm at one time, and yet not at another. Others, who after their first writ of summons, regularly had the same to every parliament during life, and, nevertheless their issue or posterity never had the like. Some, whose successors, for a descent or two, continued to be summoned to parliament, but not regularly, and their issue or heirs were totally omitted; and a few, who were only summoned to one parliament, and never after to any other, although they continued to be eminent persons in the state, and whose actions reflected glory on their country, and honour upon themselves.

Under this statement, it may not then be uninteresting to introduce to the reader a few observations upon this material head; and especially so, when those observations shall concern such an important doctrine as has been laid down, viz. "That a writ of summons to parliament constitutes a fee simple inheritance in the honour, thereby made descendible to heirs general."

Dignities created by writ without the word heirs, are a special kind of inheritance, whereby the honour may be understood to descend upon

upon such heirs as are capable to perform the consideration moving the writ; which consideration was, to give advice and counsel in parliament, which no woman could do, but must be done by males. It is an inheritance by virtue of these words: "Vobis mandamus sub fide et homagio quibus nobis tenementi." No man could do homage but he that had an estate of inheritance, either in his own right, or in the right of his wife; ergo, it is an inheritance. Litt. Sect. 90. So here, if counsel cannot be had, the honour cannot be enjoyed; and it is clear, that every baron of parliament is bounden to give counsel.

One sitting in parliament, it is said, satisfieth not the consideration of the honour; but some certain descents, and sitting by that means, obtain a custom, and become a right.

Yet if a call by writ doth imply a state in fee, upon which ground the right of the heir general dependeth, how many families are there extant at this day, that might justly make their claim, and challenge the right; nor were it in the power of the king to restrain them? But what magic shall render a succession of sittings in parliament better than one, may be difficult to define: for Coke sur Littleton, Fol. 17, says, the livery of a writ of summons makes not one a baron, *unless he sit in parliament*; from which it may be inferred, that the possession of such dignities created by writ, is the sitting in parliament. The possession of a parson in his benefice, is his induction. Of a dean or prebend, his installation; whereby he has, "Stallum in choro, et vocem in capitulo." Of a bishop, his inthronization. Which all have some resemblance to this case.

Wherefore the writ having been once fulfilled (if the fulfilment thereof at any time constitutes an honour in fee), there can be no difference between one sitting and twenty. For, in the instance of William Vavasour, summoned to parliament from the 27th Edward I. to the 6th of Edward II.; Gilbert de Peche the 28th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, Edward I. and again, in the 15th Edward II. inclusive; and Geffery Camville, from the 23d to the 35th Edward I. whose son, William, had also summons to parliament the 2d and 4th Edward

ward II.; yet the posterity of these barons no more enjoyed the honours of their ancestors, than those of Reginald de Argentine and Thomas de Wabull, who were only summoned once, viz. the 25th Edward I.

Vid. Maltravers.

But it nevertheless appears, that John de Maltravers who had summons to parliament, temp. Edward III. on his death left his grand daughters his heirs (viz. daughters and heirs of John his son, who died before him), of whom, Alianore married Sir John Fitz-Alan, brother to Richard earl of Arundel, who, in her right, had summons to parliament as lord Maltravers. One circumstance, however, well to be considered, respecting the omissions or discontinuances of writs of summons to the succeeding heirs in those days, was the very great expense and inconvenience resulting from the attendances in parliaments, there being then no fixed and constant place for holding them (as now). Besides, as the writs of summons were "fide et homago," where no barony was holden, the party was as glad to have a cause for avoiding a compliance with the writ, as the king was pleased to have an opportunity of omitting a troublesome, petulant, and unruly baron.

But it seems now concluded by the common law, that a call by writ doth establish and settle a state in fee, and ennobleth the blood accordingly; and by that means brings it within the compass of the common law, and so absolutely breaks in upon a certain part of the royal prerogative, in the conferring of titles: for if a right be vested in the heir general, then is grace-needless. If it be a state of inheritance in fee, it is not in the king to alter: for it is a fundamental law of the kingdom, and cannot be changed. Wherefore no length of time in a discontinuance can operate as a conclusion of the honour: as is evident from the report of the Lords upon the Wabull Case; in the Say and Sele Case, temp. James I.; in the barony of Berners, temp. George I.; and in the barony of Botetourt, 4th George III.

Vid. Wabull.

Yet after all above said, it remains to remark, that it doth certainly manifestly appear by precedent, that anciently where baronies have fallen

fallen amongst coheirs, sometimes the issue of the eldest hath had the honour, according to Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, viz.

Norton baron of Alfreton.

Sandwich baron of Folkestone.

And sometimes the king hath conferred it upon the issue of the youngest; as,

The lord Cromwell, temp. Henry VI.

The barony of Multon.

And sometimes upon neither; as,

Charlton lord Powis.

The lord Tregos.

The lord Mauley.

The lord Morwick.

The lord Muschamp.

The lord Clavering.

And sometimes upon a stranger;

Nevil lord Latimer, 10th Henry VI.

And it is further observable, that if the heir male hath stood in competition with the heir female, especially where the heir male hath had the caput baroniæ, the heir male hath prevailed against the heir female; as in

Arundel.

Berkeley baron of Berkeley.

Dacre of Gillefland.

Nevil lord Abergavenny.

But in the latter case, as a compensation to the heir female, the king separated the two baronies of Abergavenny and Le Despenser (then merged in each other), and conferred that of Despenser on the said heir female, with precedency of Abergavenny; and in Dacre also made a similar distinction, conferring the title of Dacre on the heir female, and that of Dacre of Gillefland on the heir male.

These two last cases, although they are precedents in favour of the crown, are not exact precedents at the present day to be adduced in

favour of the claimant collateral in the male line, against the claimant direct and immediate in the female line. Inſomuch, as in thoſe days the lands conſtituting the barony generally paſſed with the title, by virtue whereof the huſband of the ſaid female heir (after iſſue born), by the courtesy of England, had a right for life, to the poſſeſſions and inheritance of his wife; whence then the practice or cuſtom of a ſummons to parliament, “*jure uxoris*.” But now the honour being an inheritance of blood only (or rather moſt frequently ſo, without the ancient demefne lands), no courtesy appertains to the huſband; for he cannot have poſſeſſion of that of which no poſſeſſion can be given. Therefore there is no courtesy of an honour.

The caſe of Mr. Wimbush, in reſpect to his claim to uſe the title of Tailboys, was determined by king Henry VIII. on ſolemn argument, at which he himſelf was preſent; viz.

“ That forasmuch as it appeared from every argument contained in the ſpeeches of the two chief juſtices, doctor Gardiner biſhop of Wincheſter, and garter principal king at arms, that there was no force of reaſon, nor law, to give the name to him that had no iſſue by his wife; the king for reſolution ſaid, that neither Mr. Wimbush, nor any other, from henceforth ſhould uſe the ſtyle of his wife’s dignity, but ſuch as by the courteſie of England, *batb alſo right to her poſſeſſions* for term of his life. To which opinion the perſons before-named applauded, and ſo the king’s ſentence ſtood.”

From all that has been ſaid, therefore, it appears evident that barons may be conſidered under three kinds; namely, thoſe who had that honour by tenure and writ jointly; by writ of ſummons to parliament only; and by letters patent of creation.

Of the firſt claſs eſpecially, ſeem thoſe who are the ſubject of the following pages; inſomuch as their diſcontinuance in many inſtances may be preſumed to have ariſen from their ceaſing to hold any honour, caſtle, or manor of the king in capite; either through alienation, or forfeiture; and in caſes of female iſſue, where a diſviſion or partition of the inheritance took place, and the barony thereby became rent aſunder, and extinguiſhed.

PART III.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

THOSE BARONS WHO, AFTER THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TITULAR HONOURS, WERE SUMMONED TO PARLIAMENT, IN WHOSE PERSONS THE BARONY TERMINATED, OR WHO, OR THEIR POSTERITY (ALTHOUGH EXISTING), DID NOT CONTINUE REGULARLY OR SUCCESSIONALLY, TO HAVE THE LIKE SUMMONS.

AP ADAM.

ARMS—Argent on a Cross Gules five Mulletts Or.

JOHN AP ADAM having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Gournai, baron of Beverston, in the county of Gloucester, had livery of her lands the 19th Edward I. and the 24th of Edward I. on the death of Oliva, mother of the said Elizabeth, had livery also of her lands in the county of Somerset. Vid. Gournai.

The 34th of Edward I. he was in the wars of Scotland; and having had summons to parliament from the 25th of Edward I. to the 3d of Edward II. inclusive, died soon after, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, then in minority.

Which THOMAS, the 18th of Edward II. arriving at age, had livery of his lands, doing his homage the 4th of Edward III. He sold the castle of Beveriton, and manor of Overe, in com. Glouc. to Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, and to the heirs of the said Thomas; after when, no account is made of him or his posterity.

ARCHDEKNE.

ARMS—Ar. three Chevronells 5.

IN 35th of Edward I. THOMAS LE ARCHDEKNE was of Shepestall, in com. Cornub. and the 6th of Edward II. was governor of Tintaget castle in the same county. And having been summoned to parliament from the 14th to the 18th of Edward II. inclusive, left issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas de la Roche, John, his son and heir.

Which JOHN was in the wars of France and Scotland, temp. Edward III. and the 16th of Edward III. had summons to parliament, but never after; and having married Cecily, daughter and heir to Sir Jordan Fitz-Stephen, of Haccombe, knight, left issue Warine, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, one of the sisters and heirs of John Talbot, of Richard's Castle, and by her left three daughters, his heirs; viz. Alianor, wife of Walter de Lucie; Philippa, of Hugh Courtney; and Margaret, of Thomas Arundel.

Vid. Talbot of
Richard's
Castle.

Morant's
Essex, Vol. I.
p. 341.

Which Walter de Lucie was father of William, who died issueless, and also of two daughters; viz. Alianor, wife of Thomas Hopton, esquire; and Maud, of Thomas Vaux.

The issue of Hugh Courtney were, Edward, his son, and two daughters, Joan and Alianor (or Elizabeth.)

A R G E N T I N E.

ARMS—Gules three covered Cups Argent.

BEGINALD DE ARGENTON was sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, the 5th of Richard I. and so continued to the 8th; and in the 9th of Richard I. underwent the like office for the counties of Hertford and Essex for half of that year; to whom succeeded

RICHARD DE ARGENTINE, who, the 8th Henry III. was constituted governor of Hertford castle; and the 14th of Henry III. being a valiant and noble knight, went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. He died anno 1246 (30th Henry III.) leaving

GILES, his son and heir, a knight also of great valour; who, the 47th of Henry III. was made governor of Windfor castle; but who nevertheless was afterwards one of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, where the king was defeated by them, and taken prisoner; and was in such esteem with them, that he was constituted one of the nine counsellors by whom the realm should be governed.

But after the battle of Evesham, his lands were extended, as were those of Reginald his son, then with him in the same insurrection; which Reginald died the 11th of Edward I. seized of the manor of Great Wylemondele, in Cambridgeshire, holden by grand serjeantie; viz. to serve the king upon the day of his coronation with a silver cup;* leaving his son and heir, then in minority, of the name of Reginald.

* At the coronation of James II. this claim was made and allowed on behalf of Giles lord Alington, then a minor (as possessed of the manor of Great Wymondley, co. Herts), and performed by Hildebrand Alington, esquire, his uncle.

In Salmon's Herts, p. 187, it is said the manor of Wimley, or Wymondley, fell to the Argentines, by marriage with the heiress of Fitz-Tees, who derive themselves from David D'Argenton, a Norman, who came over with the Conqueror.

Which

Which REGINALD, the 25th of Edward I. had summons to parliament, but not after; and died the 1st of Edward II. leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, who had livery of his lands, but no summons to parliament. He was twice married: and by Joan, his first wife, had three daughters; viz. Joane, Elizabeth, and Dionyse; who were heirs to their mother. And, by Anne, his second wife, he had one son, called JOHN, six months old at his father's death, the 12th of Edward II.

Of this family was also REGINALD DE ARGENTINE, a Knight Templar; who, the 21st of Henry III. being standard-bearer of the Christian army in the battle of Antioch, against the Turks, in the Holy Land, carried it until his hands and legs being broken, he was there slain.

So likewise was Sir GILES ARGENTINE; who, it is said, perceiving the king (Edward II.) in danger at the great and disastrous battle of Bannockburn, against the Scots, advised him to retire, saying, "that he was not himself wont to fly;" and therefore returned to the engagement, and was slain, with numerous other English worthies.

Having thus far given the whole of Dugdale's account of this family, it may not be uninteresting to accompany it with the particulars which are related thereof in a MS. quoted in the British Topographer;* viz.

DAVID DE ARGENTINE, in the time of William the Conqueror, married the daughter of Fitz-Tek; by whom he had Richard de Argentine, knight, who died in the Holy Land.

He left a son, GILES, living temp. Henry III. whose son, Reginald, married Lora, daughter of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford; and had issue John de Argentine, in the time of Edward II. who married two wives; viz. first, —————; second, Alice, or Agnes. By the first he had two daughters; Joan, wife of John le Botiller, and Elizabeth, of William le Botiller. By the second he had an only son,

Sir JOHN DE ARGENTINE, knight, 4th Edward III. which Sir John married Margaret ———, and had three daughters; viz. Maud, wife
of

of Eudo, or Ivo Fitz-Warren; Joane; of Sir Barth. Naunton; and Elizabeth, of Sir Baldwin St. George.

His son and heir, WILLIAM, by Isabel his wife, had issue John; whose son

JOHN, was the last male issue of the family; leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married William Allington, esquire, ancestor of the lord Allington; and with her carried the manor of Wymondeley into that family.

Vid. Allington.

BALIOI.

ALEXANDER DE BAILLOI, or BALIOI,^b brother to John Baliol, king of Scotland, having married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Richard de Chilham (and widow of David de Strabolgi, earl of Athol), by the courtesy of England; in her right, held, during life, the castle and manor of Chilham, in Kent; and had summons to parliament from the 28th to the 34th of Edward I. inclusive.

BASSET.

At the time of the Conqueror's survey, THURSTAN (or THURSTINE, as he is more commonly written), a Norman, held five hides of land in Draiton, in com. Stafford. Which Thurstine, it is said, came into England with the Conqueror; and was the paternal ancestor of the several families of the name of Basset in this kingdom.

Of RALPH BASSET (the reputed son of this Thurstine), it is said by

^b His father, Sir John Baliol, of Bernard Castle, in com. Ebor, anno 1268, began the foundation of the college in Oxford called after his name, but did not live to perfect his intention; which, however, Devorguilla, his widow, not only completed, but improved his design.

Ordericus Vitalis, that king Henry I.) at the very beginning of his reign), “*De ignobili stirpe illustravit ac de pulvere (ut ita dicam), extulit; datâque multiplici facultatę super consules et illustres oppidanos exaltavit.*”

He had the high office of justice of England under Henry I with a power so great, that he sat in what court he pleased, and wherever else he thought fit, for the administration of justice. And to his wisdom, it is asserted, we owe the first design and institution of the law of frank pledge, besides other excellent laws. From this it seems evident, that he shared largely in his sovereign's favour, and that he had great abilities; which, with so wise a prince,^c were the likeliest means to procure it.

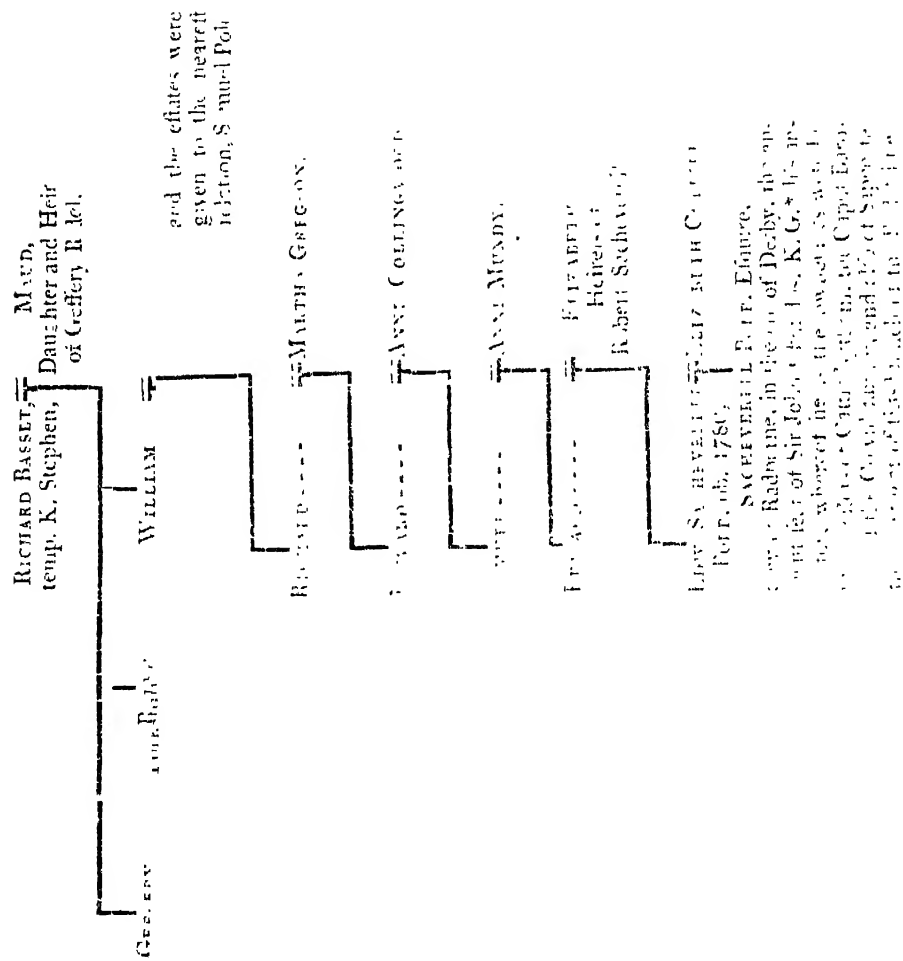
Yet it may probably admit of some doubt, whether Ordericus be not a little mistaken, when he represents him of an ignoble race: the more especially so, when it is related of Richard his son, that abounding in wealth, he built a strong castle upon his *inheritance* in Normandy; which makes it the more likely, that Ralph, his father, was descended from some ancient house in that country; for if he were raised from a low estate to the high rank he enjoyed, it does not appear very feasible that he should have any inheritance worth erecting a castle upon.

^c This prince's education was the reverse of that of his brother William Rufus; for, as the last had no learning at all, Henry was brought up to letters, and made great progress in his studies. Hence he acquired the surname of Beau-Clerc, that is, The Scholar; for in those days none but ecclesiastics troubled themselves about books, and princes least of all others. He retained all his life long a relish for the sciences imbibed in his youth; and is said to have built a palace at Oxford, where he often retired to divert himself with the conversation of the learned.

* Baker's
Chronicle.

He * first instituted the form of the high court of parliament; for before his time, only certain of the nobility, and prelates of the realm, were called to consult about the most important affairs of the state: but he caused the commons also to be assembled, by knights and burgesses of their own appointment, and made the court to consist of three parts; the nobility, the clergy, and the common people, representing the whole body of the realm; and appointed them to sit in several chambers: the king, the bishops and lords of the realm in one chamber, and the commons in another, to confer together by themselves. The first council of this sort was held at Salisbury on the 19th day of April, in the 10th year of his reign. And this Henry is recorded to have been the first king who made a speech in parliament.

This



This Ralph, as before shewn (in the former part of this work), had issue divers sons; of which the eldest,

THURSTINE, succeeded him in Colston.

THOMAS, the second son, was ancestor of the Heddington line; from whom, by Alan, a younger son, sprang that of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

RICHARD, the third son (by Dugdale made the first, and by other authorities, the second son*), was founder of the branch of Weldon.

* Topographer.

NICHOLAS, the fourth son, was overthrown fighting with king Stephen against Maud the empress; and his son forfeited all their estate to king Henry II.

And GILBERT, the youngest son, having Little Rissington, in Gloucestershire,† by gift of his father, was ancestor to the Bassets, sometime seated there: but to proceed.

† Atkyns' Gloucester, p. 623.

BASSET OF WELDON.

ARMS—O. three Piles G. within a Border S. Bezantée.

RICHARD BASSET, third son of Ralph, the chief justice (by Dugdale made the first; which, if he had been, would most probably have succeeded his father in Colston), had also that great office of justice of England. He married Maud, daughter and heir of Geffery Ridell, lord of Witheringe, by Geva his wife (a ^dnatural daughter of Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester), but by some called daughter and heir of Robert Bussley, lord of Weldon, and by her was father of Geffery, who was furnamed Ridel, after his mother; of Ralph, to whom he gave Drayton; and of William, who obtained Sapcoate.

Vid. Ridell.

^d Though the historians of that age do not mention any other children of Hugh Lupus except Richard his son; most certain it is, he had a daughter, Geva, with whom he gave, in frank marriage to Geffery Ridel, the manor of Drayton, in com. Staff: which could not have been so bestowed on a bastard, as our learned lawyers have affirmed. (Wood's Athen. 2. p. 622, 836.)

To this Geffery (surnamed Ridel), succeeded RICHARD,* his son by his first wife, who, reassuming the name of Basset, seated himself at Weldon, in the county of Northampton, and from him the subsequent Bassets of Weldon were descended; but the children by his second wife retained the name of Ridel, and continued it to their posterity, of whom very little notice is taken.

To this Richard succeeded RALPH, who, the 2d of Henry III. upon the first scutage of that king, paid thirty marks for fifteen knights fees he then held.

This Ralph had issue another RALPH, who, the 42d of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the same year accounted for fifteen knights fees, on levying the scutage for Wales. To him succeeded RICHARD, who died the 4th of Edward I. leaving issue RALPH, who deceased the 23d Edward I. and had RICHARD, his son and heir, who was slain at the unfortunate battle of Strivelyn, against the Scots, temp. Edward II. leaving RALPH, his son and heir, who was then in minority; but the 15th of Edward II. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands, and died the 15th of Edward III. leaving issue by Joan his wife, daughter of John de la Pole, citizen of London, a son, Ralph, and two daughters; of whom, Eleanor married Sir John Knyvett, lord chancellor of England; and Joan Sir Thomas Aylesbury, knight.

Which RALPH, the 42d of Edward III. was shorn a monk. Where-

* Betham's Baronetage, Ridell family.

* Geffery, by his first wife,* had two sons; of whom, Geffery, the eldest, obtained the principality of Blaye, in France, and is said to have been the celebrated Troubadour, whose poetry and adventures are of the most singular nature which the ages of chivalry ever produced. An account of them may be seen in the History of the Troubadours, written by Mons. de St. Palaye, and translated by Mrs. Dobson.

He died, of love, at Tripoli, in Palestine; where he was magnificently interred in a tomb of porphyry, by order of the countess of Tripoly, the object of his affections. On his decease, Richard, his brother, succeeded to most of his English estates, and reassumed the surname of Basset.

Betham's Baronetage, Riddell family.

* By his second wife, the said first-named Geffery had a son, Hugh, from whom (for he continued the name of Ridel, or Riddell), is said to be lineally descended Sir Thomas Miles Riddell, whose father, James Riddell, was created a baronet in 1778.

upon RALPH, his son, doing his homage, had livery of all his lands; and the 8th of Richard II. died, leaving by Alianore his wife, RICHARD, his son and heir, who, the 10th of Henry IV. died, S.P. when Sir John Aylesbury, knight, and John Knyvett, sons of the aforesaid Eleanor and Joan, the sisters of Ralph, father of Ralph, the father of the said Richard, were his cousins and heirs."

Of this family, Dugdale allows none to have had summons to parliament excepting Richard, the 25th of Edward I. and Ralph, the 1st of Edward III.

BASSET OF SAPCOATE.

ARMS—Ar. Two Bars undec S.

WILLIAM, third son of Richard, and younger brother to Ralph Basset, of Drayton, the 21st of Henry II. was one of the justices itinerant for Yorkshire. To which William succeeded Simon, who, the 6th of Richard I. married one of the daughters and coheirs to William Avenel, of Haddon, in Derbyshire; and was succeeded by

RALPH, his son, who was one of those barons summoned to the parliament holden by them in the King's name, the 49th of Henry III. and after that took part with them in the battle of Evesham, where they were utterly overthrown.

* In Gibson's Camden, it is mentioned, that in the reign of Edward I. certain knights, surnamed de Ailesbury, who bore for arms, "a Cross Arg. in a Field Azure," were reported to have been lords of the manor of Ailesbury, in com. Bucks. Yet so much is certain, they were eminent persons, and came to a plentiful estate, which fell afterwards, by marriage, to the Chaworths and the Stalfords, i.e. of Grafton and of Blatherwic.

† The issue of Sir John Aylesbury was Sir Thomas, who had two daughters and coheirs; viz. Isabel, wife of Sir Thomas Chaworth (whence descended Sir George Chaworth, of Wiverton, in com. Nott. knight), and Eleanor, who married Humphery Stafford of Grafton.

This Ralph, it should seem, was twice married,¹ if Dugdale be correct; who says, the 13th of Henry III. he married Milicent, one of the daughters and coheirs to Robert de Chaucombe; and afterwards Vid. Colvill. states, that by Elizabeth, sister of Edmund de Colvill, he left issue Simon Basset, who, amongst other great men, had summons, the 22d Edward I. to attend the king, to advise touching the weighty affairs of the realm.

Which SIMON was father of another

RALPH (the last of this family), who repeatedly served in the wars of Scotland and France, with much honour, and was greatly esteemed for his military abilities. The 43d of Edward III. it was found by Vid. Colvill. inquisition, that Robert, son of Walter Colvill, died S. P. seized of the castle and manor of Benningfield, in com. Northamp. and that the inheritance thereof did thereby devolve to this Ralph Basset, of Sapcoate, son of Simon, son of Elizabeth, sister to Edmund, great grandfather of the said Robert,^k and to John Gernoun, son of Alice, the other sister of the said Edmund.

This RALPH deceased the 2d of Richard II. leaving issue by Sibyl, his first wife, daughter of Sir Giles Astley, a daughter, also named Alice, who married Sir Robert Moton, knight; and by a second wife, likewise named Alice, and daughter of John Driby, a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard lord Grey, of Codnor. Dugdale, however, does not notice this Sibyl, wife of Ralph Basset, but writes, that he died seized of the manors of Sapcoate Stanton and Bredon, in com. Leicest. and of the manor of Chedle, in com Staff. leaving Alice, wife of Sir Lawrence Dutton, knight,^l and Elizabeth, the wife of Richard,

¹ But according to other authorities, which seem more correct and probable, from dates, he married Milicent de Chaucomb, and had issue a son, Ralph, who married Elizabeth Colvill. (Burton's Leicestershire; and vid. the Pedigree.)

^k I. Dugdale, Vol. I. p. 382, it is said, Robert, son of Edmund, although just before he had said Robert was the son of Walter; wherefore, to make this statement more consistent with that given by him under Colvill, this Robert must be son of Walter, and great grandson of Edmund aforesaid.

^l Although differing from so great an authority as Dugdale, yet certain it is, that Alice, daughter

BAVENT.

27

Richard, son of Henry, son of John De Grey, of Codnor, his daughters and next heirs.

Of this family, Dugdale allows none to have had summons to parliament but this last-mentioned Ralph; and he only the 44th and 46th of Edward III.

BAVENT.

Arms—Ar. a chief indented S.

Of this family very little mention is made; for it only appears, that the 30th Edward I. ROBERT BAVENT procured the king's licence for a weekly market at Marom, in com. Linc. as also for free warren in his demesne lands at Billesby and Miceby, in the same county; and was summoned to parliament the 6th and 7th Edward II.; to whom succeeded

THOMAS BAVENT, who, the 4th of Edward III. obtained a licence for a weekly market at Efton-Bavent, in com. Suff. whose successor was

PETER, who dying the 44th Edward III. left Elianor and Cecily, his daughters and heirs; who had livery of their lands, their homage being respited.

daughter of this Ralph Basset, by his first wife Sibyl, married Sir Robert Moton, to whose family thereby was acquired the Sapcoate estate, and that of Castle Bytham, which had devolved on the Bassets as coheirs of Colvill; both of which said estates, through Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Reginald Moton, who married Ralph Pole, of Radborne, thereby came to the Poles, and in that family continued, until, about a century ago, the greater part thereof was sold away.

Elizabeth, the other daughter of this Ralph Basset, was by a second wife, Alice, daughter of John Driby, which said Elizabeth married Richard lord Grey, of Codnor, of which line, Henry the last lord Grey of Codnor, left a natural son, to whom he gave a considerable estate; who left a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Richard, third son of Sir Richard Sacheverel, whereby, in the course of time and descent, the said estates came also to the Pole family, now flourishing in the person of Sacheverel Pole, esquire, of Radborne, in the co. of Derby.

At

At this period Dugdale closes his narration; and although in his celebrated Baronage, he only gives this short account of the Bavent family, and mentions but one of the name to have had summons to parliament, the 6th and 7th Edward II. yet in his Lists of Summons to parliament, he therein mentions Rogerus Bavent, from the 6th of Edward II. to the 15th, and again, in the 6th, 7th, and 8th of Edward III.

In that very entertaining and interesting work, entitled the Topographer, is the following account of a family of this name (whose arms were a chief indented), viz.

“ Adam de Bavent married the daughter and heir of William de Westoneston, or Wiston, and had issue another Adam, lord of the manor of Clapkin, and of various others in the county of Suffex, the 3d of Edward I. who married Alice, only daughter and heir of Peter de Escudamore; and had issue Roger de Bavent, ætat. 40, 1st Edward I. who, by Lettice his wife, had Roger de Bavent, his son; who, by Hawise his wife, had John, his son and heir, living the 22d of Edward III. who died S. P. and Eleanor, heir to her brother, who married William de Brews, and had issue Peter de Brews, to whom Edward III. confirmed the manors of Wiston, Suffex, and Wedenshall; who had issue John de Brews, whose wife was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Poynings de St. John, and died S. P. 5th Henry VI. whereupon his sister Beatrice, the wife of Hugh Shirley, of Etingdon, and Shirley in co. Warw. and Derb. became his heir.

BEAUCHAMP.

ARMS —G. a Fess between Six Crosslets O.

JOHN DE BEAUCHAMP, captain of Calais, admiral of the fleet, standard-bearer at the famous battle of Cressy, and a younger son of
Guy.

Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick,* was summoned to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 24th to the 34th of Edward III. in which year he deceased without issue.

* Vid. Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

He was one of the first founders of the most noble order of the Garter. And for his residence in the city of London, built a fair house in the parish of St. Andrew, near Baynard's castle; which by his executors being sold to the king, was afterwards made use of for the king's great wardrobe.

BEAUCHAMP OF BLETSHOE.

Arms—G. a Fess between Six Martlets O. with proper difference.

IN the 20th Edward III. ROGER, grandson to Walter de Beauchamp, of Alcester, was in the wars of France, and the year next following, obtained the king's confirmation of the manor of Lydiard Tregos, in com. Wilts, unto himself and Sibyl his wife, and their heirs male, which had been granted to them by Peter de Grandison (which Sibyl was daughter of Sibyl, wife of William de Grandison, and she of Mabel; eldest of the four sisters and coheirs of Otto de Grandison.)

Moreover, the 28th Edward III. he was captain of Calais; and the 34th of Edward III. in right of the before-mentioned Sibyl, his wife (who was the eldest of the four sisters and coheirs of Sir William de Patshul, knight,) upon partition of the lands of her inheritance, he had the manors of Bletshoe and Caysho, with the advowson of the church of Bletshoe, in com. Bedf. and all the knights fees belonging

Vid. Patshul.

* Such is Dugdale's account of the wife of Roger de Beauchamp; but in Lysons' Bedford, (who make honourable mention of the assistance given them by F. Townshend, esquire, Windsor herald), it is stated, that Roger de Beauchamp, chamberlain to Edward III. married the eldest sister to William de Patshul, and on partition of the inheritance, became possessed of the manor of Bletshoe; whose granddaughter, Margaret, on failure of male issue, proved his sole heir.

to those lordships. Whereupon, making Bletshoe his chief seat, both himself and his posterity were thenceforth denominated of that place.

The 50th of Edward III. he was lord chamberlain of the household; and in consideration of his good services, had 100 marks per annum granted him for life.

This Roger de Beauchamp had summons to parliament, from the 37th Edward III. to the 3d of Richard II. in which year he died, leaving Margaret, his second wife surviving, and Roger, his grandson and heir, then seventeen years of age.

Which ROGER, the 7th Richard II. making proof of his age, and performing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 18th of Richard II. attended the king into Ireland. But of him nothing more is said, than that he left issue

JOHN, his son and heir, who, the 8th of Henry IV. had livery of his lands, and died the 14th of the same reign, leaving John, his son and heir, then only two years of age, and a daughter, Margaret, who became heir to her brother. And married, first, Sir Oliver St. John, knight, from whom are derived the St. John's of Bletshoe;^a secondly, *Vid. Welles. John Beaufort, duke of Somerset;^o and, thirdly, Leo lord Welles.*

But it does not appear, that after the first-named Roger, any of his successors had summons to parliament.

^a By the said Sir Oliver St. John, she had issue Sir John St. John, her eldest son, and Sir Oliver, her second son, who had the manor of Lydiard-Tregos of his mother's inheritance, given to him, and was ancestor to the St. Johns viscounts Bolingbroke, and barons St. John of Lydiard-Tregos.

But John, the eldest son, was father of Sir John St. John, who had issue another Sir John, whose only son and heir, Sir Oliver, was by letters patent, the 1st of Elizabeth (1588), created baron St. John of Bletsho; and had issue Sir John, his eldest son, who left a sole daughter and heir, Anne, married to William, eldest son of Charles lord Howard of Effingham; and had issue Elizabeth, an only daughter, who married John Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough.

^o By this John duke of Somerset, she had issue an only daughter, Margaret, who married Edmund earl of Richmond, eldest son of Owen Tudor (by Catherine his wife, widow of Henry V.) and by the said Edmund had issue, Henry earl of Richmond, afterward king Henry VII.

BENESTED.

ARMS—Ar. three Bars Gemells G.

IN the time of Edward I. JOHN DE BENESTEDE possessed lands at Kertlyng, in co. Camb.; Cowling, co. Suffolk; Charlewood, co. Surr.; Benyngton, co. Hertf.; and Frankle, in com. Wigorn. In the 3d of Edward II. he was one of the justices of the court of common pleas; and from the 8th to the 12th Edward II. had summons to parliament, but never after, although he and his posterity long continued, and were possessed of considerable property in the counties of Essex, Hertford, and elsewhere. Whereof in Essex was Higham-Bensted manor, which was part of the possessions of the Benested family, from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry VII. Their chief estate was Benington, in co. Herts. Vid. Chauncy's Hist. of that county, p. 343; also Salm. p. 195, who says, Edward, his son, had issue John, the father of William, who died S.P. and of Eleanor, heir to her brother; who sold Benyngton to Sir William Say, knight, of Sabridgworth, in the same county.

Morant's Essex, Vol. I. p. 35.

BENHALE.

ARMS—G. a Cross Botonée Ar. and Az.

IN the expedition, made the 10th of Edward III. into France; and also that into Flanders, the 12th of the same reign, JOHN DE BENHALE was one of those who served; and the 34th of Edward III. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but not after; nor is he, or are his posterity any further mentioned.

BERMINGHAM.

ARMS—Per Pale indented O. and G.

THIS family takes its name from the town of Bermingham, in the county of Warwick, which PETER DE BERMINGHAM, steward to Gervase Paganell, baron of Dudley, held of him the 12th of Henry II. with no less than nine knights fees de veteri seoffamento, of which William, his father, had been enfeoffed, temp. Henry I. Peter had issue,

WILLIAM, who married Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Estley (Aftley), a great baron in those days; and was slain at the battle of Evesham, the 49th of Henry III. to whom succeeded

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who, the 25th of Edward I. accompanied the earl of Lincoln and Sir John de St. John, to the relief of Bellgard, then besieged by the earl of Arras; who encountering the English division (in which he served), with his whole army, put them to flight, slew many, and amongst other prisoners, made this William one. To him succeeded

WILLIAM, his son, and to him another William; who having been in many eminent employments during the reign of Edward II. had summons to parliament the 1st of Edward III. but not after.

Sir THOMAS DE BERMINGHAM, his grandson, left issue one sole daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who married Thomas de la Roche.*

The collateral male line of this family continued at Bermingham till the reign of Henry VIII. when EDWARD BERMINGHAM, the last

* The said Thomas de la Roche left issue two daughters and coheirs; viz. Elena, first married to Edward lord Ferrars, of Chartley; secondly, to Philip Chetwynd; and Elizabeth, married to George Longvill, esquire (Dugd. Warw. p. 648), ancestor to Charles Longvill, baron Grey of Ruthyn and Hastings. Vid. Grey of Ruthyn.

of them, was by some chicanery wrested out of it by John Dudley, afterwards viscount Lisle, and duke of Northumberland.

Of this family also, was that of the same name lately flourishing in the more exalted rank of an earldom, viz. earl of Louth, in the kingdom of Ireland: but that title is now considered extinct, and the Irish barony of Athenry in abeyance.

BLOUNT.

ARMS—Barry nebulée of Six O. and S.

SIR William Dugdale, without stating from whence particularly derived, but merely cursorily as a younger branch of the Blounts barons of Ixworth, says, that THOMAS LE BLOUND, who married Julian, daughter of Thomas de Leibourne (widow of John lord Bergavenny), was of the retinue of Henry earl of Lancaster, in the Scottish wars, and had summons to parliament the 20th Edward II. and in the 1st and 2d of Edward III, after which he is no more mentioned.

Next to him is noticed in a similar manner by Dugdale, without any line of descent, WILLIAM LE BLUND, who married Margery, one of the daughters and coheirs of Theobald de Verdon; and having been summoned to parliament from the 1st to the 11th Edward III. inclusive, died in that year, leaving John, his brother and heir. Which John was of Sodington, in com. Wigorn, from whom those of that place are descended.

BOHUN OF MIDHURST.

Arms—O, a Cross Az. (In a Field O. Gibson's Camden.)

BESIDES the family of Bohun, earls of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, there was another of the same name which had their chief seat at Midhurst, in Suffex, and not improbably derived from the same illustrious origin.

Vid. Ferrers
earl of Derby.

Of this line was FRANCO DE BOHUN, who founded Cowdry House, in Suffex; and married Sibilla, one of the daughters and coheirs of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, by Sibilla his wife, daughter to William Marshall, earl of Pembroke, sister and coheir to Anselm earl of Pembroke. Which Franco was son of Savaric de Bohun, by a sister of John Fitz-Geffery (justice of Ireland), and had issue

JOHN DE BOHUN, who, temp. Edward 1. held the office of spigurnel (i. e. sealer of writs), under the king.

Vid. Braose
of Gower.

To whom succeeded JAMES (or John), his son, who married Joan, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William de Braose, of Gower, and had issue

JOHN DE BOHUN, who, for his services abroad in Flanders, and elsewhere, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm in the 37th, 38th, and 39th of Edward III. and departed this life the 41st thereof, leaving issue by Isabel, his first wife, only two daughters; viz. Joane, wife of John de L'Isle, of Gatcombe; and Eve, a younger daughter.

But by Cecily, his second wife, daughter and heir of John Fillol, of Essex, he left John, his son and heir, who, the 7th of Richard II. coming of full age, had livery of his inheritance. But neither he, nor any other of his descendants, are said to have had the like summons to parliament;

parliament; although his posterity for some time continued, until John, his grandson (viz. son of Humphrey de Bohun, his son), temp. Henry VII. left two daughters, his heirs; viz. Mary, wife of Sir David Owen, knight (natural son of Owen Tudor, grandfather of Henry VII.) and Urfula, of Robert Southwell.

BOTELER OF WERINGTON.

ARMS—Az. a Bend between Six Garbs, O.

OF this family the first named is ROBERT, who was so called by reason of his office of butler to Ranulph de Gernon, earl of Chester; which Robert was father of another Robert: but from him till the time of king John, no further mention is made of the family, when

WILLIAM LE BUTILLER was certified to hold eight knights fees in the county of Lancaster, in capite of the king. To whom succeeded another William, who, the 23d, 24th, and 25th of Edward I. was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, and was succeeded by John le Boteler, who had the like summons to parliament the 14th Edward II. But after him, Dugdale makes no mention of any other of his descendants; and drops his account of this family, as not continuing in the degree of barons of the realm.

^a A M.S. in the Harleian library, British Museum, N^o 1597, says Sir David Owen had two wives: the first, Anne, daughter and heir of William Blount, by the daughter and heir of Ichingham, by whom he had no issue. But by his second wife, Mary, daughter and coheir of John de Bohun, he had issue, Henry, Jasper, Roger, and Anne. Of whom Henry had issue, a son, David Owen.

BRADESTON.

ARMS—Ar. on a Canton G. a Rose O. barbed vert. •.

THE 1. ft of this family of any account was THOMAS DE BRADESTON, who, in the time of Edward II. held Bradeston and Stinchcomb, in the county of Gloucester, by knights service. In the reign of Edward III. he was a person of high repute, and filled many important offices; and was summoned to parliament from the 16th to the 34th of the same king, when he died, leaving Thomas, his grandson (viz. son of Robert, his son, who died before him), in minority, and granted in ward to Philippa, queen to Edward III.

But this THOMAS did not long survive: and does not appear to have been ever summoned to parliament. He left issue a daughter, Elizabeth, then an infant, and after married to Walter de la Pole, whose daughter and heir, married Inglethorpe; whose heir general married John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, brother to the great Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick. (Vid. Nevil marquis of Montacute.)

BRAOSE OF GOWER.

ARMS—Az. Semée of Cross Crofslets, G. a Lion ramp. O. armed and langued G.

HAVING in the account of the ancient barons by tenure, in the first part of this work, treated of the line of REGINALD DE BRAOSE, third son of William de Braose, called Senior, we now come to WILLIAM, the eldest son of William the elder, frequently called William Junior, furnished at Windsor with his mother (as before observed); which
William

William married a daughter of Richard earl of Clare; and had issue, William, and Annora, a daughter, wife of Hugh de Mortimer.

This WILLIAM was father of John, surnamed Tadody; who was privately nursed up at Gower, by a Welsh woman, in ward to his uncle, Giles, bishop of Hereford. He came to possess the barony of Brember, in Suffex, and the castle and honour of Sweynsey, in Glamorganshire, and died the 16th Henry III. by a fall from his horse. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Leweline prince of Wales.

WILLIAM, his successor, was amongst the barons who stood firm to king Henry III. against those who were in rebellion, and died the 19th Edward I. leaving William, his son and heir, and another son, Richard. Which William was summoned to parliament from the 25th Edward I. to the 16th Edward II.

Thomas of Walsingham gives this character of him: "That he was a person of large patrimony, but a great spendthrift." His wife was Aliva, daughter of Thomas de Multon, by whom he had issue two daughters; viz. Aliva, wife of John de Moubray; and Joan, of John de Bohun, of Midhurst. (Vid. Moubray, and Bohun of Midhurst.)

WILLIAM, the last lord Braose of Gower, having thus left only daughters, Peter, his brother, was his next heir male; who dying without issue, his third brother, Thomas, was his heir; who was several times in the expeditions made into Gascoigne, France, and Scotland; and was summoned to the several parliaments of the 16th, 22d, 23d, 26th, and 27th Edward III. but not after. He died the 35th Edward III. leaving issue by Beatrix his wife, daughter of Roger de Mortimer (widow of Edward, son of Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, and earl marshal of England,)

* Jones, in his History of Brecknockshire, Vol. I. p. 95, observes, that the last William de Breos, or Braose, was a most abandoned and dissipated spendthrift. Defrauded his son-in-law, John de Moubray, of the lands of Gower, &c. on whom he had settled them; and cheated his creditors, by mortgaging the same three times over, and at last sold it to three different persons at the same time; neither of whom obtained possession although all paid him the purchase-money.

* Dugdale calls him, in Bohun of Midhurst, James de Bohun, Tom. I. p. 187.

JOHN, his son and heir, and Thomas, a younger son; which John died without issue, as did Thomas, his said brother; wherefore Joane, their sister, was heir to the inheritance, but she died also issueless; so that Elizabeth, the wife of Sir William Heron, became the next heir; which Elizabeth was daughter of Beatrix, sister of Thomas, father of the said Thomas, John, and Joane de Braose. (Vid. Heron.)

BULMER.

THIS family has been before mentioned in the former part of the work, treating of the more ancient barons by tenure; suffice it therefore here to say, that John de Bulmere, or Bulmer, who married Theophania, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Morewyke, had issue Ralph de Bulmer, who, the 1st of Edward III. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, and so till the 23d of Edward III. inclusive.

Vid. More-
wyke.

He was often in the wars of Scotland; and a person of eminent note. The 4th of Edward III. he was sheriff of Yorkshire, and governor of York castle; and died the 31st of the same reign, leaving

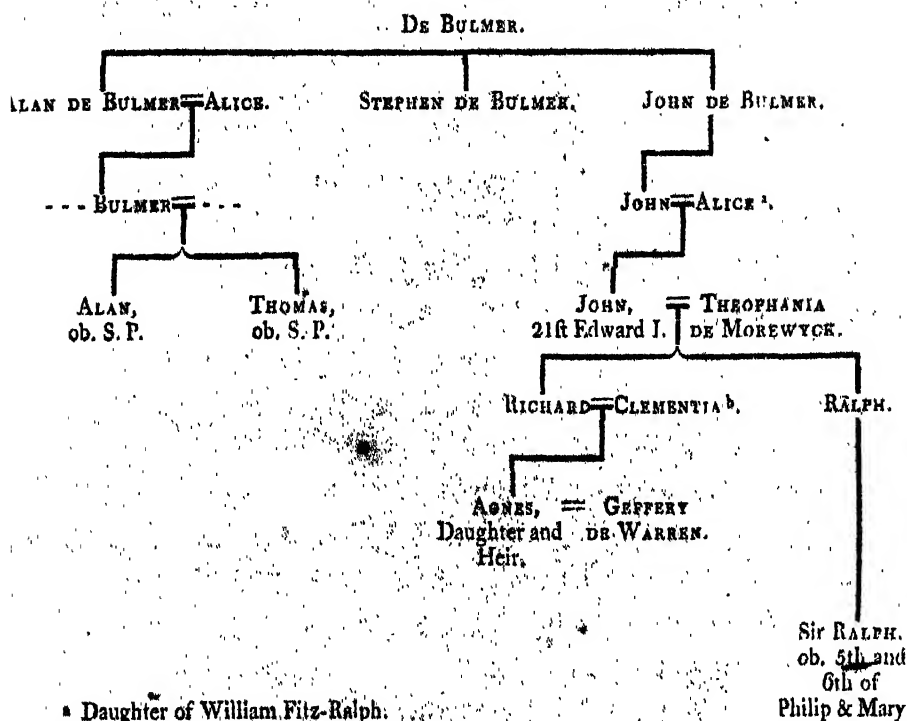
RALPH, his son and heir, then sixteen years old, who, the 36th of Edward III. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; but died about four years after, viz. the 40th of Edward III. leaving

RALPH, his son and heir, little more than twelve months old, and Margaret, his widow, surviving. But no more of this family ever had summons to parliament, although the male line continued for many years, terminating at length in Sir Richard Bulmer, knight, who died the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary.

Parkins, in his Topography of Frebridge Hundred and Half, in the co. of Norfolk, p. 315, gives the following Pedigree, which he says

was

was set forth in a pleading at York Assizes, in the 21st of Edward I. before Hugh de Cressingham, &c.



a Daughter of William Fitz-Ralph.
b Daughter of Sir Gervase de Clifton

CAILLI.

Arms—Ar. Four Bendlets G.

ADAM DE CAILLI, in the 7th of John, accounted five pounds for licence to plead before the king, in a cause pending between him and Michael de Punings, touching the dowry of Margaret, wife of the said Michael.

From this Adam descended THOMAS DE CAILLI, who, the 35th Edward I. being one of the heirs to Robert, son of Robert de Tatshall, viz. son of Emme, third sister and coheir to the said Robert, perform-

ing his fealty, obtained livery of the lands of her inheritance, his homage being respited.

The 10th of Edward II. this Thomas, with Margaret his wife, procured a charter of free-warren in all their demefne lands at Wy-mundham, Babingle, and Wulferton, in com. Norf.; and having been summoned to parliament the 2d, 3d, and 4th Edward II. departed this life the 10th Edward II. leaving Adam, the son of Roger de Clifton, by Margery, his sister, his nephew and heir, nine years of age.

But Collins, in his *Parliamentary Precedents*, p. 391, says, that Sir Osbert Cayly, by Ermne (eldest sister and coheir to Robert de Tathall), his wife, had issue Sir Thomas Cayley, baron of Buckenham, who had issue Mary, his daughter, wife to Sir Roger Clifford, of whom Knyvet of Buckenham descended.

Of this family was Sir William Cayley, of Brampton, near Scarborough, in the county of York, created a baronet anno 1661.

CAMOIS.

Arms—Ar. on a Chief, G. three Plates (Befants).

RALPH DE CAMOIS was one of the rebellious barons against king John, but made his peace 1st Henry III: in whose time he was afterwards sheriff of Surrey and Suffex.

RALPH, his son, adhered to Montfort earl of Leicester, against Henry III. and was in so great esteem with those rebel barons, that he was one of their council of state for the government of the realm. To this Ralph succeeded

JOHN, his son; of whom it is memorable, that by a formal deed, out of his own free will, he gave and demised his own wife (Margaret daughter and heir to Sir John Gadefden, knight), to Sir William Paynel, knight. perceiving her to be more fond of the said Sir William than of himself.

On

On this occasion, it seems, Margaret having departed from her husband, and lived in adultery with Paynel, Camois finding out the same, went voluntarily to Sir William, and came to this accord in form, and sealed it before many witnesses, that he would release all his right and title to the said Margaret; and by the same deed gave, granted, and for ever quit-claimed unto Sir William Paynel, all the goods and chattels which she had, or hereafter might have, as also whatever was in his hands of the said Margaret, together with their appurtenances, so as neither himself, nor any other in his name, might, or for ever ought, to claim any interest therein from thenceforth.

This deed was made in Latin, and is in Dugdale's Bar. Vol. I. p. 767, set down at length. Camois lived some time after this compact, but died before his wife; who thereupon got herself legally married to Paynel, and by a petition in parliament, laid claim to the third part of her former husband's estate as her dowry.

This claim was referred to the parliament began at Lincoln, the 29th Edward I. and ending at Westminster the 30th of Edward I. in which the king's counsel alleging the statute, whereby it was enacted, that if a wife do upon her own accord forsake her husband, and live adulterously with another man, she shall for ever be debarred of her dowry, unless her husband, without ecclesiastical coercion, be reconciled to her, and cohabit with her: judgment was given against her, that she should have no dowry out of her husband Camois' lands. This suit was very famous in its time; which being recited by Camden and Dugdale, renders it possibly the more worthy to be here noticed.

Sir John was succeeded by RALPH, his son and heir, by the said Margaret; to whom, at her death, she left the manor of Eling, in Northamptonshire, which was of her inheritance. This Ralph was often in the wars of Scotland; and had summons to parliament from the 7th of Edward II. to the 9th of Edward III. after when no mention is made of him. Yet the 38th of Edward III. there occurs the name of Ralph de Camois, who was one of the twelve knights made

by John duke of Lancaster, at that time being in Spain with powerful army.

After him, notice is taken of a THOMAS DE CAMOIS, who, the 47th Edward III. obtained the king's charter for a weekly market, on the Saturday, at his manor of Broadwater, in Sussex. Which market, the 7th of Richard II. by another charter, he got changed to a Monday.

This Thomas was a knight of the garter; and had summons to parliament from the 7th Richard II. to the 8th of Henry V. inclusive, and died the 28th of March, 9th Henry V. 1421, leaving

HUGH CAMOIS, his grandson and heir, viz. son of Richard, who died before him; son of the said Thomas and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir to William de Louches, in whose right he held the manor of Whateley, in com. Oxon.

Which Hugh dying S. P. the 5th Henry VI. his two sisters, Margaret, the wife of Ralph Rademilde; and Alianor, the wife of Roger Lewknor, became his coheirs; which Ralph and Roger, the same year, (their homage being respited), had livery of the inheritance descended to their wives.

Of this inheritance, it seems, that Broadwater, the head of the barony of Camois, was possessed by the Lewknors; a descendant of which match, Sir Roger Lewknor, of Trotton and Camois Court, left issue a daughter and coheir, Catherine, temp. Henry VIII. who married John Mill, esquire, of Gretham, in Sussex; and had issue Lewknor Mill, of Camois Court, whose eldest son, Sir John Mill, was created a baronet 31st December, 1619; and was ancestor to the present Sir Charles Mill, of Mottisfont, in Hampshire, baronet.

Of this family was also Sir ROGER DE CAMOIS, knight, who, 22d Henry VI. was taken prisoner in the wars of France, and there detained in great misery; whose wife, Isabel, thereupon had an assignation of £. 40 per annum, to be paid by the mayor and commonalty of the city of London.

CAMVILL OF CLIFTON.

WILLIAM DE CAMVILL, a younger son of Richard de Camvill, the founder of Combe abbey (already mentioned), having married Albreda, daughter and heiress of Geffery Marmion, had issue three sons; of which

Vid. Camvill.

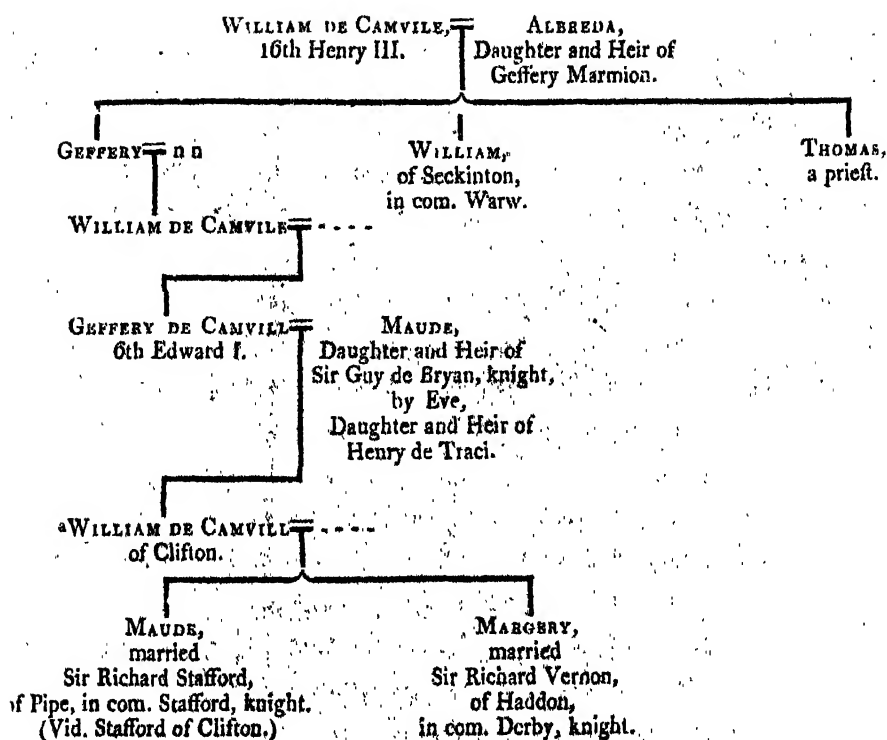
GEFFERY, the eldest, the 22d of Edward I. had summons to attend the king at Portsmouth, with horse and arms, for an expedition into Gascoyne. And had also summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 32d, 33d, 34th, and 35th of Edward I. and died the 2d of Edward II. seised of the lordships of Fremyngton, Bovy-Traci, Nymet-Tracy, Barnstaple, the fourth part of the manor of Toriton, and of the hamlet of Nymet St. George, as also of the lordship of Clifton Camvill, in com. Stafford, which he held by the service of three knights fees; and which lordships and manors were holden by him (as tenant by the courtesy of England), in right of Maud his wife, granddaughter of Henry de Tracy, viz. daughter and heir of his daughter, deceased.

WILLIAM, son and heir, succeeded his father, and had also summons to parliament the 2d and 4th of Edward II. after when, Dugdale makes no further mention of this family. But in Burton's Leicestershire, p. 185, it is stated, that the last William de Camvill, of Clifton, left issue two daughters, his coheirs, viz. Maud, married to Sir Richard Stafford, of Pipe, co. Stafford, knight; and Margery, to Sir Richard Vernon, of Haddon, in com. Derby, knight.

Vid. Stafford
of Clifton.

In respect to this account of the Camvill's of Clifton, it is given exactly according to Dugdale, yet in Burton's Leicestershire (before cited), a very different descent is drawn out, which, without assuming to determine upon its correctness, we state as follows:

CANTILUPE.



CANTILUPE.

ARMS—G. three Leopards Heads inverted jessant three fleur de lis O.

* Vid. Ber-
genny.

It has been before observed, that WILLIAM DE CANTILUPE,* who died the 23d Henry III. left issue five sons. William; Walter, a priest;

* Genealogists differ much as to the issue of this William, for Erdswic (the Historian of Staffordshire), gives him but one daughter, viz. Maud, married, first to Richard Vernon, and after to Sir Richard Stafford. Burton gives two, as above: but Dr. Vernon, rector of Bloomf-bury, in an interleaved copy of the printed Erdswic (in the library of Mr. Asle), has remarked it, "That William de Camvill, of Clifton Camvill, had issue five daughters and heirs; viz. 1. Maud, the eldest, wife of Sir William Vernon, of Haddon, co. Derby. 2. Isabella, married, first to Sir Richard Stafford, and after to Gilbert de Birmingham. 3. Eleanor. 4. Nichola, wife of John St. Clerc. 5. Catherine, wife of Robert Grisly." Esch. Wallia, anno 12th Edward III.

Johr.

John lord of Snitfield; Nicholas; and Thomas de Cantilupe, lord chancellor of England, the 49th Henry III.

But in this place NICHOLAS is the one who becomes the immediate object of notice; which Nicholas married Eustachia, sister, and at length heir, of Hugh Fitz-Ralph, lord of Grefele, in com. Nottingh. and niece and heir also of Peter de Hay, by whom he had issue

Vid. Fitz-Ralph.

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament from the 28th Edward I. to the 1st of Edward II.¹ inclusive, and died the year following; leaving William, his eldest son, who deceased without issue, and Nicholas, a younger son, heir to his brother.

Which NICHOLAS served in the wars of Scotland and of Flanders, and had summons to parliament from the 11th to the 28th of Edward III. inclusive; but died the next year, seized of the manor of Eselburgh, in com. Buck.; Ilkeston, in com. Derby; Grefele, in com. Nottingh.; also Lavington, and others, in com. Linc.; leaving Joan, his wife, widow of Umfravill earl of Anegos, and William, his son and heir, then thirty years of age, surviving.

But Sir William Dugdale observes, that another inquisition, taken the 45th Edward III. makes it appear that Nicholas de Cantilupe died the 21st February, the 45th Edward III. William, his next heir, then twenty years of age. Neither this William, however, nor any of his posterity, had the like writ of summons to parliament. In making Joan, the wife of Nicholas de Cantilupe, to be widow of — Umfravil, earl of Anegos, Dugdale seems to have been guilty of an error; as in his account of that family, he does not notice a Joan to have been the wife of any one of that name, unless it be of Thomas de Umfravill, who died 10th Richard II.; but Tom. I. p. 621, he states Joan, the widow of William de Kyme, to have afterwards married Nicholas de Cantilupe, and Lucie, sister to the said William, to have married Gilbert de Umfravill, earl of Anegos.

Vid. Umfravill.

¹ So says Dugdale in his *Baronage*; but in his *Lists of Summons to Parliament*, he includes the name of William de Cantilupe in the 2d year of Edward II.

We now come to JOHN DE CANTILUPE, brother to the first Nicholas, which John wedded Margéry, daughter and heir to William de Cummin of Snitfield, in com. Warw.; and had issue JOHN, his son and heir, who was a person of great eminency, both as a soldier and a statesman. His issue were, John, his son (who died before him), and Eleanor, a daughter, who married Thomas West, ancestor of the present family of West earl Delawar. But none of this line had ever summons to parliament.

Dugdale does not notice any one of the name of Richard de Cantilupe, yet from the original Clause Roll, 24th Edward III. pars 2d, m. 3. dorso, it appears Richard de Cantilupe had summons to the parliament holden at that time. Of this name also, were Ralph and Walter de Cantilupe, who each held two knights fees of William de Romare, earl of Lincoln; but of whom no mention is made by that celebrated Baronagian. Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 264.

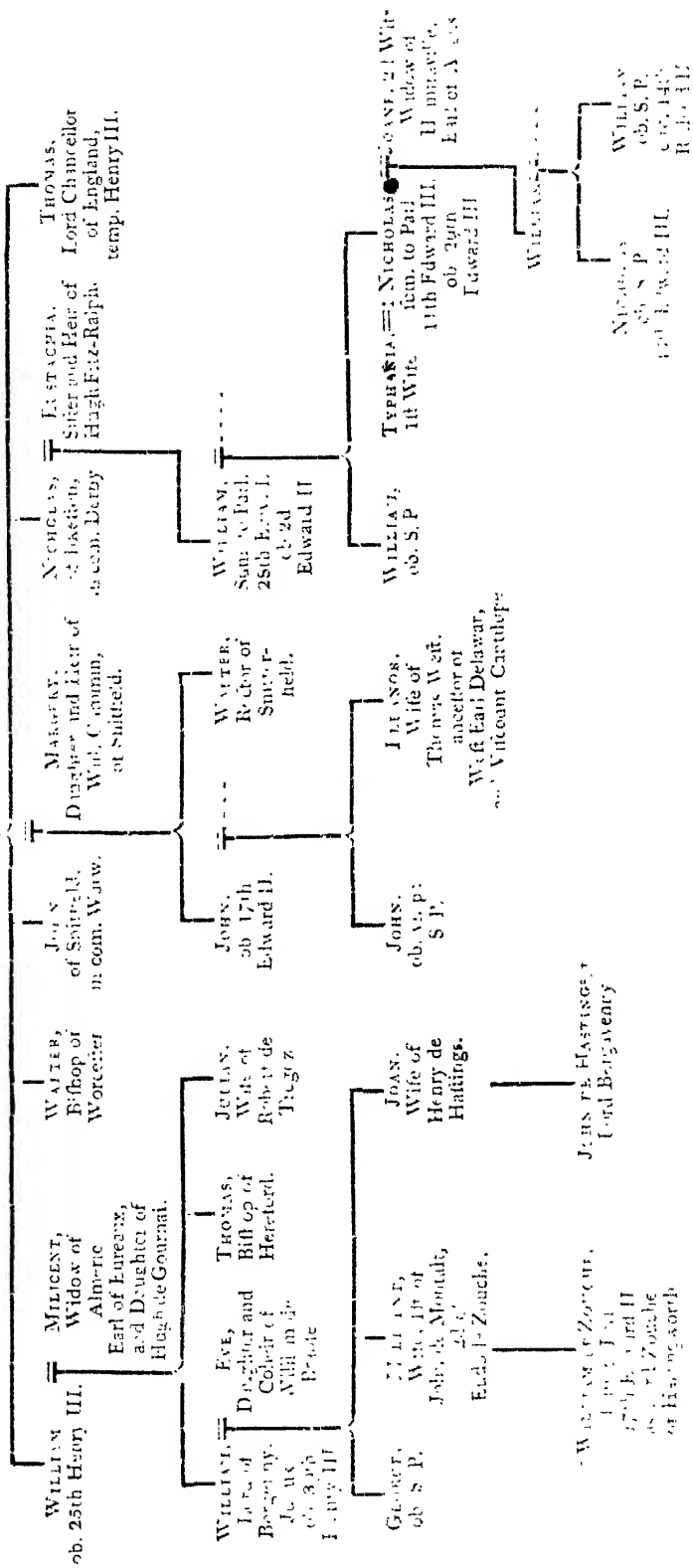
CHANDOS.

ARMS—Or, a Pile Gules.

ROBERT DE CHANDOS came over with the Conqueror, in whose reign he was of considerable note; and when the Normans began to enlarge their possessions by invading the lands of the Welsh, put himself into arms, and entering the territories of Kaerly and Goldelyve, won them from their owner Oweyn-Wan. He fixed the head of his barony in Herefordshire; where his male posterity continued eminent and powerful for three centuries.

In 1124, he (if it be not more probable, from the date, that it was son of his name), was governor of the castle of Gizors, in Normandy, where he was near being assassinated. (See Ordericus Vitalis apud Duchesne, p. 878.) The name of this Robert's wife, it appears, was Isabel.

W. H. C. V. FIVE, 1890. K. J. 10



• From the President of the Leeds Zouche of Maryngworth

For this, he owed the Hagon, Earl of Pembroke.

There is no doubt that the Zepherus is due to have

14. *Chelone* = 2 sp. - *Chelone* and *Chelone* have been

[illegible]

to be a good thing, and to consider the matter very seriously.

100

To him succeeded another ROBERT (or Richard, according to Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, p. 156), who certified his knights fees to be thirteen and a sixth part, the 12th Henry II. the 20th of which reign (1174), he died, and lies buried in the priory of Goldclyve, leaving Robert, Roger (who had a son Robert), Godard, and probably Hugh." (See *Lib. Nig.*)

ROBERT, eldest son, had livery of his lands, 8th Richard I. 1197.^a to whom succeeded

Another ROBERT, who, upon the collection of the first scutage of Henry III. paid for thirteen knights fees and a sixth part, which his ancestors had enjoyed; and shortly after died, when the wardship of Roger, his heir, was granted to William de Cantilupe; and Sarza, his widow, received command to deliver up the custody of his castle at Snodhull.

ROGER, his son and heir, had summons to attend at Oxford, amongst others of the barons marchers, 22d Henry III. 1238. And the 47th Henry III. the Welsh being again in arms, he had summons to come to Hereford, well furnished with horse and arms. When he died does not appear; but, anno 1266, the 50th of Henry III. his son and heir,

ROBERT, doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance; and died the 30th Edward I. 1302; when it was found that he held the manor of Snodhull by barony, and that Roger was his son and heir.

Which ROGER received the honour of knighthood with prince Edward, and many others, by Bathing, 34th Edward I. and attended him in the expedition to Scotland. He was sheriff of Herefordshire, 15th Edward II. and 1st of Edward III.; governor of the castle of Kaerfilli, 20th Edward II.; also of Hereford castle, the 1st Edward III.; and of Glamorgan and Morganoc castles, the 4th Edward III.

^a The 5th Richard I. William de Warren, of Wirmgay, had the custody of the heir of Hugh de Chandos. Dugd. Vol. I. p. 83.

* This date raises a suspicion that an intervening generation has been omitted.

His successor was another ROGER, who, the 7th of Edward III. was in possession of the barony of Snodhull, and other lands of his ancestors. But Dugdale doubts the exact degree of his relationship to the last; yet there seems no sufficient reason to doubt his being his son. He obtained licence, the 10th Edward III. to settle the lordships of Snodhull and Fawnhope, on himself and the heirs of his body; and for want of such issue, to Thomas, son of Roger Chandos, and the heirs of his body; and so, for default, to Richard, brother of Thomas; Roger, brother of Richard; Matthew, brother of Roger; and John, brother of Matthew. The 19th Edward III. being then a banneret, he had summons to attend the king into France. And having had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, during a great part of the reign of Edward III.⁹ died circ. the 27th or 29th thereof, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, and Maud, his widow, then surviving; who held the manor of Wylington in dower, as parcel of the barony of Snodhull, and died the 36th of Edward III. (1362).²

Which THOMAS, only son and heir of Roger, succeeded his father; but does not appear to have had the like summons to parliament. He died the 49th Edward III. 1376, aged forty-three. When, by the inquisition after his death, John was found to be his son and heir.

This Sir JOHN CHANDOS, knight, died 1430, the 8th of Henry VI. seized of the manor of Lugwarden, and other parts of the estates of his ancestors, in Herefordshire, without issue.

He had a sister, Margaret, who died before him, the 8th of Henry IV. 1407, the widow of Sir Thomas Berkeley, of Coberly, knight, leaving two daughters, his coheirs; viz Alice, wife of Thomas Brugge (or Brydges); and Margaret, wife of Nicholas Mattefden.

Thomas Brugge died the 9th Henry IV. 1408, and Alice, his widow, the 2d Henry V. leaving Giles Bruges, his son and heir, then

⁹ Dugdale says, in his *Baronage*, he had summons to parliament from the 7th to the 27th of Edward III. in which year he died. Yet, according to his *Lists of Summons*, the first mention of the name of Roger is in the 11th of Edward III. and from thence to the 29th inclusive.

² A Thomas de Chandos was archdeacon of Hereford, 1333.

aged seventeen years; which Giles therefore became coheir with his aunt, Margaret Matfeiden, to the above Sir John Chandos, and alfo progenitor to the Bruges (or Brydges), barons Chandos of Sudley, and afterwards dukes of Chandos; the which latter title is confidered extinct, and the barony at present dormant. (Vid. Brydges duke of Chandos.)

These particulars, although differing from Dugdale, and all other printed authorities, yet stand upon proof of unquestionable records.

From a collateral branch of this family, seated at Radbourne, in Derbyshire,^a sprung that illustrious hero, and knight of the garter, Sir John Chandos, so distinguished in the reign of Edward III. of whose exploits, and valiant death, Froissart has given so full an account.^b He died in the wars of Gascony, 44th Edward III. leaving his three sisters, or their issue, his heirs; who, according to Dugdale, were Elizabeth; Alianore, the wife of Roger Colynge; and Isabel, daughter to Margaret the third sister, at that time married to Sir John Annesley, knight. But by records, and other authorities, which appear better founded, the three sisters and coheirs of this Sir John Chandos, were, Isabel,^c who married Sir John Annesley; Elizabeth, who died without issue; and Eleanor, who married to her second husband Roger Colynge; and to her first, John Lawton, by whom she had issue Elizabeth, her daughter and heir, who became the wife of Peter de la Pole, son of Sir John de la Pole, of Newborough; which Peter, in her right, afterwards

^a Which bore for their arms, "Arg. a Pile Gules."

^b See the translations of Froissart by lord Berners and Mr. Johnson, and an extract of the whole chapter concerning the death of this eminent soldier, by both translators, in *Censura Literaria*, No. II. pp. 110, 119, 147. The 34th of Edward III. this Sir John Chandos had a grant to himself and his heirs for ever, of the baronies of St. Saviour, Le Vilecount Daunvers, and Dongevill, together with the lands and knights fees of St. Marie de Montefantellis and Romilly, in France; many of the deeds relating to which, are now in the possession of his descendant, Sacheverel Pole, of Radbourne, esquire, beforementioned.

^c This Isabel died without issue (she was the eldest sister, and not the niece, of Sir John Chandos); wherefore the use of the Chandos quartering by the posterity of Annesley, is ill-founded.

Vid. The
Table.

had Radborne, whose descendant, the present Sacheverell Pole, is now in possession thereof, and of the property which the said Sir John Chandos held at Radbourne, and elsewhere, in the county of Derby.

By these statements may, in some degree, be elucidated the passages of Leland, who, in his *Itinerary*, in the reign of Henry VIII. says, "There is a castle, a mile or more benethe Dorster, upon the right ripe of Dour; it is called SNOTHILL. And there is a parke wallyd and a castle in it on an hill, called SNOTHILL; and thereby is under the castle a quarry of marble. The castle is somewhat in ruin. There is a fre chappell. This castle longid to Chaundois," &c. *Lel. Vol. VIII. p. 83, 84.* And in another place of the same volume, p. 70, he says, "The old howse of Radbourne is no great thinge; but the last Chaundois began in the same lordshippe a mighty large howse of stone, with a wonderful coste, as it yet apperithe by foundations of a man's height, standing yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his old place a college." Again, in his fourth volume, p. 6, he writes, "Pole of Darbyshire, besides the partition of the lands of Chaundois, that he hath with Bridges of Gloucestershire, hath partition of Muttons, a knight sometyme of Leicestershire, with one Vincent," &c.

But Leland seems to have been in a mistake; for I am credibly informed,* there never has been any vestige of an house at Radbourne (the one near the church excepted), until the present was erected about fifty years ago.

*Ex Inform.
Sach. Pole
Arm.

CHAVENT.

ARMS—Paly of Six Ar. and Az. a Fefs G.

In the 25th and 26th of Edward I. PETER DE CHAUMPVENT, or CHAVENT, was in the wars of Gascoigne; and the 28th of the same reign, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm,
but

but never afterwards. Wherefore Dugdale makes no further mention of him, nor of his posterity, or even of his origin, descent, connections, or place of residence.

CHAWORTH.

ARMS—Barry of Ten Pieces Ar. and G. an Orle of Martlets S.

PATRICK DE CADURCIS, or CHAWORTH, born in little Brittany, was in the latter part of the reign of William the Conqueror; to whom succeeded Patrick, his son, who the 33d Henry II. upon the collection of the Scutage of Galway, accounted six pounds for the knights fees belonging to the honour of Striguil.

To him succeeded PAIN DE CHAWORTH (but how descended from, or related to Patrick, does not appear), which Pain married Gundred, daughter and heir to William de la Ferte, heir to Margaret de la Ferte, second daughter and coheir to William de Briwere (a great baron in that age), and left issue Patrick, who wedded Hawyse, daughter and heir to Thomas de Londres (lord of Kidwelly, in Wales), and died the 42d Henry III.; having issue, Pain de Chaworth, his son and heir, Hervie, and Patric; also two daughters, Eve and Anne. Pain, together with his brothers, Hervie and Patric, being signed with the cross, attended prince Edward into the Holy Land. He died the 7th Edward I. without issue, leaving Patric, his brother and heir, who by Isabel his wife, daughter of William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, had issue Maud, his daughter and heir, married, first to Henry earl of Lancaster, nephew to the king, and afterwards to Hugh le Despenser.

Vid. Briwere.

CHAWORTH OF ALFRETON.

Arms—Az. two Chevrons O. (the Arms of Alfreton.)

OF this family was also WILLIAM DE CHAWORTH (son of Robert, brother of the first Patric), which William was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir; who dying without issue, William, his brother, was his heir, who married Alice, daughter of Robert, and sister and coheir (with Joane, her sister, wife of Robert de Latham, of Lancashire), to Thomas de Alfreton; and had issue Thomas de Chaworth, who, the 25th Edward I. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; but neither he, nor any of his posterity, who long flourished in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, had the like summons ever after.

CHENEY OF SHURLAND.

Arms—{ Az. Six Lions rampant Ar. a Canton Ermine.
Henry Cheney bore Ermine on a Bend S. three Martlets O.

ALTHOUGH this family were of eminent note for many ages, and their ancestor RALPH DE CAINETO (id est CHENEY), came into England with the Conqueror, none of them stood in the rank of peers of the realm till the time of Henry VII. at which period was

Sir JOHN CHENEY (son of John Cheney, of Sherland, in the Isle of Shepey, by Alianore his wife, daughter and heir to Sir Robert de Shotisbrooke, knight, and sister to Margaret duchess of Somerset); which Sir John was in arms for the earl of Richmond at the battle of Bosworth; where king Richard himself encountering with him, felled him

him to the ground, although this Sir John was a person of great strength. After which, the earl obtaining the victory, and thereby the crown of England, in reward for his services, made choice of him for one of his privy council, and advanced him to the degree of a baron of the realm, the 3d of Henry VII.*

He had summons to parliament the 3d, 7th, and 11th of Henry VII. but died without issue, as it seems; for, says Dugdale, he was succeeded by Thomas, his nephew (son of William, his brother);† who, the 12th of Henry VIII. (being then a knight), was one of the challengers against all gentlemen who were to exercise feats of arms on horseback or on foot, for thirty days, at that famous interview of king Henry VIII. with Francis I. of France, betwixt Ardres and Guisnes. In the 31st of Henry VIII. he was knight of the garter, warden of the Cinque Ports, and treasurer of the king's household.

On the succession to the throne, after the death of Edward VI. he was one of those who supported queen Mary. And the 1st of Elizabeth, was one of her privy council; but died the same year, leaving issue by Frideswide, his first wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Frowyke, knight, chief justice of the common pleas, four daughters; viz. Catherine, wife of Thomas Kemp, of Dlendich, in Kent; Margaret, of George Nevil, lord Abergavenny; Frances, of Nicholas Crips, son and heir to Sir Henry Crips, knight; and Anne, of Sir John Perrot, knight.

By Anne, his second wife, daughter and coheir to Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, in the co. of Bedford, he had issue a son, Henry, as hereafter.‡

* Of this name and family was Sir Thomas Cheyne,* of Cheynies and Drayton-Beauchamp; who, temp. Henry VII. married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Chesham, and was ancestor to William Cheyne, lord viscount Newhaven, who died without issue male in 1728.

* Dugdale's
antiquities,
vol. 11, p. 100.
† Quæ. Whether not
grandson vice
nephew.

* Lysons,
in Bucks,
539.

CHENEY OF TUDDINGTON.

HENRY, son of Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. by Anne, his second wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Broughton, of Tuddington, was knighted at his own house of Tuddington, the 5th of Elizabeth; and the 14th of the same reign had summons to parliament. The 29th of Elizabeth, he was one of the peers on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. His wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas lord Wentworth; but he died without issue *in 1587; and his estates devolved to his wife, by whose relations they were inherited.

* Lysons' Bedford, p. 143.

CLAVERING.

Arms—Quarterly O. and G. over all a Bend S.

THIS family takes its name from a lordship in Essex, where one of their chief seats anciently was; and derives itself from the same stock as the barons of Vescy; the Lacys, earls of Lincoln, and barons of

^d In Gibson's Camden, describing the county of Bedford, it is said, "to the east of Woburn, Tuddington shews its beautiful house, lately built by Henry lord Cheney. Where also formerly Paulinus Pever, a courtier and sewer to king Henry III. (as Matthew Paris tells), built a seat, with such palace-like grandeur, such a chapel, such lodgings, with other houses of stone, covered with lead, and surrounded it with such avenues and parks, that it raised an astonishment in the beholders."

Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Peyvre (or Pever), the 6th in descent from Paulinus, married Sir John Broughton, whose daughter and coheir (as before said), Anne, married Sir Thomas Cheney, K. G. father of this Henry lord Cheney, of Tuddington, or Toddington, in com. Bedford.

In the *Literary* Lists of Summons to Parliament, of the 22d and 27th of Edward I. appears the name of "Johannes Payvre."

Halton.

Halton. For EUSTACE FITZ-JOHN, by his *wife, Agnes, daughter to William Fitz-Nigell, baron of Halton, had issue Richard, his son,* who succeeded him as baron of Halton, and by Audrey, or Albreda, his wife, daughter of Robert de Lizours, had issue John, his successor, Robert, the Hospitaller (id est, of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, in England), and Roger,

* Some make her his first, and others his second wife.

Which ROGER was the first baron of Warkworth, in Northumberland, by gift of Henry II. He married Alianor, daughter and coheir (with Alice, her sister), of Henry of Essex, baron of Raleigh; and left one son, Robert, his successor.

Vid. Essex.

Which ROBERT married Margaret, only daughter and heir to William de Cheney (so furnamed, son of that Robert Fitz-Walter, who founded the priory of St. Faiths, at Horsham, in co. Norfolk, by Sibilla his wife, daughter and heir to Ralph de Caineto, who came into England with the Conqueror, and widow of Hugh de Cressley); and thereby greatly enlarged his inheritance with the barony of Horsford, in com. Norf.; by whom he had one son

Vid. Cheney.

JOHN, baron of Warkworth, and Clavering in Essex, who was one of the barons in rebellion against king John, but afterwards returned to his obedience, whereby he had restitution of the lands he had before forfeited for his treason, the 1st of Henry III. In the 24th year of whose reign he deceased, leaving by Ada de Baliol, his wife, three sons; viz. Roger; Hugh, furnamed de Eure,† (from whom the lords Eure descended); and Robert, ancestor to the Eures of Axholm, in Lincolnshire.

† Vid. Eure.

ROGER, eldest son and heir, baron of Warkworth and Clavering, died the 33d of Henry III. and was succeeded by

ROBERT, his son, who was often in the wars of Scotland, and in the memorable battle of Falkirk, against the Scots. He had summons to parliament from the 23d of Edward I. to the 3d of Edward II. inclusive; in which year he died, leaving by Margery de la Zouche, his

wife, seven sons; viz. John, Edmund, Alexander, Robert, Henry, Roger (which last five all died S. P.), and Alan, ancestor of the Clavering family, created a baronet June 5th, 1661.

JOHN, the eldest son (called John de Clavering), was also often in the wars of France and Scotland, and had summons to parliament from the 28th Edward II. to the 5th of Edward III. died the year following, at his manor of Aynho, in Northamptonshire; leaving by his wife, Hawyse, daughter of Robert de Tibetot, an only daughter, Eve, married, first to Robert de Ufford (or Ralph); and after to Thomas de Audley; by both of whom she had issue.

It seems this John, long before his death, being doubtful of having issue male, made a feoffment to Stephen de Trafford, whereby, amongst other lands and hereditaments, he vested the inheritance of his castle and manor of Warkworth in the said Stephen, for the intent that he should reconvey unto the aforesaid John de Clavering, to hold the same for life, with remainder to the king and his heirs. Which castle and lands in Northumberland, thereupon coming to the crown, were given by king Edward to the Percy family, for some time earls, and afterwards dukes of Northumberland.

CLIFTON.

ARMS—Chequée O. and G. a Bend Ermine.

Vid. Caili. ROGER DE CLIFTON, who married Margery, sister and heir to Thomas de Caili, is the first mentioned of this family. Her mother, Vid. Tatshall. Emme, was one of the sisters and coheirs to Robert de Tatshall.

This Roger had issue Adam de Clifton, and he Constantine, who died in his lifetime; whose son John had summons to parliament the 50th of Edward III. and so to the 12th of Richard II. soon after which he died beyond sea (at Rhodes); being then seized amongst other lands and Hereditaments, of the castle of Bokenham, and manor of Babyngle,

Babyngle, in com. Norf.; which castle he held by the service of performing the office of butler at the king's coronation. And leaving

CONSTANTINE, his son and heir, then sixteen years of age; who, the 17th of Richard II. making proof of his age, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and also summons to parliament the 17th and 18th of Richard II. but not after, nor any of his posterity.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, Vol. II. p. 90, says, Adam de Clifton married Eleanor, daughter of Robert Mortimer, of Attilbergh, whose son, Constantine, married Catherine, daughter of Sir William de la Pole (or Powell), and died before his father, leaving a son, John, who succeeded his grandfather, (as beforementioned.)

Which JOHN married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Ralph Cromwell, knight, and had Constantine, his son and heir (the last of the family noticed by Dugdale); who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Howard, knight, by Margaret Scales, his wife; and died the 19th of Richard II. leaving

JOHN, his son and heir, then aged only one year, and a daughter, Margaret, afterwards wife of Sir James Knivett. The said John was afterwards knighted, and married Joan, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Thorpe; by whom he had a daughter and heir, Margaret, who became the wife of Sir Andrew Agard. And in her right the inheritance of the Cliftons became divided between the Agards and the Knivetts. Which last, in the division, obtained the manor of Bokenham.

In Parkins' *Topography of Freebridge Hundred and Half*, in co. Norf. he states, that Adam, son of Roger de Clifton, had a second son, Adam, from whom the Cliftons of Denvers, in that county, descended; who sealed for their arms—Quarterly in the first and fourth Bendy of 8, Gules and Argent. In the second and third Cheque Or. and Gules. a Bend over all Ermine.

COBHAM OF STERBOROUGH.

ARMS—G. on a Chevron O. three Estoils S.

IN the time of king John, HENRY DE COBHAM, of Cobham, in Kent, had three sons; John, Reginald, and William.

From JOHN, the eldest son by his first wife (daughter of Warine Fitz-Benedict), descended John lord Cobham, and Henry of Rundell. And from the same John, by Joane his second wife, daughter of Hugh de Nevill, descended

Vol. Cob to d
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REGINALD DE COBHAM, of Sterborough, who was a very active person in the wars of France; and had a principal command in the English army at the famous battles of Cressy and of Poitiers, temp. Edward III. from the 16th to the 35th of whose reign, he had summons to parliament. And at last died of the pestilence, leaving Joan his wife, daughter of Maurice de Berkeley, and Reginald, his son, surviving.

Which REGINALD was also summoned to parliament; but only in the 44th and 46th Edward III. He was twice married; first to Elizabeth, widow of Fulke le Strange, of Blackmere; and secondly, to Alianore, daughter and coheir to John lord Maltravers, widow of Sir John Fitz-Alan, otherwise called Sir John Arundel; and died the 4th Henry IV. to whom succeeded

REGINALD, his son and heir, who was also twice married: first, to Eleanore, daughter of Thomas Culpepper; and, secondly, to Anne, daughter and coheir of Thomas lord Bardolf (widow of Sir William Clifford.) His children were, Reginald, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime, leaving issue an only daughter, Margaret, who was second wife to Ralph Nevill, second earl of Westmoreland of that name; Sir Thomas Cobham, knight, who married Anne, daughter of Humphrey Stafford,

Stafford, duke of Buckingham, and had issue an only daughter, Anne, who wedded Edward Borough, or Burgh, whose son Thomas, was afterwards created baron Borough, or Burgh, by Henry VIII. and four daughters; viz, Elizabeth, married to Richard lord Strange, of Knocking; Margaret, to Reginald Curteys; Alianore, to Humphrey duke of Gloucester; and Anne, a nun at Berking.

Vid Burgh,
or Borough

Of Alianore, duchess of Gloucester, it is recorded, that about five years before the death of her husband, anno 18th Henry VI she was arraigned for witchcraft and sorcery, and after indicted for treason at Guildhall, London. Some part of which charge she confessed and was put to solemn penance for the same three several times; and, lastly, committed to perpetual imprisonment in the Isle of Man.

COBHAM OF RUNDELL.

Arms—(Vid. Cobham Lord Cobham.)

STEPHEN DE COBHAM, son of Henry de Cobham, by Joan,* daughter and coheir to Stephen de Pencestre, was summoned to parliament from the 20th Edward II. to the 6th Edward III. when he died the same year, seized of the manors of Roundall and Alyngton, in the county of Kent, leaving John, his son and heir, and Avice, his wife, surviving. But neither he, nor his descendants after him, had the like summons.

* Vid. Co
lumbers.

RALPH, brother of the first Stephen, had also summons to parliament, the 18th Edward II. but no more. His wife was Mary, countess of Norfolk, widow of Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk (which Mary was daughter to William lord Roos; and first married to William lord Braose, of Brembre), by whom he had issue John, his son; which John, the 34th Edward III. was in the wars of France, but had not summons to parliament.

COLUMBERS.

Arms—Gules, a Bend Or.

PHILIP DE COLUMBERS, the 12th of Henry II. upon the assessment of aid for marrying the king's daughter (amongst other barons), certified his knights fees de veteri feoffamento to be ten, and de novo one. For all which, the 14th Henry II. he paid six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence. He died the 33d of Henry II.

He had three sons. Philip, William, and Henry; which Henry had a daughter, Georgia, who married Hugh de Longchamp.

PHILIP the eldest son died the 18th John, leaving Philip, his son and heir, who deceased the 41st Henry III. seized of the manor of Stavey, in the county of Somerset (which was the head of his barony), leaving

Another PHILIP, his son and heir, who dying the 5th of Edward I. S. P.

JOHN, his brother, was his heir, then twenty-eight years old; who doing his homage, and paying £. 100 for his relief for all the lands which he held by barony, had livery of the same.

The 22d of Edward I. this John, with other great men, had summons to attend the king, to give his advice on the urgent affairs of the realm. His wife was Alice,* one of the daughters and coheirs of Stephen de Pencester; and dying circ. 34th Edward I. left

PHILIP, his son and heir, who married one of the sisters and heirs to William, the son of Willis and had summons to parliament from the 8th of Edward II. to the 15th of Edward III. inclusive; and died the year following, leaving Stephen de Columbers, parson of the church of Shirewell, his brother and heir.

Collins, Vol. IV. p. 217, says, Geoffrey de Stavel, ancestor of the

* Vid Cobham of Rundell.

Vid. Martin.

lord Stawels, married Joan, daughter and heir of John de Columbers, and heir also to the last Philip de Columbers.

Of this family was also MATTHEW DE COLUMBERS, who married Maude, daughter of Eudo de Morevill; and the 44th of Henry III. was governor of the castle of Salisbury, but was afterwards one of the rebel barons at the battle of Lewes, but made his peace by virtue of the Dictum de Kenilworth. He died the 1st of Edward I. leaving Michael, his brother and heir, then sixty years of age.*

Of which MICHAEL, it appears, that the 9th of John, he gave 200 marks for licence to marry Avice, the daughter and heir of Elias de Croc; and died the 19th of Henry III. leaving the said Avice, his widow, then surviving.

COLVILE.

Arms—O. a Fes G.

IN the time of king Stephen, PHILIP DE COLVILE built a castle in Yorkshire, and manned it against him.

After him WILLIAM DE COLVILE (but whether or not related to the other, is not said), in the time of John, was one of the barons in arms against that king, as was Robert his son; to whom succeeded

WALTER, a person of no less turbulent spirit, who was in rebellion against Henry III. and was taken prisoner at Kenilworth; under which favourable decree, called the Dictum de Kenilworth, he was admitted

* But how Dugdale reconciles this statement to the fact, seems very difficult for any one else to comprehend: for he expressly states, that Michael was heir to his brother Mathew de Columbers, who died the 1st of Edward I. anno 1272, and then sixty years of age. Whereas, between that period and the 9th of John, anno 1208, when he is said to have paid the 200 marks for licence to marry Avice de Croc, is a time of sixty-four years; so that, in truth, he could not be even then born, to be only sixty years old in 1272. And besides, Dugdale says he died the 19th of Henry III. 1235, being thirty-seven years before the death of his brother Mathew, to whom he is made heir, as before observed.

to a composition for his lands, which had been seized. He died the 5th Edward I. being then seized of the manors of Bytham, Auburne, and Ledenham, in com. Linc. leaving

ROGER, his son and heir, who, the 14th Edward I. paid £.100 for marrying Ermentrude, widow of Stephen de Cressy, and dying the 16th Edward I. was succeeded by

EDMUND, his son and heir, who married Margaret, the daughter of Robert de Ufford; and departed this life the 9th Edward II. Robert, his son and heir, being then in his minority.

Which ROBERT was afterwards summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 16th to the 39th Edward III. inclusive; and died the 42d Edward III. leaving

WALTER, his son and heir, who married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Giles de Basingburne; and had issue Robert, who died without issue. Wherefore Ralph Bassett, of Sapcoate, son and heir of Simon, son and heir of Elizabeth, one of the sisters of Edmund de Colvile, and John Geraun, son of Alice, the other sister became his heirs.^f

Vid. Basingburne.

CORBET.

^f Differing most widely from this account of the Colvile family by Sir William Dugdale, is the following, which is taken, however, from deeds of indisputable authority which have accompanied the descent of the Colvile and Bassett estates, into the possession of the Pole family, of Radborne, in com. Derb. viz.

Mem: " That Sir Robert Covile, knight, and Cecilie his wyff, was seased of the castell
" and mannor of Castell Bitham, Corby, Careby, Birton, Repinghall, and Chycle, in the
" county of Lincoln, and of the manors of Weston-Colvile, in the county of Cambridge; and
" so seased, gave the same manors, lands, and other the premisses, in fee taile, to the heirs of
" their 11 bodyes lawfully begotten; the which Sir Robert Covile, and Sicily hys wyff, had issue
" Sir Hugh Covile, knight; the which Sir Hugh, had issue Sir Walter Covile, knight. He
" had issue Sir Hugh Covile, knight; who had issue Sibill, which was married to Sir Raufe
" Bassett, knight. The which Sir Rauffe Bassett and Sibill, was seased of the forsaide castell and
" manors, &c. by virtue of the said taile; and of other lands in Sapcoate, Stanton, Pekulton,
" and other lands in the county of Leic^e and of the manor of Chedull, in the county of Stafford,
" in the right of the said Sir Rauffe; the which Sir Rauffe Bassett and Sibill, had issue a daugh-
" ter, called Alice, the which Alice was married to Sir William Motton, knight; the which
" Sir William Motton and Alice, had issue Sir William Mutton, knight; the which Sir Wil-
" liam

CORBET.

ARMS—O. a Raven Proper.

NOT to go higher than 1066, it may suffice to say, that CORBET, a noble Norman, came over with William the Conqueror, together with Roger and Robert, two of his sons.

But from ROBERT another Robert descended; and from him also descended Thomas Corbet, one of the barons marchers against the Welsh, temp. Henry III. who married Isabel, daughter of Reginald, and sister of Roger Valletort, baron of Huberton.

This THOMAS died the 2d of Edward I. and was succeeded by Peter, his son; who, the 27th of Edward I. was found, by inquisition, to be one of the next heirs to Roger de Valletort (a great baron in the west); and having been summoned to parliament from the 23d Edward I. died the 28th of the same reign.

To whom, PETER, his second son, was his successor (Thomas, the eldest, who married Joan, daughter of Alan Plukenet, being dead before him, anno 23d Edward I. without issue); which Peter married Beatrix daughter of John lord Beauchamp, of Hachehe, and had summons to parliament from the 30th Edward I. to the 15th Edward II. when he died without issue, John, his brother, being his heir. On whose death, it was found by inquisition, the 21st Edward III. that

" Ham Mutton, had issue Sir Robert Mutton, knight; who had issue Reginald Mutton, esquire;
 " the which Reginald Mutton had issue, Anne Gryndesly, and Elizabeth Pole, now clamynge;
 " and afterwards the said Sibill, wief to the said Sir Rauff Bassett died, after whose death, the
 " said Sir Rauff Bassett married one Alice, called Alice Driby; which Sir Rauff and Alice had
 " issue Elizabeth; the which Elizabeth was married to the grandfather of Henry Grey, knight,
 " lord Gray of Codnor, that last dyed; and the said Sir Rauff Bassett discontinued the said taile,
 " and gave halff the same lands to certayn persons and their heirs, the which gave the same lands to
 " the aunccestors of the lord Gray," &c.

Thomas Corbet, ancestor to the beforementioned Peter, had issue a son, called Peter, and three daughters; viz. Alice, Venice, and Emme. Likewise, that the said Peter had issue Peter, his son and heir; which Peter married her the said Beatrix. It was also found, that Alice became the wife of Robert de Stafford, and had issue Nicholas, his son and heir, and he Edmund, who was father of Ralph lord Stafford. Moreover, that Emme, the other sister, married Sir Bryan of Brampton, who had issue Walter, and he Sir Bryan de Brampton, who had two daughters and heirs; viz. Margaret, married to Robert Harley, esquire (ancestor of the earls of Oxford of that surname); and Elizabeth, to Edmund de Cornwall. Which coheirs coming to an agreement the same year for parting the inheritance, Ralph lord Stafford, for his purparty, had the castle of Caus entirely, with its appurtenances, the knights fees at that time being shared between them; and Sir Robert Harley had certain manors.

Vid. Stafford.

Vid. the
printed Ba-
ronetages.

It is likewise said, that the said Thomas Corbet had also issue Roger Corbet, and four daughters; viz. Alice, Emme, Winnewine, and Venice.

Of this family, Dugdale says, was ROGER CORBET, of Caus, who had summons to parliament the 1st of Edward III. but never after; wherefore no further account is given of him.* Yet this summons was only to attend the king with horse and arms at Newcastle on Tine, but not to parliament.

*Clans Par. 1.
In Dorfo. m 2.
anno 1st Ed-
ward III.

Sandford, treating of the first Robert, temp. Will. Conq. writes, the said Robert had a son, Robert, lord of Alcester, co. Warw. and two daughters.

Whereof Sibyl, one of them, had a son, Reginald, made baron of Castlecomb, and earl of Cornwall (a natural son by king Henry I.) and marrying afterwards Henry Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to Henry I. he, by her, was ancestor of a numerous offspring: as, the Fitz-Herberts, of Derbyshire; the Progers, of Gwernddy, in Monmouthshire; the Gwynns, of Lanfannor, in Glamorganshire; the Williams', of Lincolnshire; and the Jones', of Treowen. Likewise of the Herberts, earls
of

of Pembroke and Huntingdon; the Finches, earls of Winchelsea; the Herberts, of Colebrook, Chirbury, and Powis, and several other families; many of which, according to the Welsh custom, changed their surnames every descent; the father's Christian name supplying the place of the son's surname.

Alice, the other daughter of Robert Corbet, married William Botreaux, lord of Botreaux, or Boscastle. Vid. Botreaux

CRESSIE.

ARMS—Ar. on a Lion rampant queuee forchee, S. armed and langued G.

HUGH DE CRESSEY, or CRESSIE, a Norman, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William de Cheney, temp. Henry II. and was succeeded by Roger, his son; who was in arms against king John, and also Henry I. but at length made his peace. He married Isabel, daughter and coheir of Hubert de Rie,* and died the 30th of Henry III. whereupon Hugh, his son,^b had livery of his lands; who dying the 47th of Henry III. was succeeded by Stephen, his son; whose wife was Sibyl, daughter and heir of John de Braytoft; by whom he had issue, William, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament the 25th of Edward I. but never afterwards. * Vid. Rie.

^a Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 85, makes Roger Cressie, who married Isabel, daughter of Hubert de Rye, to be the father of Stephen, and not Hugh, as by Dugdale.

^b This son must have been by another wife, if Dugdale be correct in what he says, under "Marshall, baron of Hengham;" for he there asserts, that "John Marshall married Aliva, sister and heir to Isabel de Cressie." But Collins, as abovementioned, makes Aliva, sister to Isabel de Cressie, to be the other daughter and coheir of the said Hubert de Rie.

CRETING.

Arms—Ar. a Chevron between 3 Mulletts G. pierced of the field.

JOHN, son of Adam de Creting, who was slain in the wars of Gascoigne, 22d Edward I. having also served himself in the same wars, and likewise those of Scotland, in the 4th of Edward III. obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands at Great Stockton, in com. Hunt.; and the 6th of Edward III. had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm; but never after. Whereby no further mention is made of him, or his posterity.

CRIOL.

Arms—{ Bertram de Criol—O. two Chevrons and a Canton G.
Nicholas Criol—G. Chief O.

IN the time of Henry III. **BERTRAM DE CRIOL** was sheriff of Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire. From whom descended Nicholas and John; of which Nicholas was warden of the Cinque Ports: and by Joan, his wife, daughter and heir of William de Aubervil, had issue a son, Nicholas, who married Margery, daughter of Gilbert Perche; and had summons to parliament the 25th Edward I. attending the king the same year in an expedition made by him into Flanders. His son Nicholas was his successor; but not having summons to parliament, no further mention is made of him.

Vid. Aubervil

JOHN (brother, as presumed, to the first Nicholas), had issue Bertram, who married Eleanor, one of the daughters and coheirs to Hamon de Crevequer, baron of Folkstone, by Maud, his wife, sister
and

and heir of William de Abrincis; in whose right he had part of the manor of Folkstone. John, his son and heir, was succeeded by Bertram, his brother and heir; who dying without issue, Joan, their sister, wife of Sir Richard de Rokelle, knight, became their heir.

Yet, by other authorities, this Alianor is said to be the wife of John, the son of that Bertram; and that Joan, the wife of Sir William Baud, knight, and Sir Michael Poynings, knight, son of Agnes, sister of the said Joan, were cousins, and the next heirs to the same John. But according to Collins' Parliamentary Precedents, p. 87, and 388, the former statement appears the most correct.

DAGWORTH II.

ARMS—Ermine, on a Bend, G. three Branzis.

THOMAS DE DAGWORTH (son of John, grandson of Lora, widow of William Peyforer), in the reign of Edward II. is honourably noted for two several engagements in the king's service, both fought on one day, wherein he routed Charles de Blois, who then usurped the title of duke of Brittany, notwithstanding the great inequality of forces; the duke being above treble his number.

In the 21st of Edward III. this Thomas being again in the wars of France, so signally behaved himself, that he had summons to parliament amongst the barons. But about the 33d of Edward III. he had the ill fortune to be slain by the French.

NICHOLAS DE DAGWORTH, his son, succeeded him; who, like his father, was eminent for his courage and feats of arms. Being one of king Richard II. favourites, he, with others who were accounted his evil counsellors, were committed to prison; but the year following, the storm being over, he was employed as an ambassador to treat for peace with the French. But there is no mention that he ever had summons to parliament.

D'AMORIE.

Arms—Barry of Six, nebulée, Az. and G. a Bend Az.

THE family of D'Amory, Dalmari, Damer, or Damer, as now called, have long been seated in Somersetshire and Dorsetshire. WILLIAM D'AMORY attended William the Conqueror. GILBERT D'AMORY held lands in Somersetshire, 15th Henry II. and another

GILBERT, the 22d Edward I. was in the expedition to Gascoigne. He had issue three sons: first, Sir Roger, who was summoned to parliament as a baron, the 11th and 14th Edward II. and was also baron of Armoyn, in Ireland; and married Elizabeth, third sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, widow, first, of John de Burgh; and, secondly, of Theobald de Verdun, and niece to king Edward II. by whom he had two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, married to *John lord Bardolph; and Eleanor, to John de Raleigh, from whom descended the great and celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh.

* Collins says William, p. 271.

NICHOLAS, the second son, had issue a daughter, Margaret, who died 28th Edward III. and Sir Richard, his heir, who, the 6th of Edward II. was steward of the household to that king, and had summons to parliament from the 20th of Edward II. to the 14th Edward III. He had a son, Richard (who served in several expeditions under that king, and died the 49th of his reign, without issue), and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir John Chandos, knight of the garter, at the first institution of that order; Eleanor, to Roger Colling, or Colyng; and Margaret.

† Collins' Ext. Peerage, Vol. II. p. 271.

Sir RICHARD, third son of Gilbert, continued the male line, and was ancestor to the present George Damer, earl of Dorchester.

But Dugdale says, that on the decease of Richard D'Amorie, the

49th. Edward III. Elizabeth and Alianor Chandos (sisters of John Chandos) and Isabel, daughter of Margaret, the third sister, then the wife of Sir John Annelley, knight, were his heirs, without saying by what means, or in what degree of kindred they were so. Vid. Chandos

DAUBENEY, vel DE ALBINI.

Arms—(Vid. DAUBENEY, Earl of Bridgewater.)

In the former part of this work we saw Robert de Todeni had issue divers sons, whereof William, the eldest, for what reason has never been correctly ascertained, took the name of ALBINI. Vid. Todeni.

distinguish him from the family

This William had William, the eldest, was his successor, and Ralph, the next son, was ancestor of this line.

In 12th Henry II. this RALPH held fifteen knights fees of his brother William; and the 28th of the same reign, gave 200 marks for licence to marry the mother of Ebrard de Bois (whose name was Sibilla de Valoines.) He died at Acre, in the Holy Land, the 3d Richard I. and was succeeded by

PHILIP DE ALBINI, who, the 8th of John, was governor of the castle of London, and the 10th of the 11th of John, in the south of

COURTIER OF THE

Magna Charta. In the 12th Henry II. he was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Lincoln. He seems to have been a person altogether of moderate principles, a good soldier, and a most faithful teacher and instructor of the king.

D'AUBENEY.

The 16th of Henry III. he was once more governor of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey; after when, going into the Holy Land, he died there the year next ensuing, and was buried in those parts, as he had often desired.

Most probably he died without issue; as Dugdale here proceeds to state, that his nephew, Philip (son of his brother Ralph), in the 8th of Henry III. had the hundred of Wighton granted to him for his better support in the king's service; and that his brother Elias became his heir.

Which ELIAS had summons to parliament the 23d, 24th, 25th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d of Edward I. and with Hawyse, his wife, conferred on the canons of Newnham, in com. Linc. all their right in the church of Saxelby, together with certain lands in Dryholme; his sons Oliver and Raphe, confirming the said grant. To this Elias succeeded.

RAPHE, his son, whose name in most records is written D'Aubeny; and who, the 20th Edward II. was one of the knights of the Bath, then solemnly created. The 8th Edward III. he was in an expedition into Scotland; so also the 12th; and in the 16th, had summons to parliament, but never after. His wife was Catherine, sister of Thomas de Thwenge; by whom he had issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Botreaux, knight. But by Alice, his second wife, daughter to the lord Montacute, he had issue Sir Giles D'Aubeny, knight; his son and heir; which Sir Giles was progenitor of Giles lord Daubeny, so created by Henry VII. and afterwards earl of Bridgewater. (Vid. D'Aubeny earl of Bridgewater.)

D'AUNEY.

Arms—Arg. a Bend S. between two Cottises Az.

IN the reign of Edward III. NICHOLAS D'AUNEY, lord of the manor of Shunock, in Cornwall, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; but never after, nor any of his posterity, of whom no notice is taken.

He peregrinated to the Holy Land, from whence, on his return, he brought a curious and rich medal, for some time in the possession of his descendants, whereof the viscount Downe, of the kingdom of Ireland, is considered to be the immediate and chief representative.

DE LA BECHE.

Arms—Vairée Arg. and G.

THE chief seat of this family was formerly at Aldworth, in the county of Bucks.^k NICHOLAS DE LA BECHE was constable of the Tower, made seneschal of Gascoigne, and employed in the wars in Brittany, temp. Edward III. having summons to parliament the 16th of the same reign, but no more.

He was a person of very great eminency in his time, and had the superintendence of the Black Prince's education. In 1343, he was

^k In Gibson's Camden it is related, that at Aldworth are certain tombs, and statues upon them larger than ordinary, much wondered at by the common people, as if they were portraiture of giants; when indeed they are only those of certain knights, of the family of De la Beche, which had a castle there, and is supposed to have been extinct in the male line, temp. Edward III. (Vid. Lysons' Berks, p 208—9)

made seneſchal of Guiſcony; but 1347, died without iſſue, when the Aldworth eſtates paſſed to the ſiſters of John de la Beche, who died in 1328; and was probably elder brother to Nicholas, Joane, the elder of theſe coheireſſes, married Sir Andrew Sackville, and probably, afterwards, Sir Thomas Langford. Another appears to have married a Danvers.¹

DE LA MARE.

Arms—G. Two Lions paſſant in pale Arg

Of this name there were ſeveral families: one in Wiltſhire, another in Somerſetſhire,* a third in Herefordſhire, and a fourth in Oxfordſhire; concerning which laſt it is ſaid, that

HENRY

¹ Robert Danvers, a progenitor of the baronet's family of Culworth, co. Northamp. who died 37th Edward III. is repreſented to have married Alice, ſiſter and coheir to Robert de la Beche, of Aldworth, in Berkſhire; whoſe anceſtors were of ancient extraction, and had been reckoned amongſt the barons of the kingdom. (Kilbuck's Baronetage, Vol. I p. 500) But according to the account of the De la Beche family, in Lyſons' Berkſhire, the ſaid ſiſters are ſtated to have been the coheirs of John de la Beche.

Lyſons'
Berk.,
p. 232

In the ſame Topography it is obſerved, that the heiireſs of the De la Beche, of Aldworth, repreſented to have married into the Whitlock family, appears to have applied to a branch of the De la Beche's, which continued much later in the male line.

* Leland, Vol VI F 39, writes, " Peter Delamar, a man of about xii c markes of lands by the vere, died without iſſue male in Edward the III. dayes; but he had three daughters married to theſe gentlemen, S. John (a miſtake, imagined for Paulet), S. Armando, and William De la Roche; the which three divided the landes of Delamare. The caſtelle of Nymy Delamare in Somerſetſhire, and the lordſhip of Fiſcharton, yn Wyleſhire, cam to S. John in partition." A miſtake again, as imagined, for Paulet. Dugdale and Collins, however, ſtate, Eleanor, wife of William Paulet, was ſiſter and heir to Sir Elias de la Mare, of Nony Caſtle, and Fiſberton de la Mere, before-mentioned. Which William Paulet, was father of Sir John Paulet, who married for ſiſtance, daughter and coheir of Sir John Poynings, lord St. John of Biſhing, who was great grandfather of William, firſt marquis of Wincheſter.

But Leland again remarks, that " There was a younger brother of the houſe of the Delamars;

HENRY DE LA MARE, in the 5th of Stephen, upon the death of his father, gave a fine of £.28, 6s. 8d. that he might enjoy the office of *veitrare* (id est, huntsman), to the king; for so he was, holding it by petty serjeanty. To whom succeeded

ROBERT, who, the 34th of Henry II. was sheriff of Oxfordshire; and in the 1st and 2d of Richard I. served the same office for Berkshire and Oxfordshire. His successor was

GEFFERY DE LA MARE, who gave a fine of 100 marks, and one palfrey, for warranty of his lands at Dudercoate, in com. Berks.

From whom descended JOHN DE LA MARE, of Gerfynodon (now called Garfington), in com. Oxon. Which

John, the 22d of Edward I. was in the wars of Gascoigne; and the 26th, in those of Scotland. After when, for his eminent services, he had summons to parliament the 28th Edward I. and from thence to the 7th of Edward II. But beyond that period, no further mention is made of him by Dugdale; who says, that after him, none of his descendants continued in the rank of barons.

DE LA WARD.

Arms—Vairee Arg. and S.

In the 31st of Edward I. ROBERT DE LA WARD was in the wars of Scotland; so likewise the 34th of Edward I. being then steward of the king's household. And had summons to parliament amongst

"mares; and he, by preferment of marriage, had, about the time of Edward the III. the daughter and heir of Achard, a man of faire landes in Berksheire. Sir Thomas Delamare, knight of the sepulchre, the last of this house, had a son called John, and he dying afore Thomas his father, left two daughters; whereof one was married to Hamfre Foster, father of Sir Hamfre that now lyvith; the other, to Marton of Dorsetshir, kinsman to cardinal Morton; but she had no children, and so the landes of this Delamare came totally to Foster."

the

DESPENSER

the barons of the realm, from the 28th to the 34th of Edward I. inclusive.^a

To whom succeeded SIMON, who, the 15th of Edward II. in the insurrection of Thomas earl of Lancaster, brought considerable force to the aid of the king's party; being then governor of York. The 19th of Edward II. he was made governor of Pontefract castle; and had also summons to parliament, from the 18th of Edward II. to the 8th of Edward III. but not afterwards, nor any of his posterity; to whom no mention is made.

DESPENSER.

Arms—Vid. Despenser Earl of Winchester and Gloucester.

Of the same family as the Despensers earls of Winchester and Gloucester, Dugdale says, he guesses was PHILIP LE DESPENSER, who, the 1st of Richard II. accompanied John duke of Lancaster in his expedition into Brittany; and had summons to parliament from the 11th of Richard II. to the 4th of Henry IV. inclusive. And died the 2d of Henry VI. leaving issue, Margery, his daughter and heir, wife of Roger Wentworth, esquire.* He married Elizabeth, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Tibetot, knight. (Vid. Tibetot.)

^a His daughter and heir, Joane, was wife of Sir Hugh Meignell, knight, who bore for arms, "Paly of Six Argent and Gules, on a Bend Az. three Horse Shoes Or." (Burton's Leicester, p. 61.)

* In Mo'ant's Essex, p. 321, Vol. I. she is said to have married, first, John lord Roos, and afterwards became the wife of Roger Wentworth.

DEVEREUX.

+ ~~Arms~~ ~~Bar.~~ a Pale Gules, in Chief three Tortesuxes

OF this family, which had its surname from Eureux, a town in Normandy, and came into England with the Conqueror, there were divers generations in England before they became barons of the realm. Of these WILLIAM, the son of Stephen, siding with the rebel barons against Henry III. was slain at the battle of Evesham. But WILLIAM, his son, taking advantage of that favourable decree, called "Dictum de Kenilworth," compounded his lands, and had livery thereof. From him descended Sir WALTER DEVEREUX, who was father of Sir John and Stephen Devereux, of Bodunham Devereux, co. Hereford, ancestor of the earls of Essex of that surname, and of the present viscount Hereford. Which

Collins,
Vol. III.
p. 274

Sir JOHN DEVEREUX married Margaret, daughter of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, and had issue another Sir John; who, the 42d of Edward III. was with the Black Prince in the wars of Gascoigne. In the 9th of Richard II. he was installed a knight of the garter; and, the 11th of the same reign, was made constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports. And having been summoned to parliament from the 8th to the 16th of Richard II. inclusive, died the year following. Margaret, his wife, daughter of Sir John Barre, knight, surviving. To him succeeded John, his son and heir, who was also a knight, but died three years after his father; leaving Joan, his sister and heir, wife of Sir Walter-Fitzwalter,* and Philippa, his wife, surviving; which Philippa was one of the daughters and coheirs of Guy de Brien.†

* Vid Fitz-
Walter,

† Vid. Bryan.

In the Clause Roll of the writs of summons, the 27th Edward I. there appears William de Ebroicis for that year, but no more. (Devereux).

DINAN.

DINAN, or DYNHAM

Arms—C. & Ted Danville, Erwin

Of this name the first mentioned is Foulke, who being one of the knights to Henry II. had from him a grant of the castle of Dinan, from whence he was called Foulke de Dinan. This castle was in Wales, and since called Ludlow.

Another family there was of this name, of which the first noticed was ALAN DE DINANT, by parentage from Brittany, in France; who, for his valour shown in that kingdom, in fighting with the champion of the French king, whom he slew, was rewarded by Henry I. with the manor of Burton, in Northamptonshire. He supported king Stephen against Maud the empress, and was a principal commander for him at the battle of Lincoln. But further of him nothing is related.

The next of the name, of whom mention is made, is HUGH DE DINANT, of DEYONHOUSE, and also ROWLAND DINANT, of Berkshire; but how, or whether at all these families were related or connected with each other, no authority affords any account.

Wherefore, says Dugdale, I next come to GEFERY, son to Oliver, brother of the first Alan Dinant, which Geffery founded the abbey of Hertland, in co. Devon. He had a brother, Oliver, and he a son, Geffery.

Which Geffery, 41st Henry III. had summons, with others, to attend the king with horse and arms, to march against the Welsh. He died the 43d of Henry III. seized of the manor of Hertland, co. Devon. leaving

OLIVER, his son and heir, who married Isabel, widow of John de Courtney, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the

realm from the 23d to the 26th of Edward I. and died the year following, (the 27th), leaving

Josce, his son and heir, who then doing his homage, had livery of his lands: which Josce died two years after, leaving John, his son and heir. He had also a younger son, called Oliver, who died the 20th Edward III. leaving Oliver, his son and heir, who died the 25th of Edward III. leaving Oliver, his son and heir, then six years of age, and Margaret, his second wife, surviving, daughter and heir of Richard de Hydon, by whom he had issue three daughters; Margaret, afterwards wife of William de Asthorpe; and Elene and Isabel (otherwise Elizabeth), who became nuns, the one at Bocland, and the other at Walton: which daughters were found heirs to their father Oliver, their brother, being dead at that time.

But to return to JOHN, eldest son and heir of Josce: he married Joane, daughter to Sir Thomas Courtney, knight, and Muriel, his wife, daughter and coheir to John lord Moels (sister and heir to Sir Hugh Courtney). The 43d of Edward III. he made partition with Margaret her sister, wife of Thomas Peverell, of the lands of their inheritance.

Vid. Moels.

To this John succeeded another JOHN, who married a daughter of lord Lovell, and was succeeded by another JOHN, who married Joane, daughter and heir to Richard de Arches.

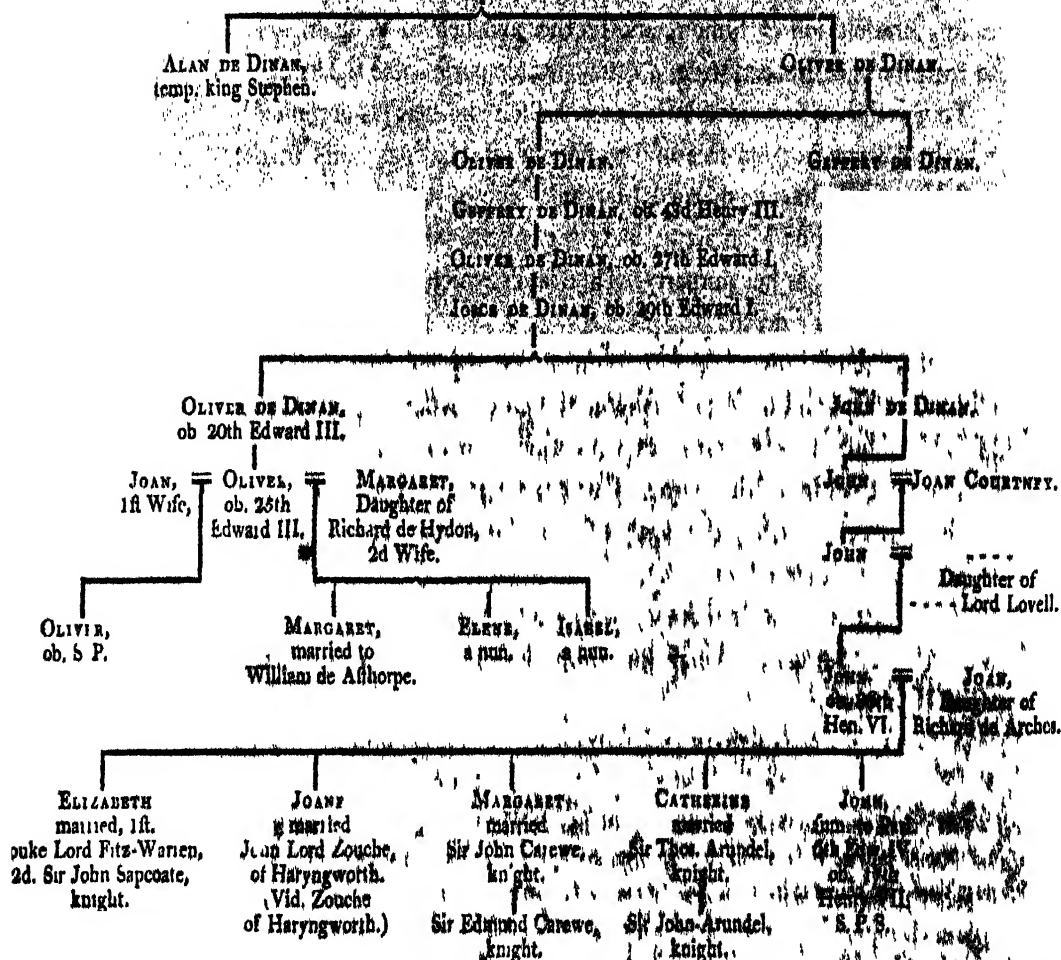
The 8th of Henry VI. being then a knight, he was retained to serve the king in the wars of France, and died the 36th of Henry VI. leaving John, his son and heir, and Joan, his wife, surviving.

Which JOHN became a person of great eminency, and especially supported the cause of Edward IV. against the house of Lancaster: wherefore he was in much estimation with that sovereign, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 6th year of this reign, and obtained several castles, lordships, and other immunities.

The 1st of Henry VII. he was constituted one of the privy council to that prudent prince, likewise treasurer of his exchequer, and also a knight of the garter. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Walter lord Fitz-Walter, and widow of Sir John Ratcliffe; by whom,

according to Collins, in his *Parliamentary Precedents*, p. 95, he had two sons, George and Philip, who died S. P.

Having been repeatedly summoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. he departed this life the 17th Henry VII. anno 1492, leaving his sisters, or their representatives, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, widow of Sir Fulke Fitz-Waryne, knight; Joane, widow of John lord Zouche, of Haryngworth; Sir Edmund Carewe, knight, son and heir of Margory, his eldest sister (sometime wife of Sir John Carewe, knight); Sir John Arundel, son of Sir Thomas Arundel, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, knight, by Catherine, his third sister.



ECHINGHAM.

REMS—AN & FROST—ATC.

ECHINGHAM, is the name of a place in the county of Sussex, in which the ancestors of this family were stewards of the Rape of Hastings.

In the 18th, 19th, and 20th of Henry III. SIMON DE ECHINGHAM served the office of sheriff of the counties of Sussex and Surrey. And calling himself son of Simon, and brother and heir to William, gave to the monks of Robertsbriigg, a certain watercourse, near Saleham.

To this Simon succeeded WILLIAM, his son and heir (as presumed), who held seven knights fees of the honour of Hastings; and in the 31st Henry III. having married Margaret, one of the daughters and heirs of William de Montacute, had livery of the manor of Gyffeberg, in com. Somers. as her purparty, of the lands which had descended to her by her father's death.

In the 23d of Edward I. he obtained a charter of free warren in all his lordships and lands at Echingham, and elsewhere, in the county of Sussex; but after this no further mention is made of him.

The next person of this name, of whom notice is made, is ROBERT DE ECHINGHAM, who, the 34th of Edward I. was in the wars of Scotland. And after him

WILLIAM DE ECHINGHAM, who had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 5th to the 15th of Edward II. inclusive.

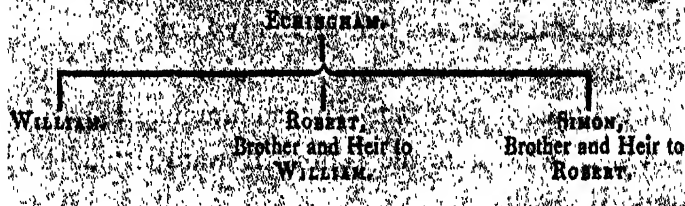
A ROBERT DE ECHINGHAM, is the next made mention of, who,

if this be the same William whom Dagdale discovered from the 31st of Henry III. to the 23d of Edward I. he seems to have been an aged man, and to have held his lands a long time; the period stated and these two periods being forty-eight years.

the 1st of Edward III. had likewise summons to parliament; but the next year, the 2d of Edward III. being then seized of the manor of Echingham, in the county of Suffex, with its members, which he held by the service of five knights fees and a third part, leaving Simon, his brother and heir; of whom no more is said, by reason neither he nor any of his descendants had summons to parliament.

In Gibbon's Camden it is stated, that the inheritance of the Echingham's, by heirs female, passed to the barons of Windsor and the Tirwhitts.

Madox, in his *Baronia Anglicana*, p. 184, recites the connection; viz.



ENGAINÉ

ARMS—G. 1 Fess indented between Seven Cross Croizels; four in chief, three in base O.

THE first mentioned of this name, is RICHARD ENGAINÉ, in the time of the Conqueror, to whom he held the office of chief engineer. Hence the name D'Engaine, from "De Ingeniis," to whom succeeded Vitalis D'Engaine.

The next person noticed is another RICHARD D'ENGAINÉ, who was lord of Blatherwick, in Northamptonshire, temp. Henry II. and by Sarra, his wife, daughter of the earl of Oxford, left two sons, Richard and Vitalis. And dying the 10th of John, was succeeded by

RICHARD, his eldest son, who was one of the rebel barons against king John, and had his lands seized the 17th of John, but died soon after:

after: to whom succeeded VITALIS, his brother and heir, who, the 26th of Henry III. made partition, with William de Cantilupe of Bergavenny, of the manor of Badmundsfield, in Suffolk, as heirs to William de Curtenay. But died the 33d of Henry III. leaving, by Roese his wife (one of the three sisters, and coheirs of the honour of Montgomery in Wales),

HENRY, his son and heir, who was in arms with the rebel barons at the battle of Evesham; but afterwards took advantage of that favourable decree, called Dictum de Kenilworth; and died unmarried the 56th of Henry III. leaving John, his brother and heir.

Which JOHN, the 22d of Edward I. was in the expedition then made into Gascoigne; and died the 25th of Edward I. leaving, by Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Gray,

JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 28th and 31st of Edward I. served in the wars of Scotland. He had summons to parliament, from the 25th of Edward I. to the 14th of Edward II. and died the 16th of Edward II. S. P.

Wherefore JOHN, the son of his brother Nicholas, by Amicia his wife, daughter of Walter Fauconberg, was found his next heir. He was a knight banneret, and attended Edward III. in the wars of France; and had summons to parliament, from the 16th of Edward II. to the 31st of Edward III. inclusive; and died the year following, at his seat at Dillington, in the county of Huntingdon, seised of the manors of Haighton, in com. Leicest.; Notcley, in Essex; Hanfdon, in com. Herts.; Saundey, in com. Bedf.; Gidding and Dillington, in com. Hunt.; and Laxton, in com. Northamp.; leaving issue by Joan his wife, daughter of Sir Robert Peverel,

THOMAS, his son, and three daughters; viz. Joice, Elizabeth, and Mary.

Which Thomas married Catherine, daughter of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devon; but died S. P. the 21st of Edward III. leaving his sisters, before-mentioned, his heirs; viz. Joice, wife of John de Goldington;

Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, of Sir Lawrence Pabenham (or Pakenham); and Mary, of William Bernak, knight.

Salmon's
Hertf. p. 252.

John de Goldington had issue Robert de Goldington, sheriff of Hertfordshire, 1st Richard II.

* Morant's
Essex, p. 121.

Sir Lawrence Pabenham had issue an only daughter, Catherine,* who married Sir Thomas Aylebury, and had a son, Thomas, who died young, or without heirs; as his mother, Catherine, married again to Sir John Cheney, of Iddingburgh, in Northamptonshire, and had issue, Laurence Cheney, father of Sir John Cheney, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Rempston, of the co. of Notts, knight; and had Sir Thomas Cheney, his son, who married Anne, daughter of Sir William Pate, of Kirby-Kendal; and died 14th January, 1513, leaving an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Thomas lord Vaux, who had issue by her two sons,* William and Nicholas, and two daughter.

* P. 144.

But in Burton's Leicestershire,* is recited the inscription upon the tomb of Sir Thomas Chaworth, at Laund, whereby it appears, that he married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Aylebury, knight, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Lawrence de Pabenham, knight, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Engaine, knight.

Vid. Morv

Of this name was also RANULPH EXETER, lord of Isell, in Cumberland; who, by Ibrida, daughter and heir of Robert de Trevers, had William, his son, whose daughter and heir, Ada, married Simon, son of Hugh de Merville. (Nicolson and Burn's History of Cumb. and Westm. Vol. II. p. 216.)

* According to the inquisition, post mortem, William lord Vaux, of Harrowdon, died 7th James I. But Dugdale, Vol. II. p. 305, states Edward to be the name of the then lord Vaux.

ERDINTON.

ARMS.—O. Two Lions passant in pale Az.

The surname of this family was assumed from the lordship of Erdinton, near Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; which lordship Gervase Paganell, baron of Dudley, bestowed on HENRY DE ERDINTON. To whom succeeded WILLIAM; and to him

THOMAS, who, the 15th of John, when the barons became so powerful, that the king conceived himself too weak to cope with them, is said to have been sent by that prince (along with Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, an eminent person in those days), privily to Murmelius, king of Africa and Spain, to offer the whole realm of England to him, to hold by a certain tribute, as also to signify, that he would quit the Christian religion, and turn Mahomedan, in case he would lend him assistance against those potent and rebellious subjects.

On his return from this embassy, he compounded with Stephen de Staunton, and Robert, his son, for their title to the honour of Montgomery, with the manors of Badmundersfield, Pulton, Atton, and Lideham, therunto belonging, and obtained the king's confirmation thereof. To which honour he claimed some title, by descent from Baldwin de Bollers, to whom king Henry I. had given it, with Sibil de Faleise, his niece; and sprung from the same Baldwin by his second wife.

This Thomas deceased the latter end of the reign of John, or beginning of that of Henry III. leaving Rose de Cockfield, his widow, and Guich, his son and heir, who, 35th of Henry III. was one of the justices itinerant, and the 36th, one of the justices of the court of common pleas. To him succeeded

HENRY, his son and heir, who married Maud, one of the daughters, and at length coheirs, to Roger de Somery, baron of Dudley; and deceased

ceased the 10th Edward I. leaving the said Maud surviving (who afterwards married William de Bifield), and Henry, his son and heir.

Which HENRY, 30th of Edward I. on the death of his mother, performing his homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance. The 34th of Edward I. he was created a knight (by Baching), with prince Edward, and was in the wars of Scotland. The 9th Edward III. he had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but never after.

His wife was Joane, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir Thomas de Wolvey, of Wolvey, in com. Warw. knight. By whom he had issue, Giles, his son and heir: but neither he, nor his posterity, had the like summons. Of whom Thomas, his son, had issue, Thomas de Erdinton, father of another Thomas Erdinton, or Erdington, temp. Henry VI. who was the last of his family that possessed the lordship of Erdington, in com. Warw.

Dug. Antiq
Warw p 652.

EVERINGHAM.

Arms—G. a Lion rampant Vairée Ar. and Az. *

ROBERT DE EVER'NGHAM,* in the time of Henry III. held five and one half knights fees, in the county of Nottingham, and one in Lexinton. He married Isabel, sister and heir of Thomas de Birkin; and had issue, Adam; John, to whom his mother gave the manor of Birkin; and Robert, rector of the church of Birkin.

Vid Birkin

ADAM succeeded his father, and left issue, Robert; who married Lucia, daughter and heir of Robert de Thwenge (first wedded to William de Latimer, junior, from whom she was divorced), and died the 15th Edward I. leaving

* This is the name of a lordship in the county of York.

ADAM, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament, from the 2d to the 9th Edward II. inclusive. Which Adam entailed the manor of Lexinton on Adam, his eldest son; and, in default of heirs male, upon Robert, Edmund, Alexander, and Nicholas, his younger sons, successively; and died the 15th Edward III. being then seized of the said manor of Lexinton.*

ADAM was successor to his father, and was also summoned to parliament, the 44th of Edward III, in which year he died; and was succeeded by Robert, his grandson and heir, viz. son of William, who died in his life-time; by Alice, daughter of John lord Grey of Codnore.

Which ROBERT dying without issue, his sisters were his heirs; of whom, Joan, became the wife of Sir William Elys, knight; and Catherine, of John, the son of Thomas Elton, esquire.

But this last-mentioned Adam had a younger son, Reginald, who inherited the manor of Westburgh, in Yorkshire; and married, first, Agnes, daughter of John Lungvillers; and next, Joan, daughter of ----- and dying the 1st of Henry IV. left Edmund, his son and heir, who died without issue. Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 384, states, that the youngest daughter and coheir of Ralph Hanfelyn, baron of Schelford, in co. Notting. married Everingham, and had issue, Sir William, father of Sir Adam Everingham, knight. In Kimber's Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 159, John lord Beaumont, K. G. who died the 20th Richard II. is said to have married Catherine, daughter and heir of a Sir Thomas Everingham, of Laxton.

Vid. Hanfelyn.

Vid. Beaumont.

* This manor was holden of the archbishop of York, by the service of performing the office of butler, in his house, upon the day of his inthronization.

FALVESLE.

Arms—Gules two Cheyrons O.

IN the time of Edward III. JOHN DE FALVESLE, or FALLESLE, was lord of Falvesley, in Northamptonshire, and having married Elizabeth, sister and heir to John, the son and heir of William lord Say, had livery of her inheritance; and had summons to parliament, from the 7th to the 16th of Richard II. about the latter end of which year he died, without issue.

FAUCONBERG.

OF this family, as great grandson to Stephen de Fauconberg, brother to the first Walter, was WILLIAM DE FAUCONBERG, viz. son of Henry, son of William, son of the said Stephen; which William had summons to parliament, the 28th Edward I. but never afterwards; nor are any of his posterity mentioned. (Vid. Fauconberg lord Fauconberg.)

FELTON.

Arms—G. two Lions passant Ermine crowned O.

Vid. Bertram
of Mitford.

THIS family, surnamed from the lordship of Felton, in Northumbel. land, is most probably a younger branch of the Bertrams, barons of Mitford, possessors of the said lordship: for certain it is, that William Bertram

Bertram was the first founder of Brinkburne priory, with the consent of Hawise his wife; as also of Roger, Guy, William, and Richard, his sons, temp. Henry I.

To which William succeeded ROGER, and to him William, his son and heir; whose barony, the 8th Richard I. was thus rated, viz. Greatham, thirty-two shillings; Felton, forty-one; Mitford, forty-one; and Eiland, ten shillings.

Which WILLIAM married Alice, sister of Robert de Umfravil, and had issue Roger, his son and heir, who died 26th Henry III. leaving two sons; viz.

ROGER, from whom the Bertrams of Mitford continued; and Pagan (as presumed), who was seised of the lordship of Felton, which denominated his posterity. Which Pagan had two sons; William de Felton, and Roger (or Robert.)

WILLIAM was a person of great note, and was a commander under Edward I. in his expeditions into Scotland; and the 5th Edward II. either he, or William, his son, was sheriff of Northumberland; and governor of Bamburgh castle, 9th Edward II. and also of Roxburgh castle, the 11th Edward II. and the 16th Edward III. had summons to parliament. But afterwards attending John duke of Lancaster into Spain, he was there unfortunately slain, the 41st Edward III.

But this line, temp. Henry IV. terminated in daughters; of whom, one married Sir Edward Hastings, and another Walter de Fauconberg.

ROGER (or ROBERT), beforementioned, second son of Pagan, also styled in some records, "Fil. Pagani," and in others, Robert de Felton, the 10th Edward I. was summoned to attend the king with horse and arms at Rothelan, to march against the Welsh. He was succeeded by Robert, his son; who, 35th Edward I. received the honour of knighthood, with near three hundred others, sons of the chief nobility of the realm; in the list whereof he is written, Robert, son of Robert, son of Pagan. The 5th Edward II. he was governor of Scarborough castle; and the two following years, had summons to parliament.

Soon after which he died, leaving John, his son and heir, ancestor to the Felton family of Playford, in com. Suff. created baronet 1620. But now extinct.

FITZ-ALAN OF BEDALE.

ARMS—Barry of Eight O. and G.

* Tom. I.
p. 53.

† Tom. I.
p. 48.

IN beginning the account of this family, Dugdale says, Brian was a *younger son of Alan Fergant, earl of Brittany and Richmond; and yet in his account of the said Alan Fergant, as earl of Brittany and Richmond, he expressly states, that he died without issue.† Camden writes, that by his first wife, daughter of William the Conqueror, he had no issue; but that by a second he had issue, Conan le Gros, who succeeded him in Brittany; which, if so, this Bryan might have been younger brother to the said Conan.

But to proceed, Brian had issue ALAN, frequently called "Alanus filius Briani," who married Agnes, daughter of Bertram Haget, sister and coheir of Gilbert, and died the 2d Richard I. The wardship of whose son, Bryan, was given to Hubert, bishop of Salisbury. Which Bryan was afterwards sheriff of Northumberland, and governor of the castle of Newcastle.

To whom succeeded another BRYAN FITZ-ALAN, who was sometime one of the king's vice regents of Scotland, and a baron of great note in his time; and had summons to parliament, from the 23d to the 33d of Edward I. inclusive. In which reign he died, leaving only two daughters, very young; of which, Agnes, the eldest, afterwards became the wife of Sir Gilbert Stapleton, or Stapylton, and had

Although Dugdale says, this Bryan was summoned to parliament till the 33d Edward I. yet he afterwards says, he departed this life the 30th of Edward I. The Lists of Summons to Parliament include the name of Bryan Fitz-Alan to the 33d of Edward I.

issue,

issue, Sir Bryan Stapylton, knight of the garter, temp. Richard II. ancestor to the Stapyltons of Mytton, in the county of York, whereof Sir Henry was created a baronet 1660, (12th Charles II.); and Catherine, the youngest daughter and coheir, married John lord Grey, of Rotherfield.*

*Vid Grey of
Rotherfield.

FITZ-HERBERT.

ARMS—Ar. a Chief Vairée O. and G. over all a Bend Az.

HERBERT FITZ-HERBERT, chamberlain to king Stephen, is the first person with whom Dugdale commences his account of this family, who married Lucy, third Daughter and coheir, of Milo earl of Hereford; but this lady he makes his second wife, reciting that he had a former one, the daughter of Robert Corbet, and sometime concubine to Henry I.^a His issue, however, by the lady Lucy, were three sons; viz. Reginald, Peter, and Matthew. Of which, Reginald died S. P. and his brother Peter succeeded to the inheritance.

Vid. Hereford

Which PETER, the 6th of John, had seisin of the moiety of the lordship of Alcester, the record thus expressing it: viz.

“Medietis manerii de Alcester, quam pater suus tenuit.” The year before, he had in marriage Alice, the daughter of Robert Fitz-Roger, a great baron in Northumberland; but by her he left no issue. When

^a The British genealogists, and a pedigree drawn by Thomas Jones of Tregaron, anno 1582, deduce this family from Herbert, a natural son of king Henry I. But Collins, Edmonson, and others, say, that Henry Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to that king, was the ancestor to all of the name of Herbert; which Henry, the records certify, married Julian, or Sybil, concubine to king Henry I. and daughter to Sir Robert Corbet; whereby he became possessed of the lordship of Alcester, in Warwickshire, bestowed on the said Sir Robert Corbet by that king; and had issue, this Herbert Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to king Stephen, who, in the 5th of his reign, gave £.353, for livery of his father's lands. Dugdale, in Warwickshire, however, asserts he had only the moiety of the manor of Alcester, the other moiety descending to William Botereil, or Botreaux, by her other sister, Alice, the other daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Corbet.

the great difference arose between king John and his barons, he was, by reason of his obsequiousness to the king, reputed one of his evil counsellors. Yet, nevertheless, he afterwards fell off from king John; for, the 18th of that reign, his lands of Alcester were seized into the king's hands; but the 1st of Henry III. returning to his obedience, he had restoration of his lands. After which, viz. the 19th Henry III. (1235), he departed this life, leaving his second wife (third daughter and coheir of William de Braose, baron of Brecknock), surviving, and Herbert, his son and heir, who doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance.

Vid. Braose.

This HERBERT, called "Herbert fil' Petri," the 26th of Henry III. had summons to fit himself with horse and arms, to attend the king into France; but he died soon after, viz. the 32d Henry III. leaving Reginald, his brother and heir.

Of which REGINALD it appears, that the 42d of Henry III. he had summons to attend the king, with horse and arms, at Chester, to resist the incursions of the Welsh; and the 45th of the same reign, was made governor of the castle of Winchester, and sheriff of Hampshire, in which office he continued the three following years. His wife was Joane, daughter of William de Fortibus, lord of Chenton, in co. Somerset; by whom (who survived him), he had issue, John, his son and heir; and dying the 14th Edward I. was succeeded by him.

JOHN, successor to his father Reginald, the 22d of Edward I. had summons to attend the king, to consult about the important affairs of the nation; and had also summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 25th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th of Edward I. and 1st of Edward II. inclusive; but as this honour was not continued to his descendants, a further account of them here is irrelevant.*

* Glover, Somerset herald, and Sir William Dugdale, maintain, that Peter, a younger brother to this John, was ancestor to the earls of Pembroke: but Collins coincides with the opinion of the British or Welsh heralds, that he was brother to Reginald, father of John, and the son of Herbert Fitz-Peter.

Next to this branch, Dugdale observes, that ^yMatthew, a younger son to the first Herbert (beforementioned), was sheriff of Suffex the 12th of John, and so remained till the 17th, inclusive. And was also one of those who firmly adhered to that king, in his difference with the barons; and continued stedfastly loyal to his son and successor, Henry III. In whose 27th year, he manifested his valour to admiration, in the memorable battle of Xantoigne, against the French, where the English obtained a glorious victory. But the next ensuing year, being sent to restrain the hostilities of the Welsh, he was unfortunately slain in an engagement near Margan, and buried in the abbey there. The issue of this Matthew is presumed to be, a son, Peter; who, the 39th of Henry III. died issueless; and another son, named John.

Which JOHN, on the decease of his brother Peter, paying £. 100 for his relief, had livery of his lands. The 41st of Henry III. he had summons to be at Bristol, with horse and arms, for an expedition into Wales (his residence being then in Devonshire.) The like summons he had the next year to be at Chester.

To this John succeeded MATTHEW, his son and heir, called "Matthew Fitz-John;" who, the 15th Edward I. was made governor of the castle of Devizes for life, and had a grant of that manor for the like term. The 16th of Edward I. he was governor of Exeter castle, also sheriff of Devonshire; and the 25th of Edward I. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but never after.

Having no issue, he gave the inheritance of all his lands to the king; and died the 3d of Edward II. (1310), Eleanor, his widow, surviving.

^y Edmonson makes this Matthew the son of Herbert Fitz-Herbert, by a second wife, Maud, daughter of n n.

FITZ-WARINE.


ARMS—Quarterly G. and Erm. per fefs indented. In the first Quarter a Fret G.
(Hutchins' Dorset, Vol I. p. 513).


* Vid. Bour-
chier I. Fitz-
Warine.

BESIDES FULKE FITZ-WARINE, summoned to parliament, the 23d of Edward I. whose heir-general at length carried that title into the family of Bouchier,* there was one WILLIAM FITZ-WARINE, called Le Frere (id est, the Brother); which William, the 4th of Edward III. was constituted governor of the castle of Montgomery; so likewise the 6th and 9th of Edward III. and, moreover, the 16th of Edward III. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; but never before nor after, nor any of his posterity. He deceased the 35th of Edward III.^a leaving issue, by Amicia his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Haddon, of Haddon (otherwise called Sturton-Candel, and Candel-Haddon), in the county of Dorset, Ivo, his son and heir, then eighteen years of age.

Which Ivo (called also John), the 4th of Richard II. was with Thomas of Woodstock, then earl of Buckingham, at the siege of Nantes; and afterwards, the 9th of Richard II. with John duke of Lancaster, in his expedition into Spain: but, as before observed, he never had summons to parliament. His only daughter and heir, Eleanor, carried his great estates, in the county of Dorset, and elsewhere, into the family of Chidiok, by marriage therewith.

^a He died of a great pestilence which then raged, seized of the manors of Winterborn-Howton, Upcein, Haddon, Antioch, and Poweritoke, in co. Dorset; Folke, Lidlyach, and three more, in co. Somerset; and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, near Smithfield, London.

WILLIAM FITZ-WARINE,  AMICIA,
ob. 35th Edward III. Daughter and Heir of
(1361,) Henry Haddon,
of Candel-Haddon,
co. Dorset.

IVO FITZ-WARINE,  -----
ob. 2d Henry V. Daughter of
(1414,) -----

ELEANOR,  Sir JOHN CHIDIOCK,
Daughter and Heir, Knight.

Sir JOHN CHIDIOCK,  CATHERINE,
Knight, Daughter of
Ralph Lunley.

MARGARET,
married
William Lord Stourton,
Progenitor of the
present Lord.

1st Husband,
Sir WILLIAM=CATHERINE=
STAFFORD,
Knight.

2d Husband,
Sir JOHN
ARUNDEL,
Knight.

FITZ-WILLIAM OF SPROTBOROUGH.

Arms—Lozengy Ar. and Gules.

SIR William Dugdale asserts, that Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, temp. Henry II. was the first who assumed that surname; and that he is called in the Pipe Rolls, son of William Fitz-Godrick, wherein Seager, garter king at arms, in the reign of Charles I. agrees; and that the said William Fitz-Godrick, was cousin in blood to king Edward the Confessor, who sent him on an embassy to William duke of Normandy; with whom he remained for some time, and afterwards accompanied him in his victorious expedition into England, anno 1066, as marshal of his army; when, for his valour in the memorable battle of Hastings, the Conqueror gave him his scarf from his own arm, as tradition in the family asserts.

* Vid. The
Table of De-
scent.

In 1565, the 7th of queen Elizabeth, HUGH FITZ-WILLIAM, of Sprotburgh, in com. Ebor, esquire, with great cost, care, and industry, collected the records of his family; for it is related, that Sir Henry Savell, of Tankersley, who married Elizabeth Suthill, sole daughter and heir to Margery Fitz-William,* destroyed three great bags of evidence of the Fitz-William family, meaning thereby to deface the blood and name for ever; which circumstance induced the above Hugh Fitz-William to the collecting together such evidence and matter of record, as might tend to maintain, preserve, and make known the noble descent, and rights of his ancient and illustrious house; which having at length accomplished, he, for the perpetual memory of the truth thereof, subscribed the same with his name and seal, the 3d of May, 1565. To which also the rest of the members of the family conformed; viz.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, of Milton, knight, eldest brother of that house.

JOHN FITZ-WILLIAM, of Milton, c. Northton.

BRIAN FITZ-WILLIAM, de Geinsparke, in Essex.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, de Lincolne.

GERVIS FITZ-WILLIAM, of Bentley.

JOHN, son and heir to Richard Fitz-William, of Ringstede.

WILLIAM, eldest son to John Fitz-William, of Kingsley, in Hampshire.

WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, de Plomtree.

GEORGE FITZ-WILLIAM, of Hathilsey.

THOMAS FITZ-WILLIAM, eldest son to Francis Fitz-William, of Fenton.

CHARLES FITZ-WILLIAM, de Saundbie, in com. Notts.

Also Sir Gilbert Dathick, garter; Hervey, clarencieux; and William Flower, norroy, kings of arms, signed respective certificates, verifying every particular of the descent from the records of their office, and from the the authority of every other record or evidence inspected by them, for satisfying and proving the truth and correctness thereof.

From

From this Pedigree, so authenticated, it appears that Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, son of him who came in with the Conqueror, married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir John de Emley, lord of Emley and Sprotborough, in Yorkshire; and had issue Sir William Fitz-William, lord of Emley and Sprotborough; who was living, anno 1117, the 18th Henry I.

This Sir WILLIAM married Ella,^a daughter and coheir of William the third earl Warren and Surrey, grandson of William the first earl, by Gundred his wife, daughter of king William the Conqueror. And by her had Sir William, his heir, and Roger, to whom William earl Warren gave the lordship of Gretewell.

Sir WILLIAM, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the inheritance of Emley, Sprotborough, &c. and married Albreda, daughter and heir of Robert de Lizures, and sister of the half blood to Robert de Laci, baron of Pontefract (widow of Richard Fitz-Eustace, constable of Chester); and by her, who was his widow in 1193, the 5th of Richard I. he had one son, Sir William, and a daughter, Donatia, to whom her mother gave lands in Crowle, her said son joining in the conveyance. To which is a round seal, of the arms of Fitz-William. Vid. Laci.

This Sir WILLIAM, son of Albreda, succeeded his father, and married Ella, daughter of Hamlyn earl Warren and Surrey; by whom he left issue, Sir Thomas Fitz-William, his son and heir.

Which Sir THOMAS, the 10th of Henry III. confirmed the grant made by Albreda, his grandmother, to the priory of Haverholme, of lands in Wardebergh. He married Agnes, daughter of Roger Bertram, baron of Mitford, by whom he had issue three sons; viz. William, Roger, to whom he gave the lordship of Woodhall; and Peter, on whom he settled lands at Denby. Also five daughters; viz. Mar-

^a Though Collins, Edmonson, and other writers, call her Ella, daughter and coheir of William earl Warren, yet Dugdale, in his account of that earl, says, he left an only daughter and heir, Isabel, married, first, to William de Blois, and, secondly, to Hameline Plantagenet, in whose lifetime she died.

garet, Agnes, Bertha, Rameta, and Albreda, who married Sir Richard Walleis, of Burghwalleis, knight.

Sir WILLIAM, the eldest son, married Agnes, daughter of Richard lord Grey, of Codnor; and by her was father of

Sir WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM, who, the 1st of Edward III. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but not afterwards. His wife was Maud, daughter of Edmond lord Deincourt, by whom he had issue divers sons and daughters; but as none of these descendants continued to have summons to parliament amongst the nobles of the realm, an account of them further is necessarily concluded. But in the Table of Descent will be seen a continuation of them, until the termination of the eldest branch in female issue.

Vid. Deincourt.

From a collateral male line was derived WILLIAM FITZ-WILLIAM,* afterwards created earl of Southampton, by Henry VIII. of whom under that head.* (Vid. Fitz-William earl of Southampton.)

FRESCHEVIL.

ARMS—Az. a Bend between six eschallop Shells Arg.

IN the 9th of Henry III. upon the death of Hubert Fitz-Ralph, baron of Cryche, in com. Devon. RALPH DE FRESCHEVIL, was his heir; who, paying 100 marks for his relief, had livery of his lands. In the 38th of Henry VIII. on collection of the aid for making the king's son a knight, he answered for fifteen knights fees; and dying the 45th of the same reign, was succeeded by

ANKERE, or AUCHER, his son and heir, of full age; who paying twenty marks for his relief, and doing his homage, had livery of his lands. But soon after, viz. the 48th of Henry III. he was one of the

* Of this name was the Fitz-Williams, barons of Greyflock; but how connected with this family, does not appear. (Vid. Greyflock.)

rebel barons in arms against the king; for which his lands were seized, and given to Brian de Brampton, to enjoy according to the tenour of the decree called Dictum de Kenilworth, until the heir of this Ankere should accomplish his full age. Not long, however, after this he died; viz. the 54th Henry III. when it was found, that he held the manor of Boney, in com. Notts. by barony, of the king in capite; so likewise the manor of Kryche, in Devonshire. His wife was Amice, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Nicholas Mufard, baron of Stavely, in co. Derb. and sister and coheir to Nicholas Mufard.

Vid. Mufard.

To whom succeeded RALPH, his son and heir; who, the 15th Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of his lands, excepting the manor of Boney, which was retained in the hands of Richard de Grey, until the fine imposed on Ankere, his father, for taking part with the rebel barons, was fully satisfied, according to the tenor of the Dictum de Kenilworth. The 25th Edward I. this Ralph was in the wars of Scotland; and the same year, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but never after; and the 29th of the same reign, being found one of the coheirs to Nicholas Mufard, doing his homage, he had livery of his purparty of that inheritance. His son and heir was another

RALPH; but, as he never had summons to parliament as a baron, no more will be said of him in the pages of this narration.

From this family descended JOHN, son and heir of Sir Peter Freschevil, of Stavely, in the county of Derby, knight. Which John, by his majesty, Charles II. was advanced to the dignity of a baron of the realm by letters patent, dated at Westminster, 16th March, 1664. (Vid. Freschevil, of Stavely.)

FREVILE.

ARMS—O. a Crofs Patonce G.

ALTHOUGH only one of this family ever had summons to parliament, the same was of eminent note, and formerly settled in the county of Cambridge.

The 15th Henry III. BALDWIN DE FREVILLE obtained the wardship of Lucia, daughter and heir of Richard de Scalers; and soon after made her his wife.

To whom succeeded RICHARD, his son; and to him another Baldwin, who died without issue, and Alexander, his brother, became his heir.

Vid. Marmion. Which ALEXANDER married Joan, daughter of Mazcre, second daughter and coheir of Sir Philip Marmion, and wife of Ralph de Cromwell. In the 3d Edward II. upon partition of the lands of Isabel, the wife of William Walrand, the said Alexander de Frevile, in right of Joane his wife, one of the cousins and heirs of the said Isabel, had the manors of Winterborne and Afferton, with other lands, in the county of Wilts.

The 1st of Edward III. he was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, and died the year following; leaving Baldwin, his son and heir, then thirty-six years of age: but neither he, nor his posterity, had the like summons.

Which BALDWIN dying the 17th Edward III. was succeeded by another Baldwin, who was thrice married; first, to Elizabeth, sister and coheir to Sir John Montfort, of Beldefert, com. Warw. knight; secondly, to Ida, daughter of ——— Clinton; thirdly, to Joane, daughter of the lord Strange. And dying the 49th Edward III. left issue, Baldwin, his son and heir, by the said Elizabeth, his wife.

Which BALDWIN, the 1st of Richard II. claimed to be the king's champion

Sir THOMAS FERRERS,	ELIZABETH, Daughter and Coheir of Sir Baldwin Freville, Knight.
Sir THOMAS FERRERS, ob. 1499,	ANNE, Sister to William Lord Hastings.
Sir JOHN FERRERS, ob. vi. pat.	MAUD, Daughter and heir of Sir John Stanley, of Elford.
Sir JOHN FERRERS, ob. 1513,	DOROTHY, Daughter of William Harper, of Bushall, Esquire.
Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, ob. 1554,	MARGARET, Daughter of Thomas Pigot, Esquire.
Sir JOHN FERRERS, ob. 1576,	BARBARA, Daughter of Sir Francis Cockain.
Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, ob. 1609,	JANE, Daughter and Heir of Sir Humphrey Bradbery. Knight.
Sir JOHN FERRERS, ob. 1633,	DOROTHY, Daughter of Sir John Pickering. Knight.
Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS,	* ANNE, Daughter and Coheir of Sir John Packington, Knight.
Sir JOHN FERRERS, ob. 1680,	ANNE, Daughter and Coheir of Sir Dudley Carlton, Knight.
Sir HUMPHREY FERRERS, drowned vi. pat.	ELIZABETH, Daughter of Gervase Pigot, of Thrumpton, in co. Notts. Esquire.
ANNE, sole Daughter and Heir,	ROBERT, first son of Robert Shirley, first Earl Ferrers, of that Surname.

(Vid. Ferrers of Chartley.)

champion on the day of his coronation, by reason of the tenure of the castle of Tamworth, in the county of Warwick; but the same was determined against him, in favour of Sir John Dymoke, knight (derived from another coheir of the said Sir Philip Marmion), by virtue of the possession of, and tenure of the manor of Scrivelsby, in the county of Lincoln; in whose family the same office remains to this day.

This Sir Baldwin had two wives, both of them daughters of Sir John Botetourt, of Weoly castle, in com. Wigorn: viz. Elizabeth, who died very young, and, as is said, before they lived together; and Joice, by whom, on his death, the 11th Richard II. he left issue, Baldwin, his successor; who married Joan, daughter of Sir John Green, knight, and died the 2d Henry IV. leaving Baldwin, his son and heir, who, the 6th Henry V. dying in his minority, left his three sisters his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, married to Thomas, second son to William lord Ferrers, of Groby;^b Margaret, to Sir Hugh Willoughby, knight, and afterwards to Sir Richard Bingham, knight; and Joice, to Roger Aston, esquire, ancestor of the lord Aston's, of Forfar, in Scotland, and of the baronet's family of that name, in England.

Vid. Ferrers
of Groby.

GANT, OR GAUNT.

ARMS—Barry of Six O. and Az. a bend G.

THE first of whom mention is made of this surname was GILBERT DE GANT, a younger son of Baldwin, the sixth earl of Flanders, by Richildis his wife, heiress of Hainault, and nephew to William

^b In the division of the inheritance, the castle and manor of Tamworth, with divers other estates in the counties of Warwick, Hereford, and Stafford, became the purparty of this branch of the Ferrers family, which thenceforth was denominated of Tamworth, and for several generations were very eminent persons in the county of Warwick; but this line at length terminated in female issue, whereby the ancient inheritance of Tamworth castle descended to the present earl of Leicester, and lord Ferrers, of Chartley, *jure matris.

*Vid. Ferrers
of Chartley.

duke of Normandy (whose wife, Maud, was sister to the said Baldwin.)

This Gilbert attending his uncle into England, and assisting him in that signal conquest, had the lands of one Tour, a Dane, given to him, as also much more; for, at the time of the general survey, it appears, that, exclusive of several lordships in Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Yorkshire, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdon, Northon, Rutland, and Leicestershire, one in Warwickshire, eighteen in Nottinghamshire, he possessed one hundred and thirty in the county of Lincoln, of which, Folkingham he made his principal set, and head of his barony. He married Alice, daughter and heir to Hugh de Montfort (a great baron in that age), by whom he had issue three sons; viz. Walter, Hugh (who taking the name of his mother,* was founder of that great family, which long flourished under the title of barons Montfort, of Beldefert), and Robert, who was chancellor of England,† also a daughter, Emma, married to Alan lord Percy.

*Vid. Montfort.

†Anno. 1153.

Deceasing temp. William Rufus, he was buried at Bardny abbey, in Lincolnshire (whereof he was the pious restorer), and was succeeded by

WALTER, his son and heir, a person of great piety and humanity; who, when very aged, and near his death, was a commander in that famous battle against the Scots at Northallerton (commonly called the battle of the standard), where, by his eloquent speech and prudent conduct, the army was so encouraged, that the Scots were utterly defeated and vanquished. This Walter founded the priory of Bridlington, co. York, and gave to it large possessions; he also added to the buildings, and further endowed with lands and tythes, the abbey of Bardney, which his father had restored, after its destruction by Ingvar and Hubba, the pagan Danes.

He married Maud, daughter of Stephen earl of Brittany and Richmond (and had with her all Swallowdale, in frank marriage); and dying the 4th of king Stephen, left issue, Gilbert, Robert, and* Geffery.

Which

Which GILBERT, in his youth, being with king Stephen in the unfortunate battle of Lincoln, anno 1142, was there taken prisoner along with him, and by Ranulph earl of Chester compelled to marry Rohais, his niece (or, as sometimes called, Hawyse), daughter and heir to William de Romare, earl of Lincoln; whereby, in her right, he afterwards had the title of earl of Lincoln. He was a benefactor to several religious houses, particularly to those of Bardney and of Bridlington; to which last, by a special charter, he gave his body to be buried at: in which monastery he had been baptized, and brought up from his infancy. He died, anno 1156, the 2d of Henry II. leaving issue two daughters; viz. Alice, the wife of Simon de St. Lis (the last of that name), earl of Huntingdon and Northampton; and Gunnora. But neither of them having any issue, the inheritance reverted to Robert de Gant, their uncle.

Vid. St. Lis
earl of Hunt-
ingdon.

Which ROBERT, anno the 14th Henry II. (1168), paid £.11, 6s. 8d. unto the aid then collected for marriage of the king's daughter.^c But the 3d of Richard I. or beginning of the next ensuing year, he died, leaving issue by his first wife, Alice, daughter and heir of William Paganel, and of Avicce de Romelli (daughter and coheir of William Meschines, lord of Copeland, and widow, probably, of Robert de Romelli),* one sole daughter, his heir, named Alice, who married Robert, son of Robert Fitz-Harding, progenitor of the noble house of Berkeley, by whom she had issue Maurice de Gant; who, the 11th of Henry III. having fortified his castle of Beverston without licence, was forced to apologize to the king for so doing, and obtained a confirmation thereof. Dying issueless the 14th Henry III. (1230), by his deed, dated at Portsmouth, he gave to the king (then passing into Brittany), his lordships of Weston, Beverston, and others. Upon whose death Andrew Lutterell claimed the inheritance, as one of his heirs, according to Dugdale; but Anderson, in his History of the House of Yvery

*Vid. Mes-
chine.

Vol.I.p.402.

^c In Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. R. de Gant certifies his knights fees to be twelve and one half, (p. 325.)

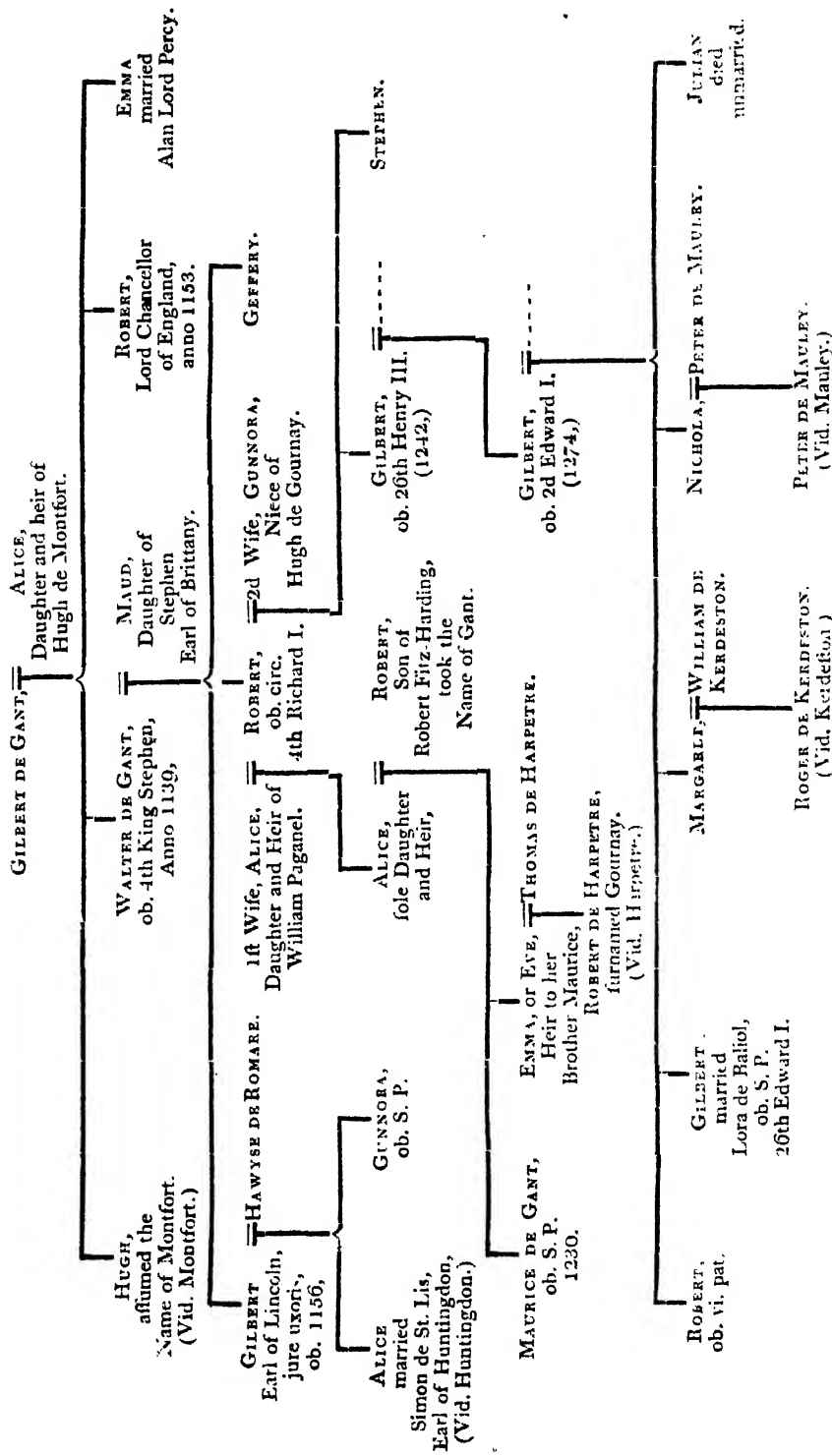
(Vol. II. p. 495), states that the said Andrew Lutterell was only attorney for Robert de Harpetre; who, afterwards, the 15th Henry III. had livery of divers of the manors of the said Maurice de Gant, his uncle, whose heir he was; viz. son and heir of Thomas de Harpetre, by Emma, or Eve, sister and heir of the said Maurice; and which Robert had assumed the surname of Gournay. (Vid. Harpetre.)

Having now, by this deduction, cleared up those mistakes made by Dugdale in his descent of this house, with respect to the issue of the aforesaid Robert by his first wife, Alice Paganel, it remains to treat of that issue which proceeded from his second marriage with Gunnora, the niece of Hugh de Gournay (who afterwards became the wife of Nicholas de Stuteville). By this lady he left two sons; Gilbert, surnamed the Good; and Stephen, who, along with his said brother, adhered to the rebellious barons, the latter end of the reign of king John.

Which GILBERT, the 13th of king John, upon levying the scutage of Scotland, answered for sixty-eight knights fees, a third, and a fifth part. But in the year 1216, the last year of king John, he was one of those rebellious barons who adhered to Lewis the dauphin of France, then called in for the purpose to be made king, by whom he was constituted earl of Lincoln; and being on his part at the battle of Lincoln, where the army of king Henry III. obtained a glorious victory over the rebels, was there, together with many others, taken prisoner, wherefore his earldom of Lincoln was taken from him. After this period, no memorable notice is made of him until his death, the 26th Henry III. (1242); to whom succeeded

GILBERT, his son and heir, who, paying £.100 for his relief, had livery of the lands which he held of the king in capite; and the 38th of Henry III. paid £.137, 1s. 4d. for sixty-eight knights fees, an half, and a sixth part, upon payment of the aid for making the king's eldest son a knight. In the 43d of Henry III. he was one of the rebellious barons then in arms against the king; and being taken prisoner by the royal army at Kenilworth, gave no less than 3000 marks fine for the redemption

★



redemption of his lands; whereupon, the 52d of Henry III. the king received him into favour again. But not long after this he died at Folkingham, 2d Edward I. (1274), and was buried in the priory at Bridlington, leaving issue Gilbert (for another son, Robert, died in his lifetime), and three daughters; viz. Margaret, wife of William de Kerdeston; Nichola, of Peter de Mauley; and Julian, who died unmarried.

GILBERT, successor to his father, was commonly called Gilbert the Fifth. The 10th of Edward I. he was with the king in the expedition then made into Wales; and the 22d of Edward I. had summons, with other great nobles, personally to attend the king, for advising on the weighty affairs of the realm; and in the 24th and 26th of the same reign, had summons to parliament amongst other of the barons.

He married Lora, sister to Alexander de Baliol; but having no issue, constituted king Edward I. his heir to the lands of his barony; viz. Folkingham, Barton, Heckyngton, and Edenham, retaining nothing but Swaledale, and his portion of Skendelby; and died the 26th Edward I. whereupon Roger, son of William de Kerdeston, then twenty-four years old, and Julian de Gant, sister to the said Gilbert, then forty years of age, were found to be his next heirs.

* But of these coheirs, it seems Peter, the son of Peter de Mauley,* died S. P. the same year; for on partition of the inheritance, it appears that Roger, son of William de Kerdeston, and Julian de Gant, doing their homage, had alone livery of the lands whereof he died seised. But Dugdale† asserts, that Peter, son of Peter de Mauley, by Nichola his wife, was found to be one of the heirs to Gilbert de Gant; and left issue another Peter de Mauley, his son and successor.‡

*Miscell.
B. II. in Off.
Armor. Lond.
per Glover,
Somerset.

†Dug. Vol. I.
p. 401 & 735.

‡ For all the deviations from Dugdale's history of this family, the account here given rests upon the authority of Anderson's History of the House of Yvery, a work of estimation, compiled by very able hands, with much labour and research.

G E N E V I L.

ARMS—Az. three Horfes Bits, O. on a Chief, Ermine, a Demy Lion issuant G.

IN the 28th of Henry III. PETER DE GENEVA (or GENEVILL), having married Maud, niece, and one of the coheirs to Walter de Lacy, had the castle of Ludlow, with its members, assigned to him as part of her purparty. To whom succeeded his son and heir,

GEFFERY, who, the 38th of Henry III. had livery of the castle of Trim, in Ireland; as the right, by inheritance, of Maud de Laci, daughter of Gilbert de Laci, who died in his father's lifetime; which Geffery, temp. Edward I. was in the wars of France and Wales, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 27th to the 35th of the same reign. He had issue three sons; Geffery, Peter, and Simon; and a daughter, married to John Fitz-Thomas, nephew to Girard Fitz-Maurice. Which Geffery, the eldest son, dying issueless, his brother

PETER succeeded, who married Joan, daughter to Hugh le Brunc, earl of Angoulesin, by whom he had three daughters; Joan, who married Roger Mortimer, earl of March, whereby the whole inheritance of Genevill, and half the lands of Laci, came to that family; and Isabel and Beatrice, who became nuns at Aconbury.

Of SIMON, all that is mentioned is, that he married Joan Fitz-Lues, lady of Tull-Malyn, and had one son, Nicholas, and five daughters; viz. one married to John Huse, lord of Saltrim; another to William de Leundres, of Athboy; a third, to the baron of Slane; the fourth, to Walter de la Hyde; and the fifth, to John Cruce.

Of NICHOLAS, the son of Simon de Genevill, it appears he had

* Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 85, calls Maud the daughter of Gilbert de Laci, and sister and coheir to her brother Walter, and makes her wife of Geffery Genevill.

one sole daughter and heir, Joan, wife of John Cusak, of Peaure-paire.

There was also another son of the first Geffery, named WILLIAM, to whom, the 27th of Edward I. the said king, in consideration of his services, gave the marriage of the younger daughter of John Giffard, of Brimsfield, and Maud Longespe, his wife, one of the coheirs of the said Maud.

GHISNES.

Arms—Barry of Six vairée and G

ABOUT the latter end of the reign of king John, ERNALD count of Ghisnes, in France, possessing lands in the counties of Kent, Bedford, and Essex, which amounted to twelve knights fees, and were part of the honour of Boloin, had the reputation of a baron of the realm. He died the 6th of Henry III. leaving BALDWIN, his son and heir; who paying his relief, had livery of his inheritance.

After this Baldwin, mention is made of ROBERT DE GHISNES, who held the honour of Chokes, in Northamptonshire; and the 33d of Henry III. being then called uncle to Arnulph earl of Ghisnes, sold the inheritance of the manor of Gayton (in com. Northampt.), with all his lands and knights fees in England, unto Ingelram lord Fienles; which sale king Henry III. confirmed.

We now come to INGELRAM DE GHISNES; but whether related or not, or how, to those before-named, does not appear. This Ingelram was also called Ingelram de Cusey, and was a nobleman of France; and had a daughter, Mary, wedded to Alexander the Second, king of Scotland.

To this Ingelram succeeded another Ingelram, who married Christian, daughter and heir of William de Lindefey (descended from

T t

Alice,

Vid. Lancaſter.

Alice, one of the ſiſters and coheirs of William de Lancaſter), and doing his fealty for the lands of her inheritance, the 11th of Edward I. had livery thereof; amongſt which was the manor of Wyreſdale, in Lancaſhire. The 25th of Edward I. he was in the wars of Scotland, in the ſervice of that king; and the 4th of Edward II. amongſt others, had ſummons to be at Rokeburgh, with horſe and arms, to march againſt the Scots. But further of him very little is ſaid, other than, that he had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 27th Edward I. and the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of Edward II. inclusive, and died the 17th of the ſame reign; being then ſeiſed of the manor of Middleton, near Richmond, of the inheritance of Chriſtian his wife, who ſurvived him.

*Dugd.
Vol. I. p. 761.

To whom ſucceeded WILLIAM, his ſon and heir, then thirty-five years of age, who died S. P.* ſeiſed of the moiety of the manor of Kirkby in Kendal (excepting five marks yearly rent, holden by Robert, his brother, for life; which moiety was held of the king in capite by barony), leaving Ingelram, his brother and heir.[†]

†Dugd. Ibid.
Ex. Coll. R.
Gl. S.

Which INGELRAM †married Catherine, a daughter and heir of the archduke of Auſtria, and by her had iſſue another Ingelram; who, being a perſon of ſingular endowments and merit, was in great eſteem with Edward III. who, in conſideration thereof, the 37th of his reign, beſtowed on him all the lands and lordſhips of William de Coucy, whoſe heir he was, to hold to himſelf and his heirs, in as full and ample a manner as Chriſtian de Ghifnes, his anceſtreſs, had enjoyed the ſame. And furthermore, by letters patent, dated 11th May, the

Vid. Lancaſter.

[†] In Nicolſon and Burne's Hiſt. of Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, the deſcent is given far differently to this of Dugdale; viz. that the ſaid Ingelram de Ghifnes, by his wife Chriſtian de Lindeſey, had iſſue William, their eldeſt ſon, born in France, who inherited the eſtates there, and Ingelram, their ſecond ſon, born in England, who died S. P. wherefore William being an alien, the inheritance eſcheated to the crown; but the ſaid William had iſſue two ſons, both born in France; of which William, the eldeſt, enjoyed the paternal inheritance there, and died iſſueleſs, but Ingelram, the youngeſt ſon, by favour of king Edward III. had his grandmother Chriſtian's eſtate, in England, granted to him, and was created beſides earl of Bedford.

40th Edward III. created him earl of Bedford, with a grant of thirty marks annually, out of the issues of the county of Bedford, and 1000 marks more, to be paid to him from out of the king's exchequer. He was, moreover, elected a knight of the illustrious order of the garter; and having lived with great honour, died the 21st Richard II. (1397), leaving issue by Philippa, his first wife (one of the daughters of king Edward III.) two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Mary, married to Henry de Barre (or Robert, according to Sandford), and Philippa, to Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, and afterward duke of Ireland.

Vid. Vere earl
of Oxford

The second wife of this Ingelram de Coucy, earl of Bedford, was Isabel, daughter to Charles duke of Loraine; from which marriage no issue is recorded to have existed.

GIFFARD OF BRIMSFIELD.

ARMS—G. Three Lions passant in pale Arg. armed and langued Az.

OSBERT GIFFARD held several lordships in various counties, temp. Will. Conq.; whereof Brimsfield, in the co. of Glo'ftr. was his chief seat; but in after times, Winterborne, in Wiltshire, became the head of his barony.

He was succeeded by HELIAS GIFFARD, who, with the consent of Ala his wife, gave certain lands to the abbey of St. Peter, at Gloucester. He was succeeded by another ELIAS, who gave his lordship of Cronham, with divers other benefactions to the same abbey, for the health of his soul, and that of Berta, his wife. All which, Walter his son confirmed.

To this Helias succeeded a third ELIAS, who, the 12th Henry II. upon assenting the aid for marrying of Maud, the king's daughter, certified that he held nine knights fees; and the same year gave 100 marks for livery of his inheritance.

His successor was THOMAS GIFFARD, who, the 6th of king Rich. I. paid £.9 on the scutage for the king's redemption; after when, viz. the 13th of John, another HELIAS GIFFARD, on levying the scutage of Wales, answered for the nine knights fees beforementioned.

The inquisition taken after his death, the 33d of Henry III. says, he died seised, amongst other lordships, of the manor of Winterborne, in Wiltshire, that being then the head of his barony; John, his son and heir, being seventeen years of age.

Which JOHN afterwards, the 47th of Henry III. was governor of St. Briavel's castle, and of the forest of Dean, co. Gloucester, But soon after became one of the rebel barons against the king at the battle of Lewes; yet afterwards fell off from them, and was on the king's side at the battle of Evesham, where he fought most valiantly.

The 10th of Edward I. he was with Gilbert earl of Gloucester, in the expedition into Wales, when Leweline, their prince, was slain, and his head cut off, and sent to Edward I. who caused it to be set upon the tower of London crowned with ivy.

The 18th of Edward I. he was constituted governor of Dinevor castle, in Wales, for life. And having had summons to parliament from the 23d to the 27th of Edward I. died the same year, and was buried at Malmesbury; being then seised, in his own right, of the manor of Brimsfield, and in right of Maud de Longespee, his wife (widow of William earl of Salisbury, and daughter and heir of Walter de Clifford), of the castle of Corsham, and certain lordships in com. Salop; and the castle of Brentlies, with its appurtenances, and certain manors in Wales; leaving^s John, his son and heir, thirteen years of age. But the heirs to the said Maud were Margaret, countess of Lincoln, her daughter by William Longespee, earl of Salisbury, her first husband, then thirty years old; and Catherine, wife of Nicholas de Aldithele, twenty-seven; Alianore Giffard, twenty-four; and Maud

* He founded Gloucester College, now called Gloucester Hall, in the university of Oxford.

Giffard, twenty-two. Which Maude married William, son of Gef-fery Genevill.

Of JOHN, his son and heir beforementioned, he was begotten on Margaret Nevil his third wife. Which John, the 31st of Edward I. was made a knight of the Bath; and the 9th of Edward II. constable of the castles of Glamorgan and Morgannoc.

He was called Johannes Giffard le Rich, and adhered to the earl of Lancaster, and the other nobles then in opposition to the Spencers; and sat in that parliament wherein they were banished, having had summons amongst the barons of the realm, from the 5th to the 14th Edward II. But the lords being afterwards overpowered by the king, this John being taken with the said earl of Lancaster, at their defeat at Boroughbridge, received judgement of death from the king and the Spencers, then reinstated in power, and was accordingly executed.

By the inquisition taken after his death, it was found that John de Caillew was his next heir of the whole blood; and those others mentioned in the Table of Descent, his heirs of the half blood.

Of this name there were others, and perhaps of this ancient family; but whence derived, or how related to each other, does not appear.^a

The 8th of Henry III. OSBERT GIFFARD¹ was made governor of the castles of Windfor and Odiham; and the 10th the same, of Lincoln castle; and the 28th of Henry III. was one of the rebel barons taken by the royal army at Northampton.

To him succeeded OSBERT, his son; who, the 13th of Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 25th of Edward I. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; after when, no more is said of him.

But the next noticed is, HUGH GIFFARD, who married Sibylla,

^a In Hearne's Lib. Nigg. Scacc. is the name of Gerard Giffard, who certified his knights fees to be in number four. But which Gerard is not mentioned by Dugdale.

¹ Of this name king John is said to have had a natural son; of whom no other mention is made, than that his father gave him £30 lands in Oxfordshire. of the estate of Thomas de Arderne.

one of the heirs of Walter de Cormeiles; which Hugh, the 20th Henry III. was constable of the Tower of London; and the 24th of Henry III. is stated to have married one of the sisters and heirs to Alexander de Craucumbe, probably a second wife.

There was also Sir JOHN GIFFARD, slain at the siege of Bedford castle, the 8th of Henry III. And another Sir John, who, the 21st Edward I. was sent on the king's service into Gascoigne, being then one hundred years of age.

Moreover, there was ANDREW GIFFARD, who held the barony of Funtell, in Wiltshire; which, on his death, temp. king John, was by consent of the king, resigned to Robert de Mandevill, William Cumin, and William de Welles.

And besides this Andrew, there was one WALTER GIFFARD, who, the 24th of Henry III. was summoned as a baron marcher, to meet (the king at Oxford, for to march against the Welsh.

Lastly, RICHARD GIFFARD, in the time of Henry II. was one of the king's justices of the court.*

GORGES.

ARMS—Lozengée, O. and Az.

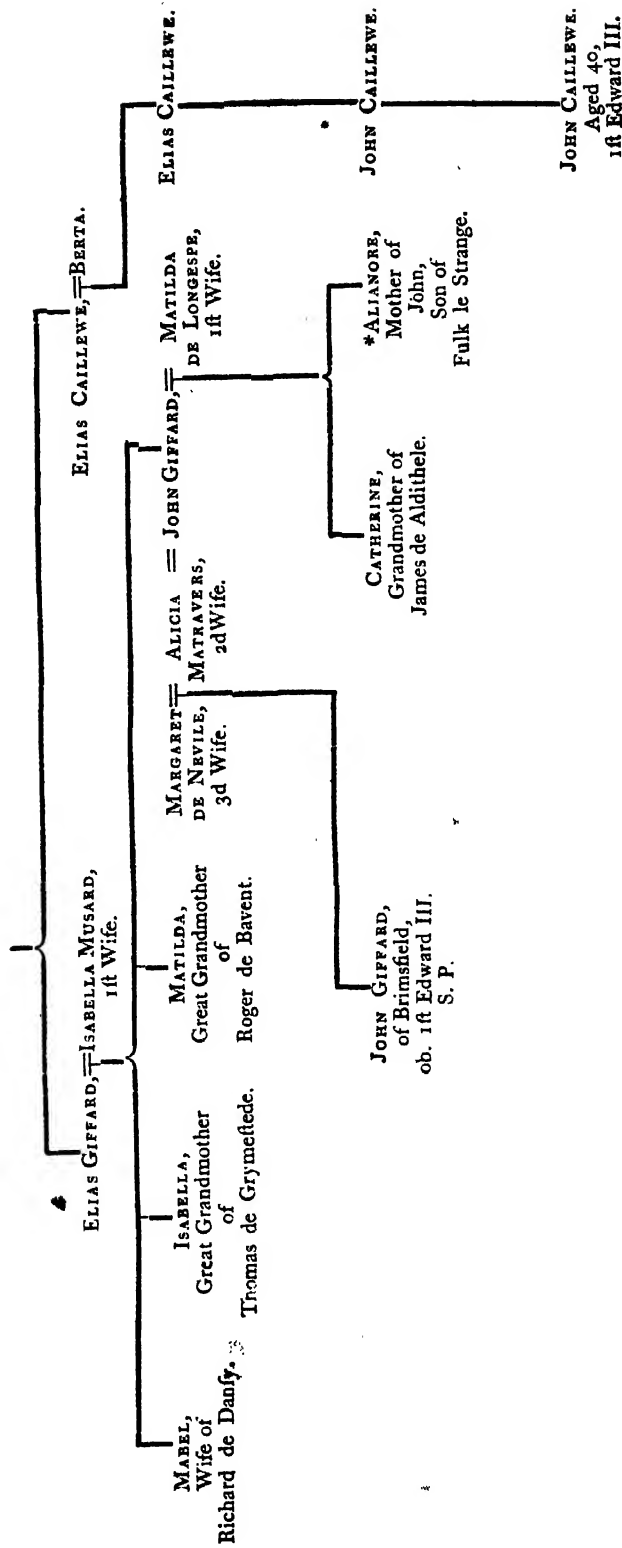
IN the reign of Henry III. RALPH DE GORGES was governor of Shireburne and Exeter castles, and also sheriff of the county of Devon. He attended prince Edward into the Holy Land, and died 56th Henry III.

RALPH, his son, served in the Scottish wars, and was marshal of the king's army in Gascoigne. He had summons to parliament from

* A William Giffard, bishop of Winchester, anno 1107, also chancellor of the kingdom, built Winchester palace (for the bishops, his successors), in the borough of Southwark. But long since ruined.

GIFFARD PEDIGREE,

Dug. Bar. Vol. I. p. 501.



* Vid. Strange of Blackmele.

the 2d to the 16th Edward II. inclusive ; but never after, nor any of his posterity.

Ralph, his son, dying without issue, Eleanor, his daughter, became heir to the said Ralph, her brother, and married Theobald Ruffel, son of Sir William Ruffel, of Kingston Ruffel, in the county of Dorset. By whom she had issue, first, Theobald, of whom hereafter; and Sir Ralph Ruffel, knight, her second son, of Kingston Ruffel and Derham, who, by Alice his wife, had issue Theobald and John, who both died without issue, and Sir Maurice Ruffel, of Kingston-Ruffel, knight, who had issue by Joan his wife, Thomas Fitzmaurice Ruffel (whose daughter, Margery (or Mary), died without issue), and also two daughters; Isabel, married to Sir Stephen Heytfield, knight, and Margaret, first, to Gilbert Denys, secondly, to John Kemys, esquire.

THEOBALD, the eldest son, assumed the name of Gorges, and his mother's coat of arms; which occasioned a dispute, 21st Edward III. between him and Warburton, of Cheshire, for bearing these arms, who, in the court of the earl marshal (Henry earl of Lancaster), proved his right, and Gorges had assigned him a "Chevron G. on the Lozenge O. and Az." for a difference. Which his posterity bore for some time, till they more lately resumed their ancient and hereditary coat again; viz. "Ar. a Gorges or Whirlpool Az." in allusion to their name.

Sir Theobald died the 4th of Richard II. leaving issue four sons; viz. Ralph and Bartholomew, who both died without issue; William, the third brother, who next inherited, but also died issueless; and Thomas, who at his death, the 5th of Henry IV. had John, his son and heir, then seven years old; at whose death, the 1st Henry VI. without issue, his brother, Theobald, was found his heir; who by his first lady had Walter, who continued the Wraxal line; and by his second wife, had issue Richard, who, and his descendants for some time, held lands at Sturminster-Marshall, in the county of Dorset.

There were also other branches of this family in the counties of Hereford; in Somerset, and particularly at Langford, co. Wilts; one

of which was created a baronet, 10th James I. and baron of Dundalk, in Ireland, the 18th of the same reign.¹

GRANDISON.

ARMS—Pale of Six Ar. and Vert. on a Bend G. three Eagles displayed, O.

OTTO DE GRANDISON, temp. Henry III. attended prince Edward to the Holy Land; and in the reign of Edward I. was in many important offices of trust, and was also summoned to parliament from the 27th to the 33d Edward I. inclusive. When he died, does not, however, certainly appear.

Vid. Tregus.

WILLIAM, his brother, married Sibilla, youngest daughter and co-heir of Sir John de Tregos, and had also summons to parliament from the 27th Edward I. to the 19th Edward II. inclusive. And by the said Sibilla had issue three sons: Peter; John, bishop of Exeter;^m and Otto. Also a daughter, Agnes, married to John de Northwode.

Vid. Northwode.

PETER, his successor, was summoned to parliament, the 11th, 22d, and 23d of Edward III. and died the 32d Edward III. without issue; John, bishop of Exeter, being his next heir.ⁿ

Otto, the younger brother, does not seem to have had ever sum-

¹ In giving this account, some difference may be perceived between it and those of Mr. Collins and Edmondson; but it is chiefly taken from the History of Dorsetshire by Hutchins (Vol. I. p. 298-9), who observes, that he has followed the records as his surest guides, and thereon rests the authenticity of his statement, although deviating from the pedigree referred to by them, as in the possession of the duke of Bedford.

^m It is related of John de Grandison, bishop of Exeter, that he got the wealth of all the clergy in his diocese into his own hands; for, that he persuaded them to leave him all they had when they died, as intending to lay the same out in charitable uses, in endowing of churches, and building hospitals and colleges; which, however, he is said very piously to have performed.

ⁿ Leland, in Vol. VII. p. 51, asserts, "that William, by Sibille, his wife, had issue Peter, who was buried in the cathedral church of Hereford; which Peter was father of John, bishop of Exeter, and of Catherine, married to Sir Guy Brien, lord of Theokesbiri."

mons to parliament. He married Beatrix, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Malmain, and deceased the 33d Edward III. having had issue Thomas, his son and heir, who died without issue the 50th Edward III. and a daughter, Elizabeth, whom he names in his will, dated anno 1358 (32d Edward III.)

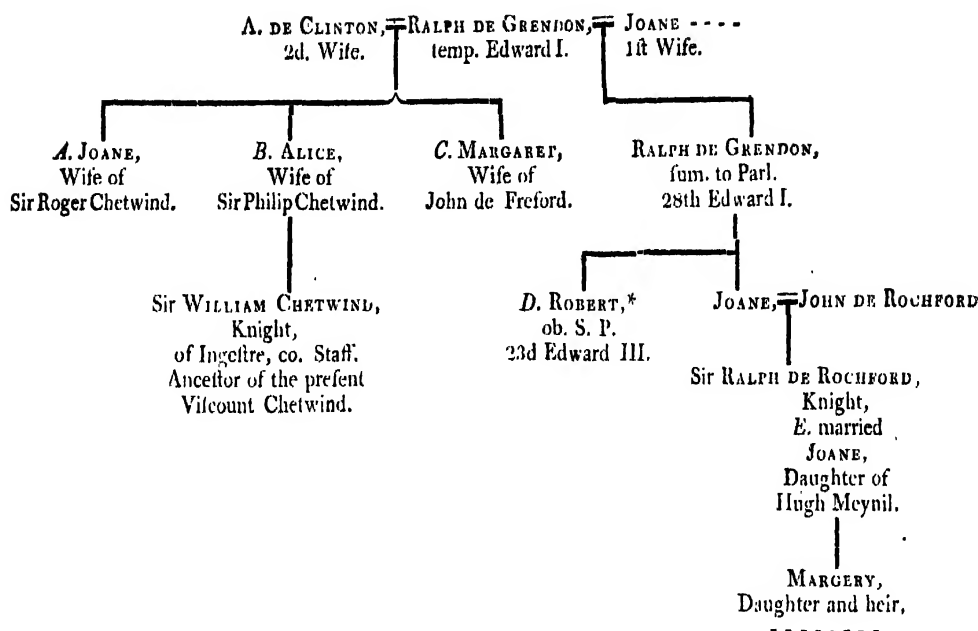
G R E N D O N.

Arms—Arg. two Chevrons Gules.

FROM the lordship of Grendon, in the co. of Warwick, this family assumed their surname. Of which, in the time of king Stephen, was ROGER DE GRENDON, who, or his father, was enfeoffed of the said manor by Camvile, who had it by grant from Henry I. to hold by the service of one knight's fee.

From this Roger descended Sir RALPH DE GRENDON, who had summons to parliament the 28th, 32d, and 33d of Edward I. but never after. He died the 5th of Edward III. leaving

ROBERT, his son and heir, and a daughter, Joan, who married John Rochford, esquire; which Robert was a man of weak understanding, and died, circ. 22d or 23d of Edward III. S. P. whereby the lands of his inheritance passed to his sister Joane; whose son, Sir Ralph Rochford, knight, possessed the same, and made an entail thereof upon the issue of his body, by Joane his wife, daughter of Sir Hugh Meynill, with remainder to his three sisters successively, and then to Sir Richard Statford, and his heirs; and deceasing, circ. 8th Richard II. left Margaret, his daughter and heir.



A, B, C. The husbands of these three daughters, viz. Sir Roger and Sir Philip Chetwind, and John de Freford, challenged the inheritance from this Robert *D*, in right of their wives, by virtue of an entail made the 27th Edward I. and entered thereon accordingly. But Robert having made an accord with John of Ghent, duke of Lancaster, to protect him in the possession of Grendon, and certain other lands, the said Chetwinds and Freford quitted their interest therein. Yet afterwards, viz. 39th Edward III. Sir William Chetwind, son of the said Sir Philip, by some agreement with Joane, widow *E.* of Sir Ralph Rochford, who had then re-married Hugh de Altheby, became possessor of Grendon, &c. and seated himself there.

GRESLEY.

Arms—Vairée, Ermine and Gules.

THE original of this family (denominated from the manor of Gresfeley, in Derbyshire; anciently written Gresfele, Gresfelci, Greslea,

* Though not mentioned by Dugdale, in his Account of this Family; yet in his Writs of Summons to Parliament, the 34th and 35th of Edward I. the name of Robert de Grendon is included; but whether the above Robert, or from a collateral branch, does not appear.

Gresly,

Gresly, &c.) is said to be derived from Malahulcius, uncle to the famous Rollo duke of Normandy. From which Malahulcius descended Roger de Toeni, standard-bearer of Normandy, whose younger sons, Robert and Nigel, accompanied the Conqueror into England; of which, ROBERT having a great many lordships bestowed upon him as the reward of his services, fixed his residence at Stafford, and assumed that surname, which continued till, by an heir female married to Bagot, the same was carried into that family; which, with the assumption thereof, became the founders of the second dynasty of the house of Stafford, that so long flourished eminent in the rank of barons, earls, and dukes of the realm. Vid. Stafford.

NIGEL, aforesaid, held Drachelawe, and eleven other lordships, in Derbyshire, as appears by Doomsday Book; whose son, William, was founder of the monastery of Gresley (now in ruins), and had issue Robert.

Which ROBERT (the first with whom Sir William Dugdale commences his account of this family), the 35th Henry I. (1134), had his principal seat at Mancestre, in com. Lanc. And was succeeded by

ALBERT DE GRESLEY, his son and heir, who married, first, Agnes, daughter of Nigel baron of Halton, sister and coheir to William, her brother;* and, secondly, a daughter of Thomas Bassët; and dying the 32d of Henry II. or before, leaving Robert, his son and heir; whose wardship, Gilbert (son of the said Thomas Bassët) obtained. He had also three daughters; whereof Amabil became the wife of ——— Trefgos.

The 6th of Richard I. this ROBERT being then at full age, attended that king in his expedition into Normandy; and in the third of John, upon collection of the scutage of Normandy, paid twenty-four marks for those twelve knights fees he then had.

* In the account of Nigel baron of Halton, he is there called Albert de Grelle, if the same person and family meant.

His wife was a daughter of Henry, brother to William de Longchamp, chancellor to king Richard I. with whom he had the lordships of Merlingham and Weston, in com. Norf.; and dying the 15th Henry III. left issue

THOMAS, his son and heir; who, doing his homage, had livery of his lands, and the 43d of Henry III. was made warden of the king's forests south of Trent; but deceased the 46th of Henry III. or before.

To whom succeeded THOMAS, his son and heir; who having married Hawyse, one of the daughters and coheirs to John de Burgh, son of John, son of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, had livery of her purparty of her father's lands; viz. Waukerley, Ringeston, and Porteslade; and died the 12th of Edward I. leaving Thomas, his son and heir, in minority.

In the 34th of Edward I. this THOMAS received the honour of knighthood, with prince Edward and others, by Bathing; and having had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 1st to the 4th of Edward II. died without issue, whereupon Joane, his sister, became his heir; who marrying John, son of Roger de la Warre, brought a noble inheritance to that family.

Vid. De la
Warre.

Of this family, it is presumed, was RALPH DE GRESLEY, who married Isabel, daughter of Robert de Muschamp; and paying £.100 fine to the king, had livery of the lordships of Muschamp and Elkeidon, in com. Notts. He had issue an only daughter and heir, Agnes, who became the wife of Hugh Fitz-Ralph; which Ralph, the 12th Henry III. paying his relief, and doing his homage, had livery of her lands then held by three knights fees of the honour of Peverell of Notts.

Vid. Fitz-
Ralph.

Of the same family also, from a younger brother, descended GEORGE GRESLEY, esquire, created a baronet, June 29, 1611, progenitor of the present Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, baronet.

HACCHE.

ARMS—O. a Cross engrailed G.

EUSTACE DE HACCHE, a menial servant to Edward I.^p obtained from that king a grant of free warren in all his demefne lands at Hacche, in the county of Wilts, as also at Morton-Merhull, and Cef-treton, in com. Warwick.

In the 26th of Edward I. he was at the memorable battle of Faw-kirk, where the Scots were defeated; and the 28th, 29th, and 31st, was again in the wars of Scotland. He had fummons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 27th, 28th, 30th, 32d, and 33d of Edward I. but deceased the year following; leaving Julian, his daughter and heir, married to John Hanfard. He married Amicia, widow of Thomas Trimenell.

HASTANG.

ARMS—Az. and a Chief G. over all a Lion rampant O.

THIS family had their feat anciently at Lemington, in the county of Warwick, from thence called Lemington-Hastang. Of which, Hasculf Mufard enfeofed upon one Hunfridus, who by Lesceline his wife, had ATROP DE HASTANG, his son, who gave to the canons of Nostel, in com. Ebor, the churches of Lemington and Newbold. Which grant Atrop his son confirmed; and bestowed on the canons of Kenilworth, the church of Whitnash.

^p This description most probably means, that he was an officer of the household to King Edward.

To this last-mentioned **ATROP** succeeded **HUMPHREY**, his son and heir, who was one of the barons in rebellion against king John, for which his lands were seized; but in the 1st of Henry III. returned to his allegiance, and had the same restored again. This Humphrey had issue

ROBERT, who married Joane, daughter and coheir to William de Curli; and the 41st of Henry III. gave a mark, in gold, for respiting his knighthood.⁹ But afterwards he was one of those who, taking part with Montfort earl of Leicester, held out the castle of Kenilworth, for which his lands were seized; he, however, made redemption thereof, by compounding according to the rule of the Dictum de Kenilworth. He left issue

Another **ROBERT**, his successor; who, the 2d of Edward I. was one of the justices for gaol delivery at Warwick; and the 5th of Edward II. had summons to parliament, but no more. Nor had John, his son and heir; but

THOMAS DE HASTANG, son of the said John, had the like summons to parliament, the 5th and 16th of Edward III. though never after, nor any of his descendants; of whom, John de Hastang, his son and heir, was twice married; viz. first to Blanch, daughter of ——— and next to Maud, daughter of Sir William Trussel, knight, by whom he left issue two daughters and coheirs; namely, Maud, wife of Ralph Stafford, of Grafton, and Isabel (or Joane), of Sir John Salisbury, knight. Which Sir John was afterwards attainted and beheaded, the 12th of Richard II. anno 1389.

⁹ This honour seems now more frequently sought, even with the payment of great fees, than endeavoured to be avoided at an expense.

HASTINGS OF GRESSING-HALL.

ON the death of JOHN HASTINGS, earl of Pembroke, the 15th Richard II. without issue, Reginald lord Grey, of Ruthyn, was, by some inquisitions, found to be his next heir of the whole blood; viz. as descended lineally from Elizabeth, sister to John (great grandfather of this John, the last earl of Pembroke of the Hastings name), and daughter of John lord Hastings, by his first wife, Isabel, sister and co-heir to Aymer de Valence, earl of Pembroke. But by other inquisitions it was found, that Hugh, son of Hugh, son of another Hugh, son of the same John lord Hastings, by his second wife, Isabel, daughter of Hugh Despencer, earl of Winchester, was the next heir male, but of the half blood.

Vid. Pembroke.

This Hugh (says Dugdale), was summoned to parliament the 16th Edward III. amongst the barons of the realm. And the 20th Edward III. being then called, "Consanguineus Regis, the king's cousin," was constituted his lieutenant in Flanders, and commander of all his military forces there against the French. But further, no more is said of him or of his descendants, by reason they never had the like summons to parliament.

Yet one thing is memorable of them, viz. that in those days the right of bearing the arms was in such great esteem, that the contest for them (Sc. Or. a Maunch Gules), betwixt Reginald, son of the beforementioned Reginald lord Grey, and Edward Hastings, brother and heir to the last-mentioned Hugh, lasted little less than twenty years in the court military, before the constable and marshal of England; wherein, after much money spent, the said Edward, who challenged them as the next heir male, was not only condemned in very heavy costs, and the arms adjudged to Grey, but imprisoned sixteen years for disobeying that sentence. Wherewith being greatly displeased

at the injury he conceived done him, he, when in great anguish of mind at his latter end, left God's curse, and his own, upon his posterity, if they did not attempt a vindication thereof. This Edward assumed the title of lord Hastings and Stutevil, as by a deed under his seal of arms, dated Nov. 4, the 8th of Henry IV. appeareth. Yet by what right is not stated; for there is no testimony he was ever so created, or had any summons to parliament.

Jacob and Barlow say, Sir Hugh Hastings was of Gressing-Hall and Fenwick, in Norfolk, in right of his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Foliot, knight; whose male line terminated about the reign of queen Elizabeth, in Sir Francis Hastings, knight of Stuthorpe; whose estate went amongst his four sisters and coheirs; viz. 1. Anne, married to John Wentworth, of North Emshall, esquire. 2. Dorothy, to Sir William St. Quintin, of Harpham, in Yorkshire, knight. 3. Christian, to Francis Frobisher, of Altaff-Frobisher, esquire. And, 4. Mary, to Philip Copley, of Doncaster, esquire.

HAUSTED.

Arms—G. a Chief componée O. and Az.

THE 1st Edward II. JOHN DE HAUSTED obtained a grant to himself, and the heirs of his body, of the manor of Deufangre, in com. North.; as also of divers other lands in the same county. The 11th of Edward II. he was in the wars of Scotland; and the 15th, had the castle and honour of Clare in com. Suff. committed to his charge.

The 1st of Edward III. he was made seneschal of Gascoigne; and, moreover, had summons to parliament, the 6th, 8th, and 9th of Edward III. but never after. Nor is any further mention made of him, nor of his posterity.

HERON.

Arms—Gules a Chevron between three Herons Arg.

OF this family, anciently written HAIRUN, HEYRUN, and, lastly, HERON, there have been many eminent persons. Sir JOHN HAIRON, knight, entered England with the Conqueror; and is said to have acquired Chipchase castle by the marriage of the daughter and heir of Sir William Chipches, derived from the Saxon race.

Burne and
Nicolson's
Hist. of Cum-
berl. and
Westmorel.

In the time of king John, JORDAN HAIRUN held a barony in Northumberland, by the service of one knights fee, as his ancestors had done before. This Jordan, the 13th of John, on collection of the scutage of Wales, as heir of Ralph de Wigornia, paid two marks for one fee.

His grandson WILLIAM, temp. Henry III. obtained a grant, dated 29 Dec. 1251, of free warren in his manor of Hadefton, the caput baroniæ; and was governor of Bamburg, Pickering, and Scarborough castles, and warden of all the forests north of Trent. He died, circ. 41st or 42d Henry III. His wife was Mary, daughter and sole heir of Odonel de Ford, by whom he had issue William, his son and heir, then in minority.

Which WILLIAM afterwards was one of the barons on the part of the king at the battle of Lewes; and was one of the northern barons summoned by Edward I. to meet him at Norham (with horse and arms), when he went to give judgment between the competitors for the crown of Scotland. He died at Newcastle, anno 1296.

He married Christian, daughter and heir of Roger de Notton; and

* Of this name was Albanus de Hairun, mentioned in Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scaccarii, p. 246. But unnoticed by Dugdale.

had issue Walter, who died before him; Roger (of whom hereafter); Odonel, and several other children.

WALTER, his eldest son, married Alicia de Hastings, and had issue an only daughter and heir, Emmeline, who married John lord Darcy, steward of the household to Edward III. and who, on the decease of her grandfather, was his heir; whereby the Darcy family became possessed of the ancient barony of Heron, and of the manors of Silkeston and Notton, in com. Ebor.

This branch of the Herons, it seems, were styled of Hadeſton, to distinguish them from their descendants, the Herons of Ford castle.

HERON OF FORD.

ON the death of Walter Heron (son of William, as beforementioned), without issue male, ROGER, his next brother, became the surviving heir male of the family; on whom the manors of Ford and Bokenfield must have devolved, by reason of some entail or grant, or they otherwise must have gone to Emmeline, lady Darcy, as heir general.

This Roger, with his next brother, Odonel, were two of the knights who attended king Edward I. to the siege of Stirling castle. The 10th of Edward II. he was governor of Bamburg castle; and was also one of the conservators of all the truces made with Scotland in that reign. His successor was

WILLIAM, his son, who took Lawrence Gilebrand prisoner at the battle of Durham; and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 44th Edward III. But never after, nor his descendants.*

* Dugdale makes Roger father of William, and he of another William, viz. the one sum. to parl. 44th Edward III.

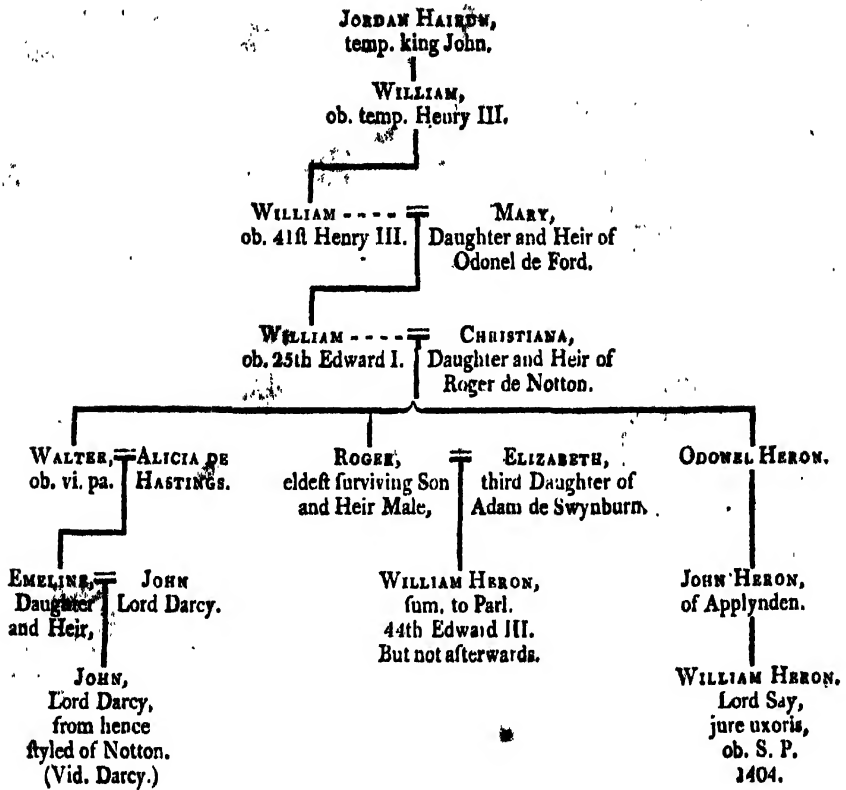
HERON OF APPLYNDEN, alias SAY, jure uxoris.

THOMAS DE APPLYNDEN died in 1359, seised of the manor of Applynden, which, the 28th September, 1361, Robert, his son, granted to

JOHN HERON, chevalier, and his heirs. This John was father of WILLIAM HERON, who, having married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William baron de Say, also cousin and heiress to Thomas de Brewose, had summons to parliament in her right, from the 17th of Richard II. to the 5th of Henry IV. inclusive. She died the 23d Richard II. but he continued lord Say till he died; as is manifest, both by the summons to parliament, and by the Charter Roll, 1st Henry IV. Wherein, amongst other great persons, he is a witness to the king's charter, by the name of "Wilhelmus Heron, dominus de Say, seneschallus hospitii Regis." He was an eminent soldier, and employed on various important embassies; and died without issue, the 30th October, 1404, the 6th Henry IV.'

'The chief part of this account has been selected from Betham's Baronetage, Vol. IV. p. 28 and 29, which he says, both in the genealogical and historical narration, were compiled by him from a Table of the Family, verified throughout by records and other authentic documents. Which table, with due References; was printed in 1797, and copies thereof deposited in the libraries of the college of Arms, the British Museum, the Antiquarian Society, and in several other public libraries in the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

HILTON.



HILTON.

ARMS—Arg. two Bars Az. and Fleur de Lis O.

THE chief seat of this family was at Hilton castle, in the county palatine of Durham; of which was ROBERT DE HILTON, who had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 23d, 24th, and 25th of Edward I. He married Margaret, one of the coheirs of Marmaduke de Thwenge, by whom he obtained large possessions, and had issue two daughters; viz. Isabel, wife of Walter de Pedwardyn; and Maud, of Sir John Hothum, knight.

Vid. Thweng.

Vid. Hothum.

Of this name, also, mention is made of ALEXANDER DE HILTON, who

who served in the wars of Scotland under Ralph lord Nevil; and had summons to parliament, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Edward III. but no more, nor any of his descendants; of whom, if he left issue, no notice is to be found in Dugdale. But other authorities give the title of baron of Hilton, for a long time after, to the male representative of this family.

HOESE OF HERTING, Co. Sussex.

ARMS—Barry of Six, Ermine and Gules.

OF this name many occur; particularly HENRY HOESE, of Herting, in Suffex; who, the 4th of Henry III. gave ninety marks for livery of his father's lands, and died the 19th of the same reign, leaving

MATTHEW, his son and heir, who deceased the 39th of Henry III. leaving issue,

HENRY, his son; who, the 49th of Henry III. was one who adhered to the rebel barons against the king: when he died does not appear, but another

HENRY was his son and successor, and deceased the 18th of Edward I. whose son and heir,

HENRY, was then twenty-four years of age, and doing his homage the same year, had livery of his inheritance; and the 22d of Edward I. had summons, with other persons of note, to attend the king to advise concerning the weighty affairs of the nation; and further, the year following, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, and from thence to all the parliaments of that king's, and king Edward's II. reign. But the 6th of Edward III. he departed this life, leaving

HENRY, his son and heir, thirty years of age, and Isabel his wife, surviving; with whom he was seised jointly of the manor of Frysoke, in com. South.

Which

Which Henry doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 1st of Edward III. on the marriage of Henry, his son and heir, with Elizabeth, the daughter of John de Bohun, settled certain lands upon him and her, and their issue; default to Richard, another son; with remainder to the issue of himself, by Catherine, his then wife; and in default of such issue, on Elizabeth, his daughter. He died the 23d of Edward III. having had summons to parliament to that year, inclusive.

Dugd. Vol. I.
p. 623.

But although Dugdale calls Henry his son and heir, on the deed of settlement abovementioned, he nevertheless says, that at the time of his death (as before), Henry, the son of Mark Huse, his son (who married Margery, one of the daughters and coheirs of Theobald de Verdun, and died in his lifetime), was his next heir, then six years of age.

Which HENRY, 7th Richard II. doing his homage, had livery of his lands, but never was summoned to parliament.

HOESE, OR HUSE, OF BEECHWORTH, Co. Surrey.

OF the same family as the one already mentioned, Sir William Dugdale presumes, was JOHN HUSE, temp. 31st Edward I. who was succeeded by Roger, his son; who, the 1st of Edward III. as cousin and heir of John Berewyck, deceased, had livery of the manor of Heggecourt.

Which ROGER, the 20th of Edward III. was in the wars of France, and the 22d and 23d of that reign, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; after when, there is no mention further of him, till the 35th of Edward III. when he died, seized, amongst other lands, of the manor of West Beechworth and Heggecourt, in the county of Surrey; Ringstede, in the co. of Dorset; a moiety of Burton-Sacy, co. South.; and Nothinkton and Kingston-Deverell, in Wilts; leaving

JOHN,

JOHN, his son and heir, who had livery of the inheritance, but never had summons to parliament.

Rot. Fin. 35th
Edw. III.
m. 10.

According to Collins, Vol. III. p. 365, this John was father of Alice, who married Richard Wallop, ancestor of the earls of Portsmouth; but, according to Charles, the said Alice is made daughter of Sir John Russell, and sister and heir to Roger, her brother. And by Vincent, she is called daughter to the said Roger, so summoned to parliament the 22d and 23d Edward III.

HOTHUM.

ARMS—Ar. Four Bars Az. and a Canton G.

THIS is a very ancient family in the county of York; which is said to be descended from Sir John Trehouse, lord of Kilkenny, Ireland, who, for his good services at the battle of Hastings, had a grant from William the Conqueror of Colley-Weston, in Northamptonshire, and Hothum, in Yorkshire; from which latter the surname was assumed.

But there only appears one, viz. **JOHN**, the son of Peter de Hothum,* who had ever summons to parliament; and that, says Dugdale, but the 8th of Edward II. Yet he certainly had summons after, or another of the same name; as the 9th and 11th of Edward II. amongst the barons then summoned, is John de Hothum.

Claus. Rot.
9th Edw. II.
m. 22. Dorfo.
Claus. Rot.
11th Edw. II.
m. 14. Dorfo.

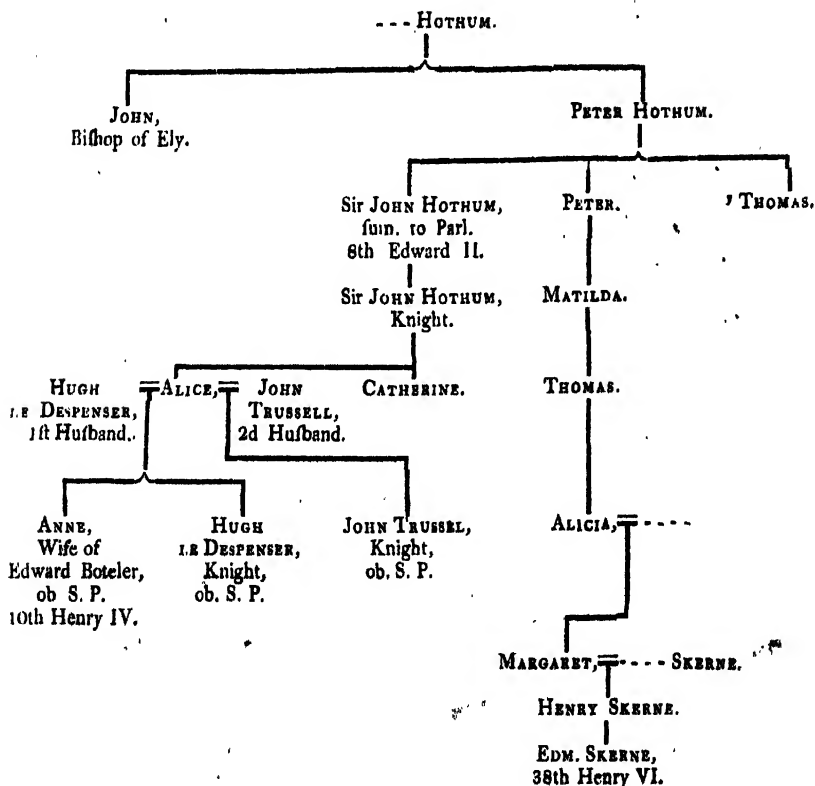
By Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Hasleton, of Hasleton, co. York, he had issue Sir John Hothum, and Thomas his second son,† from whom descended another **JOHN**, who was found one of the cousins and coheirs of Thomas de Thwenge, baron of Thwenge and

* Brother to this Peter was John de Hothum, bishop of Ely, treasurer of the exchequer, and lord Chancellor of England; a man most eminent in his time, and a great favourite with the kings Edward II. and III.

† So says the printed Baronetage: but Dugdale, in his Warwickshire, p. 689, gives the descent as here stated.

HOTHUM.

Kilton castle. From which line the family of Hotham, now flourishing, is presumed to be immediately derived; viz. admiral lord Hotham; Mr. Baron Hotham, late one of the barons of the court of exchequer; general Hotham; and bishop Hotham; all brothers to Sir Charles Hotham, baronet, K. B. some time since deceased.



The printed Baronetages, as before observed, make Thomas the second son of Peter. But Dugdale does not notice at all any son of that name, but only mentions John and Peter. Wherefore Thomas must have been a younger son of Peter; as Edmund Skerne, the 38th Henry VI. claimed certain lands in com. Warw. as cousin and heir of John Hothum, bishop of Ely.

HUNTERCOMBE.

ARMS—Ermine Two Bars gemells G.

IN the time of Henry III. WILLIAM DE HUNTERCOMBE, having married Isabel, one of the coheirs of Robert de Muschamp, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, and summons to attend the king as a baron. Vid. Muschamp.

WALTER, his son, was often in the wars of Scotland and Wales; and had summons to parliament, from the 23d Edward I. to the 4th Edward II. He married Alice, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebec, and died the 6th Edward II. Nicholas Newbaud, son of Gonnora, his sister, wife of Richard de Newbaud, being his next heir. Vid. Bolebec.

WILLIAM, father of the said Walter, by a second wife, Alice de Hodeng, had issue a son, Thomas. But no more of this family are stated ever to have had summons to parliament.

Which THOMAS had issue John, whose daughter and heir, Agnes,* married Philip Skidmore, ancestor, by her, to the lord viscount Scudamore of Sligo. And the said †Alice Hodeng, or Hedyng, was only child of Sir Hugh, son of Sir Thomas Hedyng, by the daughter and heir of Walter de Wyndfone, or Windsor, whose elder brother, William, was ancestor to the family of that name, lords Windsor and Montjoy. (Vid. Wyndfore, or Windsor.)

* Lodge's Ir. Peerage, Vol III. p 111.

† Lodge ut supra.

HUNTINGFIELD.

ARMS—O. on a Fefs G. three Plates.

WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD (so called from a manor of that name in the county of Suffolk), died anno 1155 (1st Henry II.), and was succeeded by Roger, his son and heir, who had issue another William, sheriff of Suffolk, and a justice itinerant, temp. king John, and afterwards one of the rebel barons against the same king.

He gave to the monks at Herst, a certain pasture adjoining their alder grove, for the health of his soul, and that of Alice de St. Lis, his wife, and left issue

ROGER, his son and heir, who died the 41st Henry III. leaving Joane, his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to William de Hobrugg, and

WILLIAM, his son and heir, surviving, who became one of the barons in arms against Henry III. at the battle of Evesham; and died the 11th Edward I.

To whom succeeded **ROGER**, his son; who, the 25th of Edward I. had summons to parliament, but not after; and departed this life the 30th Edward I. leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir; who, the 34th Edward I. and 4th Edward II. served in the wars of Scotland, and died the 7th Edward II. Sibil, his wife, surviving; and Roger, his son, then in minority.

Which **ROGER** deceased 11th Edward III. leaving issue, by Cecilie his wife, daughter of Sir Walter de Norwich, knight,

WILLIAM, his son and heir, then under eight years of age; who, the 25th Edward III. making proof of his majority, and doing his fealty, had livery of the lands of his inheritance. He served in the wars

wars of France; and had summons to parliament from the 25th Edward III. to the 49th inclusive, and died the year following; leaving (says Dugdale), Alice, the widow of Sir John Norwich, knight, his kinswoman and next heir. But in Morant's Essex, Vol. II. p. 136, it is stated, he left two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Alice, wife of Sir John de Norwich, (vid. Norwich); and Mariona, married, first, to John de Huntingfield, who had also summons to parliament; and, secondly, to Stephen le Scrope. Which John de Huntingfield is probably the same whom Dugdale mentions to have been summoned to parliament from the 36th to the 43d of Edward III. inclusive.*

INGHAM.

ARMS—Per. Pale O. and Vert. a Cross recreele, or Moline, G.

IN the time of king John, there is mention made of this family, seated at a place of the same name in the county of Norfolk: but the first who had ever summons to parliament, was OLIVER INGHAM, a person of great note, temp. Edward II. and seneschal of Aquitaine, and justice of Chester for life, in the reign of Edward III. in whose 1st, 6th, and 14th year, he was summoned to parliament; but died without issue male the 18th Edward III. His two daughters and coheirs were, Joan, married to Roger le Strange, of Knockin; and Elizabeth to John Curfon.

The said Oliver was son of John de Ingham, whose father, Oliver, was son and heir of John de Ingham, by his wife, *Albreda, one of the daughters and coheirs of Walter Waleran, temp. king John. (Vid. Strange of Knockin.)

*Vid. Waleran.

* In Leland's Itinerary, Vol. VI. f. 59, it is noticed, that in the time of Henry VIII. there was taken up in the Black-Friers, at Boston, com. Linc. the body of one of this family, with a leaden bull of pope Innocent about his neck.

KERDESTON.

ARMS—G. a Saltier engrailed Ar.

WILLIAM DE KERDESTON, sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, temp. Edward I. by *Margaret, daughter and coheir of Gilbert de Gaunt, baron of Folkingham, com. Lincoln, had issue ROGER DE KERDESTON, made a knight of the Bath, the 34th Edward I. and summoned to parliament, from the 6th to the 10th Edward III. Dying the 11th of that reign, he was succeeded by

WILLIAM his son, who was in the French wars, and particularly at the battle of Cressy; and was also summoned to parliament from the 11th to the 34th of Edward III. But after him, none of his posterity had the like honour.

On his decease there was a dispute respecting the inheritance, between John de Burghersh, by one inquisition, found to be his cousin and heir, and William de Kerdeston, by another inquisition, found to be his son and heir; who, making his appeal to the court of chancery, however, obtained the inheritance.

In Morant's History of Essex, Vol. II. p. 129, it is stated, that William de Kerdeston, by Margaret, daughter of Edmund Bacon, or Bacon, had issue only two daughters, Maud and Margaret; of whom the latter married William Tendring, and the first John de Burghersh. And by Alice de Norwich, another wife, he had a son, the said William de Kerdeston. (Vid. Burghersh.)

KERKETON, OR KIRKETON.

ARMS—Barry of Six G. and Ar.

JOHN DE KIRKETON, of Kirketon, in that part of Lincolnshire called Holland, received the honour of knighthood,* by Bathing, in the 19th Edward II. and the 16th of Edward III. being possessed of the manor of Tatfhall and Tumby, in that county, made a feoffment of that lordship to Adam de Welles, and others, to stand seised thereof, to the use of himself, and Isabel his wife; and to the heirs of their two bodies lawfully begotten, with divers remainders; and having had summons to parliament in the 36th and 37th of Edward III. died the 41st of the same reign, leaving Sir John de Tudenham, knight, Richard de Lina, John de Tilney, and William de Sutton, rector of the church of Whitwell, his next heirs.

Cotemporary with whom, and presumed of the same family, was one THOMAS DE KIRKETON, who had the like summons the 16th Edward III. but never after.

KNEVET OF ESCRICK.

ARMS—Arg. a plain Bend and a Border ingrailed, S.

THIS family of Knivet (or Knevet), for a length of time anciently seated in Norfolk, came at last to possess Buckenham castle, in that county, by the marriage of an heiress of the house of Clifton;* to whom the same had descended by heirs female, from William de Albini, the builder thereof, shortly after the Norman conquest.

Of this stock was JOHN KNEVIT, made chancellor of England, the

*Vid. Basset
of Weldon.

46th of Edward III. as was also another JOHN, who, temp. Henry IV. by Alianor, his mother, daughter to Ralph lord Basset, of Weldon,* obtained a fair inheritance upon the partition of Basset's lands.

†Vid. Berners

Of the same branch was likewise Sir WILLIAM KNEVIT, temp. Henry VIII. knight for the body to that king; and EDMUND KNEVIT, of Ashwelthorpe, in com. Norf. esquire, serjeant porter to the king, who married Joane, daughter and heir to John Bourchier, lord Berners; whose descendants, at length, came to inherit that barony.†

But the first who was raised to the dignity of a baron of the realm, was

Sir THOMAS KNEVIT, knight, one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to king James I. who, in 1605, upon that obscure intimation given by letter to the lord Montegle (being then a justice of the peace in Westminster), was sent to make search, with others, in the vaults and cellars under the House of Lords, where Guy Faux was discovered, and that famous gunpowder conspiracy detected and prevented.

After which, upon the 4th of July, the 5th of James I. he had summons to the parliament then sitting, by the title of lord Knevit of Escrick in com. Ebor; and took his seat accordingly among the peers of the realm, it being the last day of that session.

*Vid. How-
ard of Escrick.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Rowland Hayward, alderman of London (widow of Richard Warren, of the county of Essex, esquire); but he deceased without issue, 27th April, 1622, and was buried in the church of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, where a noble monument was erected to his memory.*

KNOVIL.

Arms—Ar. three Estoils, G.

IN the time of King John, BOGO, or BEVIL de KNOVIL, was in rebellion against that king; to whom succeeded another (his son and heir, as imagined), of the same name, who, in the 3d of Edward I. was sheriff of the counties of Salop and Stafford; and was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 23d to the 35th of Edward I. in which year he died, leaving

BOGO, his son and heir, thirty years of age; who was in the insurrection of Thomas earl of Lancaster, the 15th Edward II. but was never summoned to parliament, nor any of his descendants, according to Dugdale: yet “*Ex rotulo claus. de anno primo regni regis Edwardi II.*” it appears that Bogo de Knovill was, amongst others therein mentioned, to be summoned to the parliament then to be holden.

Of this name, it is said in Kimber’s Baronetage,* that Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Sir John Knovill, married Guy de St. Aubyn, circ. 13th Edward III. an ancestor of the same ancient family as the baronet of that surname.

* Vol. II.
p. 366.

K Y M E.

Arms—G. a Chevron. N. B. ten Crosslets O. are added.

THE name of this family was assumed from a lordship in Kesteven, in the county of Lincoln.

SIMON DE KYME, the son of William, founded the priory of Bolinton in the same county; and, by Roese de Bulinton, had issue,

Z z

PHILIP,

PHILIP, his son and heir, who was one of the barons in that great council holden at London anno 1177 (23d Henry II.) He was steward to Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, and, by Hadewyfe his wife, left

SIMON, his son and successor, who adhering to the rebellious barons against king John, was excommunicated by the pope, and his lands seized, and given to Geffery Nevil. After which, the 4th Henry III. he died, and was succeeded by

PHILIP, his son, who had livery thereof again; but departed this life 1242, the 26th Henry III. leaving, by Agnes de Waleys his wife, Simon, his son and heir, who died S. P. 32d Henry III. when William, his brother, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; which William, the 4th of Henry III. died without issue. †

To whom succeeded another **PHILIP**, who performed great services in the wars of Scotland, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 23d of Edward I. until the 7th Edward II. inclusive. He died the 16th Edward II. leaving by his wife, daughter of Hugh Bigot,*

WILLIAM, his son and heir, who was also summoned to parliament, from the 17th Edward II. to the 9th Edward III. and died the 12th of the same reign, without issue, leaving Joane his wife surviving, afterwards married to Nicholas de Cantilupe. Whereupon Gilbert de Umframvill, earl of Anegos, who had married Lucy, his sister, came to possess the inheritance.*

Vid. Cantilupe.

* Although Dugdale here says, Lucy married Gilbert Umframville, earl of Anegos, yet in Umframville, he makes Robert de Umframville to marry Lucy de Kyme.

LANCASTER.

ARMS—Vid. Lancaster of Kendal.

SIR William Dugdale states, that WILLIAM DE LANCASTER, the last baron of Kendal, had a brother, Roger, of the half blood. But Burn and Nicolson, in their History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, say, so indeed he was; yet, whether through design or inadvertency, it hath not been expressed what kind of half brother he was. The register of Furness abbey will inform us however; for he is therein thus described; “Rogerus bastardus frater Willielmi.” This circumstance is not taken notice of in any pedigree which derive the name and family of the Lancasters from this same Roger.

Which ROGER married Philippa, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Bolebeck, in co. Northumberland; and died the 19th Edward I. leaving issue, John his son and heir (also two other sons, William and Christopher); who had summons to parliament, from the 25th Edward I. to the 3d of Edward II. and died the 8th of Edward III. leaving, according to Dugdale, Richard, the son of Richard de Plaiz, his next heir. Vid. Bolebec.

Yet Nicolson and Burn, beforementioned, Vol. I. p. 64, assert, that John de Lancaster, of Holgill, or Howgill, son of William, second brother of the aforesaid John, was the next heir male, who had a son, William, whose son, William, was father of John, who had issue another John, who died, without issue male, in the reign of Henry VI. leaving four daughters; viz. Christian, married to Sir Robert de Harrington, knight; Isabel, to Sir Thomas le Fleming, knight, of Coniston; Margaret, to Sir Matthew de Whitfield, knight; and Elizabeth, to Robert de Crackenthorp, esquire.

There was also another branch of the Lancasters, at Sockbridge,

derived from Christopher, third and youngest brother, as beforementioned, of John de Lancaster, son and heir of Roger the Bastard; whose male line direct continued till the reign of James I. and then terminated in Coristopher Lancaster, esquire, of Crake-trees, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tankard, esquire, and left issue only four daughters, his heirs; viz. Frances, married to Sir Christopher Lowther; of Whitchaven, baronet; Elizabeth, to William Hutton, of Penrith and Gale; Barbara, to Mr. Davyes, of Winder; and Mary, to Mr. Highmore, of Cumberland.

Nicolson and Burne say the arms of these Lancasters were;

“Ar. two Bars gemels, on a Canton of the second, a Lion passant guardant O.”

LASCELS.

ARMS—Arg. three Chaplets G.

OF this family, seated in the county of York, were divers persons of eminent note; the chief of whom, whereof mention is made, was

ROGER DE LASCELS, who, the 22d, 23d, and 24th of Edward I. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, but never after, nor any of his posterity.

In Camden's Britannia, by Gibson, are noticed two seats in Richmondshire (id est, in com. Ebor.); viz. Sowreby and Brakenback: which he says, “are belonging to the truly ancient and famous family of Lascelles.”

From this stock modern genealogists have derived a family of the same name, which a few years since was elevated to the rank of peerage, in the person of EDWIN LASCELS, esquire, who was created baron Harewood in 1790; but not long after died without issue male, whereby his title became extinct; though it has subsequently been revived in a collateral branch, to which his great estate descended.

Yet

Yet how far those genealogists may be correct, who have consimilitated the descent of the Lascel's family of the present day, with the blood of the illustrious baron in the time of Edward I. is not for controversy here; although the assertion is a pretty evident proof, that these *gentle historians* had never read the epitaph made on Henry Lascel's, esquire, the collector of the crown revenues at Barbadoes, who departed out of this transitory world anno 1753; for had that celebrated epitaph ever met their eye, it is to be imagined their ideas of the noble lineage of the baron of Harewood would have been confined to a more recent, and a more humble extraction.

Rapin* relates, that queen Catherine Howard was accused of incontinence by archbishop Cranmer, on the information of one *Laffels*, whose sister was an old servant of the dutchess dowager of Norfolk; and who (he said,) had told him, that the queen had been very incontinent, both before and since her marriage.

* Vol. I.
p. 831.

A little further on,† the same author states, that amongst others who were then (1546), executed for heresy, was "John Lascelles, probably the same who accused Catherine Howard:" but this John Lascelles he calls "a *gentleman*."

† Vol. I.
p. 845,

LATIMER OF BRAYBROKE.

ARMS—Vid. Latimer Lord Latimer of Corby.

THE origin of this branch of the ancient family of Latimer, was in JOHN, brother to that William le Latimer who married Alice, daughter and coheir of Walter Ledit; and which John took to wife Christian, the other daughter and coheir of the same Walter Ledit, and died the 11th of Edward I. being then seised, in right of the said Christian his wife, of lands, in Womundle, in co. Lei. and of the manor of Wardon, in com. Northampt. Thomas, his son and heir, then twelve years old.

Vid. Latimer
of Corby.

Which

Vid. Bray-
broke and
Ledet.

Which THOMAS having his residence at Braybroke, in com. Northampt. (part of his mother's inheritance, who was the great grandchild and coheir of Henry de Braybroke), the 32d of Edward I. obtained licence to make a castle of his manor house there.

The 18th of Edward II. being then called Thomas le Latimer Bocharde, he was in the expedition at that time made into Scotland. And having had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 28th Edward I. to the 4th Edward II. inclusive, deceased the 8th Edward II. (1315), being then seised, amongst other manors, of those of Wardon and Braybroke, in com. Northampt. leaving Warine his son and heir, thirty years of age.

The 19th of Edward III. this WARINE, being then a banneret, was in the expedition at that time made into France, and died soon after, viz. 23d Edward III. (1349), being then seised of the manors of West Wardon and Braibroc, in Northamptonshire; and also, jointly with Catherine^b his wife, of the manor of Coshall, in com. Notts; John, his son and heir, then forty years of age; who dying without issue, his brother Thomas was his heir.

This THOMAS is considered to be the same whom our historians mention, in 11th Richard II. to have been one of the most eminent persons of that religious sect called Lollards, which so much increased and spread at that time throughout the kingdom. He dying also issueless, left

EDWARD, his brother and heir, called also Bocharde; who died S. P. the 12th Henry IV. (1411), being then seised of the manor of Wardon, and castle of Braybroke, and also divers other lands in Northamptonshire, and other counties. Which devolved upon John Griffin, as his next heir; viz. son of Richard, son of Elizabeth,* sister to

* Dugd.
Vol. II. p. 34.

^b Dugdale does not say who she was, but Mr. Collins, in his Peerage account of the Griffin family, writes (Vol. IV. p. 225), that she was sister and heir to John lord de la Warre. And in his Baronies in Fee, or Parliamentary Precedents,† he there makes her daughter of John lord de la Warre, and wife of Nicholas Latimer, by whom she had issue Catherine, his only daughter and heir, married to Thomas Griffin, father of John Griffin, the 4th Henry VI.

† P. 228.

him

him the said Edward Latimer,* who doing his fealty, had livery of his inheritance.

But as none of this line of Latimer had summons to parliament after the first-named Thomas, temp. Edward I. and II. it was unnecessary to have traced them further, had it not been to have shewn the descent of the Griffins of Braybroke therefrom, who afterwards became barons of the realm; from the heiress of whom, married to William Whitwell, came the late Sir John Griffin Griffin, who was first summoned to parliament as lord Howard de Walden, by virtue of his descent from that noble house, and afterwards created lord Braybroke.

Vid. Griffin.

Vid. Howard
of Walden.

LEIBURN.

Arms—Az. fix Lioncels Rampant Ar.

ROGER, son and heir of Robert de Leburne, was one of the rebel barons against king John, as also Henry III. He was a person of valour; but of a turbulent spirit: being won, however, by fair rewards, he proved an active supporter of the king, and manifested his fidelity by his eminent actions in the ensuing war. His first wife was Eleanor, one of the daughters of Stephen de Turnham; his second was Eleanore de Vaux, widow of Robert de Quinci, earl of Winchester, dying the 56th of Henry III. He was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his son, who served in the wars of France and Scotland and had summons to parliament, from the 27th Edward I. to the 3d Edward II. when he died, leaving Julian, the daughter of his son

* The statement made in the preceding note ^v, after Mr. Collins' representation, appears perfectly erroneous, if this account of Dugdale be correct; which indeed Edmonson, who quotes *The Inquisition Post Mortem*, confirms, viz. that John Griffin was the next heir of the said Edward, in manner following; namely, "son of Richard, son of Elizabeth, sister of the before-mentioned Edward Latimer; and then of the age of thirty years and upwards." By which inquisition it also is recited, that Margaret, widow of this Edward, was at that time surviving.

Thomas.

Thomas de Leiburne (who died in his lifetime) his next heir; which Julian, was wife of John de Hastings, father of Laurence, the first earl of Pembroke, and afterwards, to her second husband, married William de Clifton, earl of Huntingdon, who died without issue.

Of this name, but whether of the same family is not certain, was Sir JOHN DE LEIBURNE, of the co. of Salop; whose mother was Lucia, sister and next heir to John le Strange, of Cheswardyne, in Shropshire. In the 20th Edward III. he was in the famous battle of Durham, where the Scots were defeated, and David their king taken prisoner by the English. He was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 11th to the 22d Edward III. when he died without issue.

L'ISLE OF RUGEMONT.

Arms—G. a Lion passant guardant O. crowned Arg.

OF his family, says Dugdale, I think, was ROBERT DE L'ISLE, of Rugemont, in com. Bedf.; who, the 1st of Henry III. being married Roese de Tatshall, widow of Robert de Tatshall, one of the daughters and coheirs (with Agnes, her sister, wife of Robert de Basingham) of John de Wahull,* paying his relief, had livery of her purparty of that inheritance.

* Vid. Wahull.

After this Robert, in 48th Henry III. mention is made of another ROBERT, then governor of the castles of Marlborough and Lutgare-shull; who, the 49th of Henry III. taking part with the rebellious barons, was by them constituted governor of Newcastle upon Tyne.

From this Robert, with a long interval of time, I come (continues Dugdale), to another ROBERT, who had summons to parliament, from the 5th Edward II. to the 16th Edward III. inclusive; in which year he deceased, being then seised of the manors of Rampton, Cotenham,

West

West Wike, with the advowson of the church of Winpole, in com. Cantab.; all which he had before settled upon Alice, daughter of Robert de L'Isle; Elizabeth Peverell; and Richard Bayeaux, for life, with remainder to John, the son of Robert L'Isle, and his heirs. He was also then seised of the manors of Heyford Warin, in com. Oxon, and Pishiobury, in com. Hertf.; John, his son and heir, being twenty-four years of age at the time of taking that inquisition.*

* Elib. 16th
Edward III.
n. 40.

Which JOHN served often in the wars of France; and the 16th Edward III. was with the king in Brittany, and one of the chief commanders at the siege of Nantes. It is said, that the 20th Edward III. Sir Thomas Dagworth, with 80 men at arms, and 100 archers, having defeated Charles de Blois, and the great men of Brittany, who had 1000 horse, the king thereupon made two barons; viz. Alan Zouche and John L'Isle, as also fifty knights; but others affirm, this was at the battle of Cressy, which happened the same year. And in such reputation was this John with the king, that being both valiant and expert in arms, he was made one of the knights companions of the most noble order of the garter, at the first institution thereof. The 29th of Edward III. he was with prince Edward in the wars of France. And having been summoned to parliament, from 24th Edward III. to the 28th, inclusive, died 14th October, 30th Edward III. (1356), being then seised, amongst others, of the manor of Pishiobury,^d in com. Hertf. leaving Maud his wife surviving, and

ROBERT, his son and heir, twenty-two years of age; who had summons to parliament the 31st and 34th of Edward III. but not after-

^d This manor, according to Salmon, in his History of Hertfordshire,† was acquired by the marriage of Henry, a younger son of Warine Fitz-Gerald, with Ermentruda, daughter and heir of Roger Talbot, of Gainsborough. Which Henry Fitz-Gerald† had issue, Alice, his daughter and heir, who married Robert de Lisle, who thereby came to possess Pishiobury, which passed to John, his son and heir; whose son, the last-mentioned Robert, sold the said manor to Richard lord Scroope, of Bolton. From this statement, it appears, the L'Isles of Kingston L'Isle, and those of Rugemont, were of the same family, although the connection is not noticed by Dugdale. (Vid. L'Isle of Kingston L'Isle.)

† P. 251.

† Vid. Fitz-Gerald.

LONGVILLERS.

wards, nor any of his posterity; of whom, however, Dugdale makes no mention.

L'ISLE OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

ARMS—G. a Lion Passant Ar. crowned O.

IN the 51st of Henry III. JOHN DE L'ISLE was governor of the castle of Carebrook, in the Isle of Wight; and temp. Edward I. served often in the wars of France and Scotland; the 22d Edward I. he had summons, with divers other gentlemen, to attend the king; to consult upon the important affairs of the nations. He died about the 32d Edward I. for then John, his son and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; which John had summons to parliament from the 28th Edward I. to the 8th of Edward II. inclusive, but no more, nor any of his descendants. Yet the 11th Edward II. he was one of the commissioners appointed to treat with Robert de Brus, touching a truce between the two realms.

LONGVILLERS.

ARMS—S. a Bend between Six Cross Croislets Ar.

JOHN DE LONGVILLERS died 25th Edward I. leaving his brother THOMAS, his heir; who had summons to parliament, the 16th Edward III. but never after, though he did not die till the 48th of the same reign, when Agnes, his sister, was his next heir, wife of Robert, son of Ralph Cromwell.

Vid. Everingham.

Dugdale, Vol. II. p. 56, mentions Agnes, daughter of John Longvillers, to have married Reginald de Everingham. And Collins,

Vol.

Vol. II. says, Agnes, the wife of Everingham, was daughter and co-heir to Sir John Longvilers, whose sister, Elizabeth, was mother of Stephen Maulovel, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, married John de Stanhope, ancestor of the earls of Chesterfield, of that surname.

L'ORTI.

ARMS—Vert a

HENRY DE ORTRAI (which is the same with L'ORTI, or DE URTAIO), in the time of Henry III. having married Sabina, daughter and heir of Richard Revel, and of Mabel his wife, sister and heir to Walter de Esseleigh, of Esseleigh, in com. Wilts, had livery of the lands of the inheritance of the said Sabina, and was succeeded by another Henry, his son, who had summons to parliament the 25th of Edward I. and died the 15th of Edward II. whose successor was John, his son and heir, who left issue two daughters, his heirs; viz. Sibil, married to Sir Laurence de St. Martin; and Margaret, to Henry de Esturmie.

LUCIE.

OF this name mention is made of GEFFERY DE LUCIE (by some called GODFREY), who bore the cap of state at the coronation of king Richard I. and the 9th of John gave a fine to the king of 300 marks,

* Maud, daughter and coheir of a Sir William Esturmi, of Chadham, in co. Wilts, knight (whose ancestors were bailiffs and guardians of Savernake forest, by inheritance, from temp. Henry II.) married Roger St. Maur, or Seymour, from whom the line of Seymour, duke of Somerset, is descended.

to have Julian, the widow of Peter de Stokes, with her whose estate.

The 15th of John, he was in the expedition into Poictou; and in the great disputes between king John and his barons, stood firm to the royal interest, though, the 17th of John, the king had committed to William de Briwer, the custody of all the lands in Cornwall which were of the honour of Lucie, and then in the possession of this Geffery, whereunto the said William claimed a right by the gift of Rohefe de Dovor. In the 36th of Henry III. (1252), he died, leaving issue a son,

GEFFERY, who, the 49th of Henry III. was in arms with the rebel barons against the king; but after their defeat at Evesham, surrendered himself at Gloucester to prince Edward, on condition of pardon, and thenceforth approved himself a loyal subject. On his death, the 12th of Edward I. the wardship of his heir was committed to Richard de Brus; Elianor, his widow, having the manors of Dayllington and Slapton, in com. Northton. and Chelmundescote, in com. Bucks, assigned for her dowry. Which heir, called also

GEFFERY, being of full age the 16th of Edward I. and doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance; and was summoned to parliament the 25th Edward I. but never after; nor is any further notice made of him or of his posterity.

LUTEREL.

ARMS—O. a Bend between Six Martlets S.

GEFFERY LUTEREL, in the time of Richard I. possessed lands in the counties of Nottingham and Derby; and dying the 2d Henry III. was succeeded by

ANDREW, his son and heir, who married the daughter of Philip Mare (a person then of great account in Nottingham and Derbyshire),
and

and died the 49th Henry III. possessed of the manor of Irnham, in the county of Lincoln, which he held by barony, and as heir to Maurice de Gaunt,¹ leaving

GEFFERY his son and heir; who being non compos mentis, Alexander, his brother, had the custody of his person, and William de Gray, whose daughter he had married, the tuition of his children. To these succeeded

ROBERT LUTEREL, who was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, in 23d Edward I. being then seised of the said manor of Irnham, and also of Hoton-Painell, in com. Ebor. He died the 25th Edward I. leaving

GEFFERY, his son and heir; but neither he, nor any others of his descendants, ever had the like summons to parliament.

Two branches of this family are said to be still remaining; one at Dunster, in Somersetshire, an honour and castle inherited from the Mohuns, once lords of Dunster, and reputed earls of Somerset; and which came, some years ago, by a sole heiress, to Henry Fowns, esquire, who took the name of Luterel; and in 1782 married a miss Drew.

The other branch is, that of the Luterels, or Lutterells, of Lutterellstown, in the county of Dublin. Of whom is the present earl of Carhampton, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his sister, Anne, now widow of his late royal highness Henry-Frederick, duke of Cumberland.

¹ Although Dugdale says, he claimed certain manors as heir to Maurice de Gaunt, yet Anderson, in his History of the House of Yvery (Vol. II. p. 495), asserts, he was only attorney for Robert de Harpetre, nephew and heir of the said Maurice de Gant.

LUVEINE, OR LOVAIN.

ARMS—G. a Fefs Ar. between Ten Bill^{ts}. O.

* Dugdale,
Vol. I. p. 736.

† Morant's
Essex, Vol. I.
p. 266.

IN the 2d of king John, GODFREY of Luvein, gave 400 marks for the land and widow of *Richard de Cornhill, whose name was †Delicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Hastings, by his wife, daughter and heir of William de Winsor;^s which Godfrey de Lovaine was brother to Henry duke of Brabant.

The 26th of Henry III. MATTHEW, son and heir of Godfrey, had summons (amongst others), to fit himself with horse and arms, to attend the king, in vindication of certain injuries received from the French. The like summons he had to be at Chester, the 42d Henry III. to restrain the hostilities of the Welsh. The 46th of the same reign he deceased; being then seised of the manor of Eyftanes, in Essex, which he held by barony, leaving MATTHEW, his son and heir, then twenty-four years old; who paying £.100 for his relief, and livery of his lands; and the 22d of Edward I. had summons, with other great men, to attend the king for their advice, touching the most important affairs of the realm. He died the 30th Edward I. leaving

THOMAS, his son, only twelve years of age; with whom Dugdale closes his account of this family, by reason, he observes, neither he or

^s Lodge, in his Irish Peerage, Vol I. p. 2, states, that the daughter of William de Windsor married Robert de Hastings; and that Delicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Hastings, married Henry de Cornhill, whose only child and heir, Jane, married Godfrey de Lovaine, and was mother of Sir Mathew, who held the manor of Estaines by barony. But although both Dugdale and Lodge assert, that the lordship or barony of Estaines, was acquired by the Lovaines through the marriage with the heiress of Hastings, who obtained it by the like alliance with the heiress of Windsor; yet the same Dugdale, in his account of the Windsor family, relates, that Robert, father of the said William de Windsor, held *Estone*, in the county of Bucks (Vol. I. p. 509.)

his descendants had summons to parliament.^b Which Thomas, Morant, in his History of Essex, Vol. I. p. 466, says, died in 1345, as did his son John, 1347. Which latter left two daughters, his coheirs, Alianore, and Isabel, who died in 1359, S. P.; when Alianore being the sole surviving daughter and heir, carried her great inheritance to her husband, Sir William Bouchier, whom she married on or about the year 1365.ⁱ (Vid. Bouchier earl of Essex.)

MANNY.

ARMS—S. a Cross voided Arg.

THE only person mentioned of this name in the Baronage, is WALTER DE MANNY (an alien, born in the diocese of Cambray), who, for his military talents, was created a knight of the Bath, by Bathing, the 5th of Edward III. after which he was seldom out of some notable action; and for his many signal services, was constituted one of the king's privy council, and one of the admirals of the fleet. Indeed, such was his conduct and bravery in the wars of France, that his name was ranked among the most eminent soldiers of that time; the king and the prince, at the siege of Calais, fighting under his banner.

Moreover, he was made a knight of the garter, and had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 21st of Edward III. to the 44th, inclusive.^c After when, viz. the 46th of Edward III. he deceased, leaving issue by Margaret his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas of Brotherton, earl of Norfolk, Anne, his only

^b Although not in this narration styled a summons to parliament, Dugdale, nevertheless, in the Lists of Summons, calls it a parliament, and recites the name of Matthew de Luvein, in the said writ of summons.

ⁱ Of this family of Luvein, or Lovaine, Dugdale makes no mention of Joceline de Loveine, who, in Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 327, is certified to hold five knights fees and one half, of Ranulph (five Ralph) Fitz-Walter.

daughter

* Vid. Haftings. daughter and heir, who married John de Haftings,* earl of Pembroke,[†] and was buried in the monastery of the Carthusians (commonly called the Charter-house), of his own foundation.

By his will, bearing date the 45th of Edward III. (1371), it appears he had two illegitimate daughters; viz. Mailosel, and Malplefant; to the one of whom he left 200*l*. and to the other 100*l*. franks.

MARESCHALL OF HENGHAM.

ARMS—G. a Bend Lozengée O.

IN the time of Henry I. it appears GILBERT MARESCHALL, and JOHN, his son, were impleaded by Robert de Venoiz and William de Haftings, for the office of mareschall to the king, but without success.

Which John, also surnamed Mareschall, stood for Maud the empress, against king Stephen; wherefore on the accession of Henry II. to the throne, he had lands of considerable value in Wiltshire bestowed upon him; and in the 10th of that reign, being the king's marshal, upon the difference between the king and Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, laid claim to one of that great prelate's manors.

THIS JOHN was succeeded by another

JOHN, his son and heir, to whom the office of marshal was confirmed; and who, at the coronation of Richard I. bore the great gilt spurs. But in that reign he died without issue; for, the 1st of John, William Mareschall, earl of Pembroke, was his brother and heir. (Of whom, under the title of Pembroke.)

After him there occurs another JOHN (nephew to William earl of

* Besides this daughter Anne, he is said to have had a son, Thomas, who was drowned in a well at Deptford, in his childhood; † which Thomas is unnoticed by Dugdale.

† Sanford's
Genealog.
Hist.

Pembroke),

Pembroke), who married Aliva, eldest daughter and coheir of Hubert de Ric,* baron of Hengham, in the county of Norfolk.

* Vid. Ric.

He stood firm to king John in the great contest between him and his barons; and in the 1st of Henry III. was sheriff of Hampshire, and governor of the castle of the Devizes; after when, he departed this life, the 19th Henry III. having married, according to Dugdale, the said Aliva (whom he calls sister and heir to Isabel de Cressie), and had issue John, his son and heir.

Which JOHN, probably, was he who married the said Aliva, as Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 85, states John, who married the heiress of Ric, to have been father of William Marshall, baron of Hengham. Which seems confirmed, even to follow Dugdale's narration; who says, John having succeeded his father, died the 27th Henry III. and William, his son and heir, had livery of his inheritance. Which William took part with the rebellious barons the 49th Henry III. and died soon after, leaving two sons, John and William; who obtained pardon for their father's transgression, and had permission to enjoy his lands, with what other possessions they had by the gift of *Aliva, their grandmother*, or any other.

This last-mentioned JOHN died the 12th Edward I.¹ leaving WILLIAM, his son and heir, then five years of age. Which William, the 34th Edward I. was in the wars of Scotland; and had summons to parliament, from the 2d to the 7th Edward II. when he died, leaving issue, John, who died three years after, viz. the 10th Edward II. without issue; when Hawise, his sister, was his heir, who married Robert de Morley.^m (See Morley.)

¹ In Salmon's Herts, p. 192, it is said, Christian, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Walter, by Devorgil, daughter and coheir of John de Burgh de Lanvellei, married . . . Mareschal, whose son William, had issue John, who died S.P. and Hawise Mareschall, who married Robert lord Morley. (Vid. Fitz-Walter.)

^m In Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 178, is the name of Wigan Mareschall (and also of Ralph, his son), who was enfeoffed by Henry I. with certain lands to be held by the service of his marahalsea.

MARTIN.

Arms—Ar. two Bars G.

MARTIN DE TOURS, a Norman, was the first of this family ; who making a conquest of Kemeys, in Pembrokeshire, founded a monastery at St. Dogmaels, which Robert, his son, endowed with lands, in the time of Henry I.

This ROBERT, by Maud Peverell his wife, left WILLIAM, his son and heir, who married the daughter of Rhese ap Griffin, or ap Griffith, prince of South Wales, and had issue a son

WILLIAM, who, on his father's decease, the 11th of king John, gave 300 marks for livery of his lands, and died the 17th of the same reign ; Nicholas, his son, being then in ward to Fulk de Breant, and afterwards to Henry de Trublevill, or Turbeville.

This NICHOLAS married Maud, daughter of Guy de Brien, and Eve his wife, daughter and heir to Henry de Tracy, lord of Barnstaple, co. Devon, whereby he acquired large possessions in that county. He was succeeded by

WILLIAM, his grandson ; viz. son of Nicholas, his son, who died in his lifetime.

Which William married Eleanor, the daughter of William de Mohun ; and having been summoned to parliament, from the 23d Edward I. to the 18th Edward II. died the same year, leaving

WILLIAM, his son and heir, and two daughters ; viz. Eleanor, married to William de Columbers ; and Joan, married, first, to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln ; and, secondly, to Nicholas de Audley, who, or their representatives, upon the decease of the said William soon after his father, without issue were his heirs.

From this family are said to be derived the Martins of Athelhampton,

ston, in the county of Dorset, and those of Long-Melford, in Suffolk; of whom, Roger Martin, esquire, was created a baronet, March 28, 1667.

MAUDUIT OF SOMERFORD MAUDUIT.

ARMS—Ar. Two Bars G.

OF the same family as Mauduit earl of Warwick, Sir William Dugdale presumes, was THOMAS MAUDUIT, who, in the time of king John, possessed the castle of Helgot, in Shropshire; and had then the reputation of a baron. And in the 26th Henry III. gave 120 marks, besides his scutage, that he might not attend the king into Normandy.

Of the same name also, was ROBERT MAUDUIT, sheriff of Wiltshire, from 26th to the 31st of Henry II. which Robert, the 11th of king John, gave a fine of 20 marks for his part of the lands of Robert Giffard, of Funtell, in that county.

Besides whom, was JOHN MAUDUIT, likewise considered a branch of the same family; which John was cousin and heir to another JOHN; and the 3d of Edward III. was sheriff of Wiltshire, and governor of the castle of Old Sarum; so also the 6th, 12th, and 16th of the same reign; in which last mentioned year he had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm. But departed this life the 21st Edward III. being then seised, amongst other lands, of the lands of Somerford-Mauduit, in com. Wilts (where his residence was); and, jointly with Agnes his wife, of the manor of Broughton, in com. Oxon; leaving John, his son and heir, at that time fifteen years of age, but of whom no further mention is made.

Yet there was another JOHN, who had his residence at Wermenstre, in the same county (Wilts); and died the 38th of Edward III. leav-

ing Maud, daughter of his son Thomas (who died before him), his next heir, at that time nine years of age.

MEINELL.

Arms—Az. three Bars Gemels, and a Chief O.

ROBERT DE MEINELL, in the time of Henry I. is mentioned, who was succeeded by STEPHEN, his son, who was father of

ROBERT, who married Emme, the daughter of Richard de Malbise, and died the 8th of John; leaving STEPHEN, his son and heir, and (as said), a natural son, Robert, who married Agnes, the sister and heir to Adam de Hilton, of Hilton, in Cleveland, from whom the Meinels in those parts descended.

But to the beforementioned Robert succeeded NICHOLAS, his grandson (son of Stephen), who, the 18th Edward I. charged Christian his wife with an intent to poison him; and although she made her innocence clearly appear, yet would he not be reconciled to her. He died the 27th Edward I. John, his brother, being found his next heir: but by Lucie, daughter and heir to Robert de Thwenge, his concubine, he had a son

NICHOLAS, who doing his homage, had livery of divers lands which had been settled upon him. He was several times in the Scottish wars, and died the 15th Edward II. leaving John, his brother, his heir; which John had issue John, who died in his lifetime, leaving another John, who died the 23d Edward III. leaving Alice, his sister and heir, then wife to John de Boulton.

But there was another NICHOLAS, the chief of this family, as it seems, yet how related to the other Nicholas does not appear, who had summons to parliament from the 9th till the 16th Edward III. inclusive; when he died, leaving issue by Alice his wife, daughter of William lord Roos of Hamlake, Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, married
first

first to *John lord Darcie, and afterwards to Petér de Mauley ; which Elizabeth died 42d Edward III. leaving Philip Darcie, her son and heir, fifteen years old. *Vid. Darcy and Mauley.

Of the same family, it is presumed, was HUGH DE MEINELL, who, the 18th Edward II. received the order of knighthood by Bathing ; and in the 1st Edward III. had summons to parliament, but never after. His wife was Alice, widow of Ralph lord Bassett.

MOHUN.

ARMS—G. a Maunch Ermine, the Hand proper holding a Fleur de Lis. Ar. (Heylin.)

THE first of this family mentioned is Sir WILLIAM DE MOHUN, who came over with the Conqueror ; and for his great services, being an expert commander, and having no less than forty-seven stout knights of name and note in his retinue, amongst other grants from the Conqueror, had the castle of Dunster, and fifty-five manors or lordships in the county of Somerset, besides several others in Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Warwick.

He was succeeded by another WILLIAM ; who, with Agnes his wife, gave the church of Whichford to the canons of Bridlington ; and left issue another

WILLIAM, who was one of the great men who adhered to the empress Maude, and fortified his castle of Dunster on her behalf against king Stephen ; in consideration of which, and his special services, she made him earl of Dorset.^a

He founded the priory of Bruton, in the county of Somerset, and largely endowed it with divers lands, as well in England as in Wales ; and was there buried. To whom succeeded

^a By some he has also been esteemed earl of Somerset ; which indeed Heylin allows, but does not admit the title of Dorset.

WILLIAM,

WILLIAM, his son and heir; who, the 12th of Henry II. certified his knights fees to be forty de veteri feoffamento, and four of those de novo. He was likewise buried at Bruton, leaving issue

REGINALD, who, the 6th of John, married Alice (or Joane), one of the sisters and coheirs of William de Briwere, with whom he had divers lands and knights fees, in the counties of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset. He deceased the 14th of John, leaving Alice, his widow, surviving, and Reginald, his son and heir, commonly called Reginald de Mohun the Second.

Vid. Ferrers
E. of Derby.
Vid. Maresh.
E. of Pembroke.

Which REGINALD, the 26th of Henry III. was constituted chief justice of all the forests south of Trent; and the 36th and 37th of Henry III. governor of Saubeye castle, in Leicestershire. He died circ. 41st Edward III. leaving by ——— his first wife, sister of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, John, his son and heir; and by Isabel, his second wife, daughter and coheir of William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and one of the coheirs also to Sibilla, her mother, sister and coheir to Anselm Mareshall, earl of Pembroke, William, a son; who, by gift of his father, had the manors of Ottery, Stoke Fleming, Monkton, and Galmeton, which were purchased of William Fleming; and also the manor of Mildenhall, in co. Wilts; and Greykell, in com. South. bought of others. Which William, by his wife, Beatrix, daughter of Reginald Fitz-Piers, had two daughters, his heirs; Elianor, married to John de Carru; and Mary, to John de Meryet. Beatrix, his widow, surviving. But to return.

JOHN, eldest son and heir of Reginald, by his first wife before-mentioned, married Joan, daughter of Sir Reginald Fitz-Piers; and died in Gascoigne, the 7th of Edward I. leaving

JOHN, his son and heir (called John de Mohun the Second), who served often in the wars of Scotland, temp. Edward I. and had summons to parliament the 27th of that reign. He died the 4th of Edward III. His wife was Auda, daughter of Sir Robert de Tibetot.

° Also the 28th, 30th, 32d, 34th, 35th, of Edward I.; the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th, 20th Edward II. and the 1st, 2d, and 4th of Edward III.

To whom succeeded JOHN, his grandson (viz. son of John, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime), at that time in minority, and in ward to Bartholomew de Burghersh, whose daughter, Joane, he afterwards married.

During the reign of Edward III. he served often in the wars of France and Scotland; and the 47th of Edward III. was in the expedition then made into Flanders, in which year he had his last summons^p to parliament; but when he died does not certainly appear, but he left issue three daughters, his heirs; viz. Philippa,^q married, first to Edward duke of York, who died S. P. and, secondly, to Sir Walter Fitz-Walter, knight; Elizabeth, to William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury; and Maude, to John lord Strange, of Knocking.

MONTALT.



ARMS—Az. a Lion ramp. Ar.

IN the time of William Rufus, HUGH, the son of Norman, being one of the barons to Hugh earl of Chester, gave certain lands to the abbey of St. Werburgh, in the city of Chester; Ralph and Roger, his brothers, being witnesses. To this Ralph succeeded

ROBERT, his son and heir; who having his residence at a place in Flintshire, called Montalt, where he built a castle, assumed his surname from thence. This Robert had issue

ROBERT, his son and heir, who was father of ROGER, who was re-

^p The others were, the 16th, 22d, 23d, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 46th, 47th Edward III.

^q According to her tomb, in the History of St. Peter's, Westminster (vulgo Westminster Abbey), she married, first, the lord Fitz-Walter; secondly, Sir John Golofre, knight; who bore for arms, "Barry Nebulee of Eight Arg. and Gu. on a Bend. Sab. 3 Bezants impaling Mohun, viz. "O. a cross engrailed S." Her third husband was the said Edward duke of York.

puted one of the greatest barons of the realm, temp. Henry III. and attended prince Edward to the Holy Land. He died the 44th of Henry III. leaving by Cecily his wife, second sister and coheir to Hugh de Albini, earl of Arundel, two sons, John and Robert, and a daughter, Leucha, wife of Philip de Orreby the younger.

JOHN married, first, Elizabeth, widow of Robert de Stockport; and, secondly, Milisent, daughter of William de Cantilupe; but died without issue, leaving ROBERT, his brother, his heir; who had two sons, Roger and Robert; of whom,

ROGER, in the 23d of Edward I. was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm. His wife was Julian, daughter of Roger de Clifford; but he died without issue the 25th of Edward I. leaving Robert, his brother, his heir. Which

ROBERT was often in the wars of Scotland and Gascoigne, temp. Edward I. and II. and had summons to parliament from the 28th Edward I. to the 3d of Edward III. in which year he decessed without issue; having settled his lands, for want of issue male by Emme his wife, on Isabel, queen of England, mother of Edward III. for life, and afterwards to John of Eltham, brother to the king, and his heirs for ever.

MONTFORT.

ARMS—Bendy of Ten, O. and Az.

HUGH DE MONTFORT, son of Thurstan de Bastenburgh, a Norman, is the first on record of this family. Which Hugh was commonly called Hugh with the Beard (the Normans at that time being usually shaved), and attended the Conqueror at the decisive battle of Hastings, acting the part of an expert and valiant soldier; for which great service he afterwards obtained divers lordships in various counties in England: but at length lost his life in a duel with Walcheline de Ferrers.

Another

Another HUGH was his son and heir, who had issue by his first wife, two sons, Robert and Hugh; both of whom died without issue. But by a second wife he had issue one daughter, who married Gilbert de Gant; which Gilbert, by her had a son, Hugh, who, on account of his mother being so great an heiress, assumed the surname of Montfort; as also a daughter, married to Simon earl of Huntingdon.*

This HUGH, called Hugh de Montfort the Fourth, supporting those who endeavoured to advance William, son of Robert Curthose, to the throne, against Henry I. and entering Normandy with what forces they could collect, was taken prisoner, and continued in confinement fourteen years; nor is the time of his death ascertained. His wife was Adeline, daughter of Robert earl of Mellent; by whom he had issue two sons, Robert and Thurston; and two daughters, Adeline, wife of William de Britolio, and ——— of Richard, son to ——— earl of Glo'ster.

This ROBERT, 9th Henry II. having charged *Henry de Essex, the king's standard bearer, with cowardice, vanquished him in a duel. *Vid. Essex

THURSTAN, his brother, was his successor; wherefore it is most probable Robert died without issue, though no mention thereof occurs: which Thurstan built the castle of Beldefert, the chief seat of his family, in the county of Warwick, for many ages. To whom succeeded

HENRY, his son and heir; who was again succeeded by another Thurstan, who died the 18th John, leaving issue Peter, his son and heir, then in minority.

Which PETER, in after years, on the breaking out of the barons'

* Although Dugdale, in his account of this Montfort family, states that the heiress thereof married Gilbert de Gant, whose son Hugh assumed the name of Montfort, and the daughter married Simon earl of Huntingdon; yet, in speaking of the de Gant family, he there recites, that Gilbert de Gant married Alicia, daughter of Hugh de Montfort, and had issue two sons, Walter and Robert, but does not notice a son Hugh at all. And he then proceeds, making the said Walter father of another Gilbert, who was earl of Lincoln, and left issue two daughters; viz. Alicia, who married Simon earl of Huntingdon, who died without issue; and Gunnora, who also died issueless. Dug. Vol. I. p. 401-2.

Compare Gant in Dug. and the account corrected in this work. Vid. Gant.

wars, was one of the most forward amongst them; being one of the twenty-four chosen to rule the kingdom. After the signal victory of the barons at Lewes, they agreeing amongst themselves, that nine select persons should be authorised to exercise the regal power, he was chief of them; having a particular power above the rest specified by the commission, "That whatever he should swear to, the king must be obliged by it." Yet, such is the instability of human greatness, that very shortly after, he was slain in the battle of Evesham, where those rebellious barons were totally defeated, and their army annihilated.

By Alice, daughter of Henry de Aldithley (a great baron in the county of Stafford), he had issue three sons; Peter, William, and Robert. Of whom, William, by gift of his father, had the manor of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire; and Robert other lands, also in the same county.

PETER, the eldest son, was in the battle of Evesham with his father, and was there wounded and taken prisoner; but received the benefit of the Dictum de Kenilworth. His death was about the 15th Edward I. when, by Maud his wife, he left issue John, his son and heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth; afterwards, first married to William, son and heir of Simon de Montacute; and, secondly, to Sir Thomas de Furnivall.

This JOHN was summoned to parliament the 23d Edward I. but died the year following; leaving issue by Alice his wife, daughter of William de la Plaunch, two sons, John and Peter; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Maud, married to Frevil and Sudley.

Which JOHN was summoned to parliament the 7th Edward II. but was afterwards unfortunately slain in the battle of Stryvelin, against the Scots, without issue. Leaving

PETER, his brother and heir, who was first in priests orders. But coming to the inheritance, his sacred function was dispensed with; and he became a knight, and had summons to parliament from the 1st to the 23d of Edward III. inclusive; in the 31st of whose reign he died without leaving any legitimate issue to inherit.

His

His wife was Margaret, daughter to the lord Furnival; by whom he had only one son, called Guy, who married Margaret, one of the daughters of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; and died without issue.

But by an old concubine, called Lora de Ullenhale (daughter to one Richard Aftley, of Ullenhale, in the county of Warwick), he had issue Sir John Montfort, knight; whose posterity, in the male line, flourished for divers ages at Colehill, in the county of Warwick, until the attainder of Sir Simon de Montfort, temp. Henry VII. whose descendants continued at Bescote, in the county of Stafford.

MONTGOMERY.

ARMS—O. an Eagle displayed, Az.

OF this name it is only recorded, that JOHN DE MONTGOMERY, the 21st Edward III. was made Captain of Calais, and admiral of the king's whole fleet, from the mouth of the Thames to the westward. The 16th of Edward III. he was summoned to parliament; but never after nor any of his posterity.

MORTIMER OF RICHARD'S CASTLE.

ARMS—The same as the Earls of March, with a bend G.

ROBERT DE MORTIMER, son or brother to Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, was the first of this family, who, possessing this place by the marriage of Margery, daughter and heir of Hugh de Say, certified, the 12th Henry II. the knights fees of this honour to be in number twenty-three.

To which Robert succeeded HUGH, his son, who died the 3d of Edward I. leaving Robert his son and heir, who died the 15th Edward I. And, by Joice his wife, had issue two sons, Hugh and William, who assumed the surname of Zouche.

Vid. Zouche
of Mortimer.

Which HUGH had summons to parliament amongst the barons, the 25th and 27th Edward I. and died the 32d of the same reign, having issue, by Maud his wife, only two daughters and heirs, viz. Joane, wife, first to Thomas de Bikenore, by whom she had no issue; and, secondly, to Richard Talbot, a younger son of Richard lord Talbot, of Eccleswel, in com Heref.; her posterity by whom enjoyed Richard's Castle, and the rest of the lands of her inheritance. Margaret, the other daughter, was wife of Geffery Cornwall. (Vid. Talbot of Richard's Castle.)

Sir William Dugdale, in his account of the Says of Richard's Castle, says, the daughter and heir of Hugh de Say married Hugh de Ferrers; whose daughter and heir, Margery, married Robert Mortimer, wherefore she was grand-daughter of Hugh de Say, and not daughter. (Dug. Vol. I. p. 454.)

MORTIMER OF ATTILBERGH.

ARMS—O. Semée of Fleur de Lis. S.

ROBERT DE MORTIMER, who, temp. John, being in arms against the king, forfeited his lands in Kerleveston, com. Lincoln, is the first of this family presumed to have settled at Attilbergh,* in the county of Norfolk; but from him, until the 11th Edward I. none of his descendants are noticed; at which time

*Nunc Attle-
borough.

WILLIAM MORTIMER, of Attilbergh, obtained the king's charter for a market at Stanford, in that county; and, the 25th of the same king, had summons to parliament. In which year, serving in the wars
of

of France, he was taken prisoner, and carried to France, where he died, leaving

CONSTANTINE, his son, his heir; who, the 19th Edward III. had summons to parliament, but never after; from whom descended (according to Camden) Constantine, his son, who held the lordship of Bernham, co. Norfolk; and temp. Henry IV. had all the grants to his father confirmed.

Collins, in his *Extinct Peerage*, Vol. I. p. 377, writes, that Cecily, daughter and coheir of Sir John Mortimer, of Attilburgh, in com. Norf. married Sir John Ratcliffe, whose grandson married the heiress of Fitz-Walter.

Vid. Fitz-
Walter.

MORTIMER OF CHIRKE.

ARMS—(Vid. Mortimer Earl of March.)

ROGER, second son of Roger lord Mortimer, of Wigmore, by Maud, or Matilda, daughter of William de Braose, of Brecknock, was the first of this family who settled here; and had summons to parliament from the 1st to the 14th Edward II. inclusive: he died the 10th Edward III. leaving, by Lucia his wife, daughter of Sir Robert de Wafre, knight,

ROGER, who, by Joan Turberville, had issue John, who sold the lordship of Chirke to Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel.

Of this name, but of what family it is not noticed by Dugdale, was SIMON DE MORTIMER, who had summons to parliament the 24th Edward I.

MUSGRAVE.

Arms—G. Six. Annulets O.

THE MUSGRAVES are said to have been originally Germans, as the name imports; being dignified by the title of musgraves; or lords of the marshes and mosses: which family, in process of time, became so considerable, that one of them had an archduchess of Austria given him in marriage; the traditional history whereof is this:

The emperor had two great generals, who made court to his daughter at the same time; and as he had experienced singular services from both, did not care to prefer one before the other. But to decide the matter, ordered the two heroes to run at the ring for her (an exercise then in use): it so happened, that this Musgrave (one of the contending generals), had the fortune to pierce the ring with the point of his spear; by which action he gained her for a reward of his gallantry and dexterity, and had “Six Annulets O.” given him for his coat of arms; and for his crest, “Two Arms in armour, holding an Annulet.” From this marriage issued that MUSGRAVE, who, being a man of an enterprising genius, accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and was the first founder of the Musgraves in this country.

But although of so ancient and noble a family, yet it was not until the time of Edward III. that any of them became barons of the realm, and had summons to parliament, and that only in one of them, Sir THOMAS MUSGRAVE; who, on the invasion of David king of Scotland, was one of the commanders in the van of the English army which gave battle to the Scots at Durham, where they were utterly defeated, and their king taken prisoner.

Which Sir Thomas was summoned to parliament, from the 24th
to

to the 47th Edward III. inclusive; but after him none of his descendants had the like summons, although persons of great note.

Dugdale says, he married Isabel, widow to Robert, son of Robert lord Clifford, daughter to Thomas lord Berkeley. With whom, Burn and Nicolson, in their History of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Vol. I. p. 592, agree.* But Kimber, in his Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 45, says, he married three wives; viz. first, Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Roos, of Yotton; secondly, Mary, daughter of John Vaux, relict of Thomas Holland, earl of Huntingdon; and, thirdly, the said Isabel. But Burn and Nicolson make the above Margaret and Mary to be the first and second wife of Thomas, his son, who died the 8th Richard II.

Be these differences, however, as they may, they little avail; as the posterity of Sir Thomas did not continue in the rank of barons of the realm. Descended from whom was Musgrave of Hartley Castle, co. Westmoreland, created a baronet June 29, 1611; and Musgrave of Hayton Castle, created also a baronet, October 20, 1638. Whose arms in the Baronetage are given, viz. "Az. Six Annulets, 3. 2. 1. Or." Which differ from those given by us from Dugdale.

NANSLADRON.

ARMS—S. three Chevronels Ar.

OF this family it only appears, that SERLO DE NANSLADRON was in an expedition into Scotland the 29th Edward I. and had summons to parliament, from the 28th to the 34th of the same reign. Camden, speaking of this Serlo de Nansladron, says, he was summoned to par-

* The Baronetage of Collins asserts, by this Isabel, that he had issue a daughter, Ellen, wife of Henry Wharton, and two sons; viz. Thomas, who died S. P. and Richard, heir to his brother.

liament when " the wise and good were ; and their posterity omitted, if incapable or deficient in knowledge." This æra was the reign of king Edward I. who, by our historians, is styled the British Justinian.

NEREFORD.

ARMS—G. a Lion rampant, Ermine.

IN the time of king John, ROBERT DE NEREFORD, with Alice his wife, daughter of John Pouchard, is the first mentioned of this family : who was succeeded by William de Nereford, who married Petronil, one of the daughters and coheirs of John de Vaux ; and had summons to parliament, the 25th Edward I. but never after.

JOHN DE NEREFORD was his son and heir, who died without issue ; whereupon THOMAS, his brother, became his heir, who was father of Sir John Nereford, slain in France, the 38th Edward III. who left issue Margery, his sole daughter and heir, who afterwards vowed chastity.

NEVILL OF ESSEX.

IN the 8th of Henry III. HUGH DE NEVILL was made principal warden of all the king's forests throughout England, as also chief justice of the same. And in the same year he gave 100 marks for livery of the moiety of the manor of Stoke Curcy, with the castle there, and moiety of the knights fees thereunto belonging ; which he had of the inheritance of Joane his wife, daughter and coheir (with her

her sister Margaret), of Warine Fitz-Gerold, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of William de Curcy, or Courcy. This Hugh founded the priory of Stoke Curcy, in com. Devon, and was succeeded by

Vid. Fitz-Gerold.

JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 28th of Henry III. (being then chief warden of the forests, as his father had been before him), was so highly accused for trespasses committed therein, that had not the king been merciful unto him, he might have been imprisoned, and utterly ruined; but it seems he got off for a fine of 2000 marks only, which, however (with his father's debts), lay so heavy upon him, being also dismissed his place with disgrace, that it broke his heart; and he died the same year at his manor-house of Walperfield, and was buried near to his father's tomb, in the abbey of Waltham.

HUGH, son and heir of John thus deceased, in the 38th Henry III. upon levying the aid for making the king's eldest son a knight, paid £.41, 6s. 8d. for twelve knights fees, a fourth and sixth part of the fees of Curcy, and for eight fees and one-fourth of the fees of Melchines. The 48th of Henry III. he was one of the barons in arms against the king; and the next year, the 49th Henry III. was taken prisoner by the royal army at Kenilworth, in the memorable surprize made upon the rebels there by prince Edward.

From Hugh, last mentioned, says Dugdale, "as I guess," descended John de Nevill, of Essex, for his father's name was Hugh; which John, the 9th of Edward III. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; and the 12th, 21st, 22d, and 29th of Edward III. was in the wars of France.

The 9th of Edward III. he had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; and from that year, to the 22d of Edward III. inclusive, had the like summons. It is said he died without issue, the 32d of Edward III. for William, the son of John Senior, of Sylam, was found to be his kinsman and next heir.

At the time of his death, he held two parts of the manors of Great and Little Wakering in Essex, for life only; the remainder to William de Bohun, earl of Northampton. And also, jointly with Alice

his wife, the manors of Wetheresfield parva, Halyngbury, Chighenhale-Zoin, Chighenhale-Tany, and Peltingdon; the reversion of all which belonged to the said William earl of Northampton.*

How far this branch was of the same descent with the Nevills of Raby, does not appear; nor does Dugdale say who was that Hugh de Nevill that had summons to parliament, from the 5th to the 19th of Edward II. and again the 1st, 6th, 8th, and 9th of Edward III.; if then the same person so denominated.

Of this name also was ROBERT DE NEVILL, who had the like summons the 16th of Edward III. but never after.

NORTH WODE.

ARMS—Ermine a Cross ingrailed G.

JOHN DE NORTHWODE, son of Roger, was sheriff of Kent, temp. Edward I. He had summons to parliament, from the 6th to the 12th Edward II. inclusive; shortly after which he died. His wife was Joan de Badlesmere; by whom he had John, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime, leaving by Agnes his wife, daughter of William de Grandison, a son, Roger, successor to his grandfather.

Which ROGER had summons to parliament, the 34th Edward III. but no more. His wife was Julian, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir GEFERY DE SAY; and dying 35th Edward III. left Sir John Northwode, his son and heir, who was also summoned to parliament, from the 37th to the 49th of Edward III. inclusive; and died the 2d of Richard II. leaving, by Joan his wife, daughter of Robert Hert, of Feverham, in Kent, Roger, his son and heir; but neither he, nor any of his descendants, had ever after summons to parliament.

* Morant, in his History of Essex, gives the descent of these Nevills, viz. Hugh, father of John, who died 1282, father of another Hugh, whose son, the last-mentioned John, died the 32d of Edward III.

NORWICH.

ARMS—Per pale G. and Az. a Lion Rampant Ermine.

IN the time of king John, GEFERY DE NORWICH was in rebellion against that king. From whom descended, as presumed, WALTER DE NORWICH, one of the barons of the exchequer, and summoned to parliament the 8th Edward II. but no more.

To whom succeeded Sir JOHN DE NORWICH, knight, who was in the wars of France and Scotland; and had summons to parliament, the 16th and 34th Edward III. but no more.

His successor was JOHN, his grandson (viz. son of Walter, who died in his lifetime); which John, the 46th Edward III. making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; and being afterwards a knight, died the 38th Edward III. leaving Catherine de Brews, daughter of Thomas, brother to John, his grandfather, his cousin, and next heir; but she becoming a nun at Dartford, in Kent, William de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, son of Margaret, sister of Thomas de Norwich, father of the said Catherine, was found to be her next heir; and accordingly had livery of the inheritance.

From this family seems to have been sprung that eminent one, seated at Brampton, in the co. of Northamp.; of which, according to Collins, Sir Erasmus Norwich, temp. William III. married Annabella, daughter of Thomas Savage, earl Rivers.

This family is said to be descended from Ralph earl of Cambridge and East Angles,* a Briton, who married the daughter of Roger earl of Hereford; and had two sons, Roger and William; from the former of which came the Bigots, or Bigods, earls of Norfolk; and from the latter, Hugh, and Simon, surnamed de Norwich, who died unmarried: wherefore Hugh continued the line and name.

* That is,
Norfolk and
Suffolk.

O R R E B Y.

ARMS—Ermine 5 Chevronels G. on a Canton of the second a Lion passant O.

HERBERT DE ORREBY, son of Alard de Orreby, and Agnes his wife, founded the priory of Hagneby, co. Linc. temp. Henry II. to whom succeeded JOHN, his son, who died 41st Henry III.

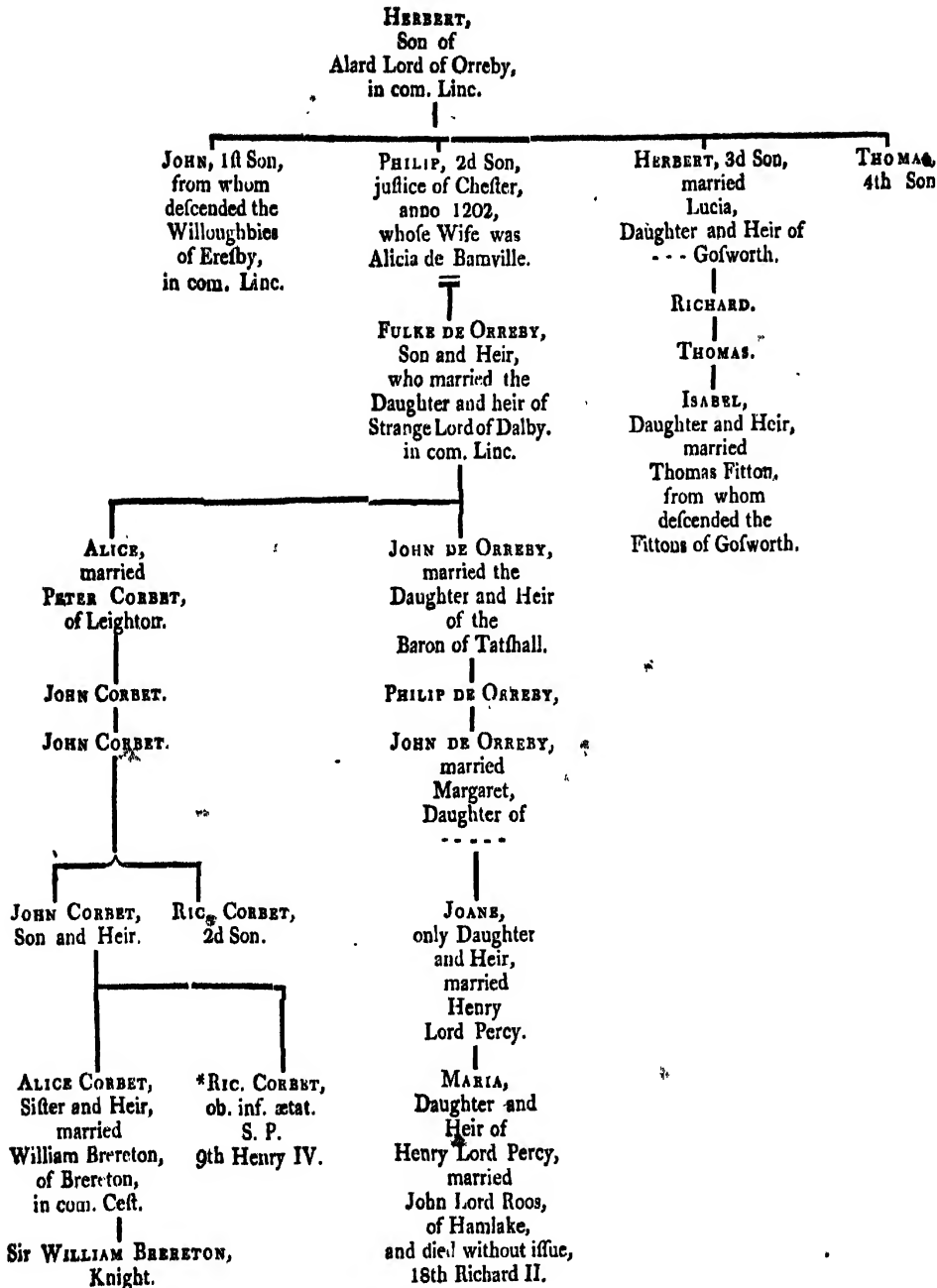
After him mention is made of FULKE DE ORREBY, justice of Chester, 44th Henry III. and after him, of THOMAS DE ORREBY, also justice of Chester on the death of Fulke.

After whom, comes JOHN DE ORREBY, who had summons to parliament in the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Edward II. and died the 11th of the same reign; leaving Edmund Somerville, Alured de Sulney, and John, the son of Robert Willoughby,* his next heirs; between whom his lands were divided.

* Vid. Willoughby of Eresby.

Thus far, according to Dugdale's account of this family; but in an old Visitation Book of the county of Chester, is the following pedigree, which seems more clearly to shew and explain the connection of the several names beforementioned.

HERBERT,



* Upon the death of Mary, the wife of John Roos de Hamlake, this Richard was found her next heir; viz. Son of John, Son of John, Son of John, Son of Alice, Sister to John de Orreby, Father of Philip, Father of Joane, Mother of the aforesaid Mary; as appears by the inquisition taken the 5th of Henry IV.

P A T S H U L L.

ARMS—Ar. a Fefs S. between three Crescents G.

SIMON DE PATSHULL, in the time of Henry III. held the manor of Bletfho, in the county of Bedford, of the barony of Bedford, by the service of one knights fee.

In the 17th of Henry III. there is mention also of HUGH DE PATSHULL. To one of whom, says Dugdale, succeeded another SIMON, who married Isabel, the daughter and heir of John de Steingreve; and was succeeded by

JOHN DE PATSHULL, who had summons to parliament, the 16th Edward III. but no more; and died the 23d of Edward III. leaving WILLIAM, his son and heir, who never had the like summons; and died without issue about the 42d Edward III. Whereupon his sisters became his next heirs; of whom, *Sibyl, was wife of Roger de Beauchamp; Alice, of Thomas Wake, of Blisworth;† Mabel, of Walter de Fauconberg; and Catherine, of Thomas de Tudemham.

*Vid. Beauchamp of Bletfho.

†Vid. Wake.

P A Y N E L.

Vid. Camois. IN the account of the lord Camois, it has been observed, that by a formal grant, under his seal, he assigned over to Sir William Paynell, knight, Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to Sir John de Gadefden, knight, she having departed from him, her husband, and lived adulterously with the said Sir William.

Dugdale does not say from what branch of the Paganel family this Sir William was derived; but he nevertheless mentions him amongst that

that stock, and says he was summoned to parliament, in the 32d Edward I. and so till the 9th of Edward II. inclusive: in whose 10th year he deceased. John Paynell being at that time his brother and heir.

Which JOHN, the 10th of Edward II. doing his homage, had livery of his lands; saving to Ela de St. John, widow of the said William Paynell, her reasonable dower. The 12th of Edward II. this John Paynell obtained the king's charter for a market, weekly, every Tuesday, at his manor of Littleton, in com. Wilts; and deceased the same year, Maud, his daughter and heir, then thirty years of age.

PAYNELL DE DRAX.

ALTHOUGH not noticed by Dugdale in his Baronage account of the Paganel, or Paynell family, yet in his Writs of Summons to Parliament, the name of JOANNES PAYNELL DE DRAX is mentioned amongst the barons summoned to parliament, the 28th and 30th Edward I. and the 11th and 12th of Edward II.*

So also the name of Joannes Paynell, in the 32d, 33d, 34th, and 35th of Edward I. and 1st and 3d of Edward II.

* In Dugdale's Warwickshire, Sir John Paynell is stated to have his chief seat at Drax, in the county of York; and to bear for arms, viz.

“Two Bars with an Urle of Martlets.”

And to have died before the 19th Edward II.

PECHE OF BRUNNE.

Arms—Ar. a Fefs between two Chevronels, G.

Vid. Peverell
of Brunne.

HAMON PECHE, in the time of Henry II. was sheriff of Cambridgeshire; and according to Dugdale, in his account of this family, married Alice, daughter of William Peverell, and sister and coheir to Pain Peverel, her brother,* to whom succeeded

GILBERT, his son; who, in right of his mother, had livery of the honour of Brunne; and left issue another

HAMON, who died the 25th Henry III. in a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and, by Eve his wife, left issue Gilbert, his son and heir, and five others; viz. Hamon, Hugh, Robert, Thomas, and William.

Which GILBERT died the 19th Edward I. and was succeeded by another

GILBERT, who had summons to parliament among the barons of the realm, from the 28th Edward I. to the 15th of Edward II. inclusive.

Having been twice married; first, to Maude de Hastings; and, secondly, to Joane, daughter of Simon de Grey: he had issue by the first of them, two sons, John and Edmund, unto whom he left very little, giving most of his estate to his children by the second.

* Daughter of Pain, and sister and coheir to her brother, William Peverell, as appears by Hearne's Lib. Nig. Scacc. p. 251-2; also by Monasticon, Vol. II. p. 30; and likewise by Dugdale himself, in Baronage, Vol. I. p. 438.

PECHE OF WORMLEIGHTON, Co. Warwick.

ANOTHER family there was of this name; but whether from the same stock, is not absolutely certain. The first of which was ROBERT PECHE, bishop of Coventry, temp. king Stephen; who is said to have had issue, *Richard, archdeacon of Coventry; to whom succeeded, as next heir, another Richard, son of Geffery Peche.

*Dugd.
Warw.
p. 404.

Which last-mentioned RICHARD, in right of descent from his mother, Petronil, daughter, and at length heir of *Richard Walbe*,† possessed the lordship of Wormleighton, in com. Warw. and had issue

†Dugd.
Warw.
p. 404.

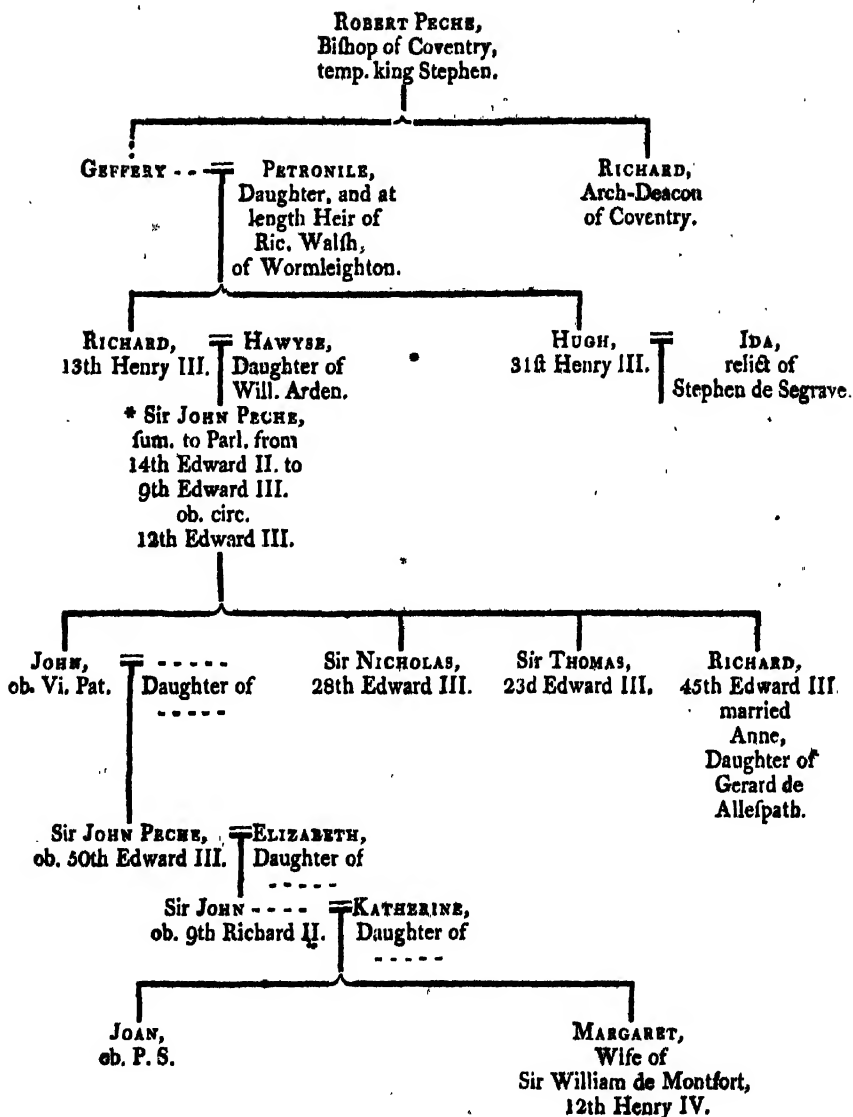
Sir JOHN PECHE, knight, who temp. Henry III. and Edward I. was in many employments of public trust, and was summoned to parliament, from the 14th Edward II. to the 9th Edward III. about three years after which he died; viz. circ. 11th or 12th Edward III. being then a very aged man; leaving John, his grandson, his heir, who, nor any of his descendants, ever had summons to parliament.

Which JOHN departed this life the 50th Edward III. leaving issue another John, who died, leaving only two daughters, his heirs; viz. Joane, who died without issue; and Margaret, the wife of Sir William Montfort, of Colehill, com. Warw. knight, who thereby became sole heir to the whole inheritance.

Of this name, though not noticed by Dugdale in his Baronage, yet mentioned in his Writs of Summons to Parliament, was ROBERT PECHE, summoned the 14th Edward II. but not after.

† This Richard married Hawyse de Arden, whereby John, his son, came to inherit the manor of *Hampton in Arden*, which thenceforth became the chief of the family.

PECHE.



* Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, p. 699, says, this Sir John Peche bore for his arms, viz.

"Gules a Fess between 6 Crosses Croislets Arg. with a Label of 3 Points in Chief."

PINKNEY.

ARMS—O. four Fusils in Fels G.

* GILO DE PINCHENI, temp. Henry I. had issue Ralph, to whom succeeded Gilbert his son and heir, who was sheriff of Berks; and had issue Henry, the father of Robert, who was one of the rebellious barons against king John; and, by Egline his wife, had Henry, his successor, and a daughter, Philippa.

Gilo.
Ralph.
Gilbert.
Henry.
Robert.

Which HENRY married Alice, the sister and heir to Gerard de Lindesey (according to Dugdale; but Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 85 and 386, says, Alice was daughter of Gerard, and sister and coheir to Sir John of Limesly, who died without issue), and left Henry, his son and heir, twenty-six years of age: whose successor was another Robert, who, the 22d Edward I. having been in that expedition then made into Gascoigne, obtained a charter for free warren in certain lordships belonging to him, in the counties of Bucks, Essex, and Northampton. But died soon after; for the 25th Edward I. Henry, his brother, paying his relief, had livery of his lands.

Henry.
Robert.

Henry.

Which last-mentioned HENRY was summoned to parliament, from the 25th to the 28th Edward I. and dying without issue, left the greatest part of his lands to the king, and his heirs for ever.

But, it seems, Edward being a good prince, it was usual for many ill men to make him their heir. Whereas Tacitus says, a good father makes no prince but a bad one his heir.

* Of this name was Gilo de Pinkeni, who was certified, temp. Henry II. to hold one knights fee and an half, of Gilbert de Pinkenni; which said Gilbert, at the same time certified his knights fees de vetero feoffamento, to be in number eleven and one half.

P I P A R D.

ARMS—Ar. two Bars G. on a Canton Az a Cinquefoil, O.

IN the time of Henry II. frequent mention is made of this name. WILLIAM was sheriff of Gloucester, from the 10th to the 13th Henry II. and from the 14th to the 17th. Gilbert Pipard was sheriff of the same county, who married Alice, third daughter and coheir to William Fitz-Duncan, earl of Murrel, or Murray, in Scotland; but died in the Holy Land, 1st Richard I. without issue.

In the 9th of Henry III. WILLIAM, son of Roger Pipard, had livery of six knights fees, parcel of the honour of Wallingford.

From som of these, as presumed, but not positively specified, descended RALPH, surnamed Pipard; who is said to have been a younger son to Ralph Fitz-Nicholas, an eminent man in his time.

In the 1st of Edward I. he was found to be next heir to Robert Fitz-Ralph, of Thurweston, in the co. of Derby, his uncle. In the 26th Edward I. he was in an expedition made into Scotland; and was also summoned to parliament, from the 25th to the 30th Edward I. and died the 3d Edward II. leaving John, his son and heir, thirty years old; but neither he nor his posterity, had ever the like summons.

P I P E.

ARMS—O. a Fess between Six Cross Croislets, Az.

OF this name, it is only stated by Dugdale, that THOMAS DE PIPE had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 1st Edward III. but no more, nor any of his posterity.

PLAYZ.

P L A Y Z.

ARMS—Party per Pale, O. and G. a Lion passant Ar.

HUGH DE PLAYZ, in the time of king John, was one of the rebel barons against that king. His first wife was Beatrix de Say, widow of Hugh de Nevill, from whom he was divorced. But by Philippa his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs to Richard de Montfichet, he had issue

RICHARD, who was succeeded by Ralph, his son; who dying without issue, Richard, his brother, became heir to the estate; to whom succeeded

GILES; who, the 25th Edward I. had summons to parliament, but no more; and died the 31st Edward I. leaving

RICHARD, his son and heir, who had summons to parliament, from the 11th to the 15th Edward II. inclusive. . Whose successor was another

RICHARD, who died the 33d Edward III. and was father of John, whose daughter and heir, Margaret, married Sir John Howard, ancestor to the Howards dukes of Norfolk.* But it does not appear the last Richard or John had the like summons to parliament as their predecessors. *Vid. Howard.

P L E S S E T S.

OF this family, the first mentioned is JOHN DE PLESSETS, a Norman by birth, and a domestic servant in the court of king Henry III.

This

This John having served in the wars of Wales, was constituted governor of the castle of Devizes; as also warden of the forest of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts.

Certain it is, that he stood in great favour with that king; for the 27th of Henry III. on the death of John Marechal, who had married Margery, sister and sole heir to Thomas earl of Warwick, the king sent his mandate to the Abp. of York, the bishop of Carlisle, and William de Cantilupe, requiring them, that they should earnestly persuade her to take this John de Plessets for her husband. Which it appears that she soon after performed, and had livery of the earldom of Warwick.

And so well pleased was the king with her on this account, that the August next ensuing (28th Henry III) he gave her three bucks out of his forest of Havering, in Essex.

The 28th Henry III. this John was made constable of the Tower of London, but not by the title of earl of Warwick, which, however, it seems he afterwards took upon him; for, the 31st Henry III. the king, in that licence he gave him to cut certain oaks in the forest of Deane, gives him the title of earl of Warwick, which he, on all after occasions, continued to use. But on the 26th February, the 47th of Henry III. (1262), he departed this life, and was honourably buried in the quire of the abbey of Missendon, in the county of Bucks; being then seised of the manors of Okenardton, Kedelinton, and Bradenham, in com. Oxon; and leaving Hugh de Plessets, his son and heir, by Christian, a former wife, daughter and heir of Hugh de Sandford, at that time twenty-six years of age.

Which HUGH, in April next ensuing, doing his homage, had livery of the manors of Okenardton, Kedelinton, and Stuttesdon, in com. Oxon, which were of his mother's inheritance; the two former being holden of the king by barony: for which said manors, the 48th Henry III. he paid £.100 for his relief thereof.

This Hugh married Isabel, third daughter of John de Riparius, cousin

cousin and one of the heirs to Philippa Bassett, some time countess of Warwick; and died the 20th Edward I. (1291), leaving

HUGH, his son and heir, twenty-five years old; who performing his homage, had livery of his lands, and in the 25th of Edward I. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; but not being afterwards summoned, and therefore not considered in the rank of a baron, no further mention is made of him, nor of his descendants,

But in Hutchins' History of Dorset,* notice is made of this family; who says, that ROBERT DE PLECY, or PLESSETIS, son of Sir Hugh, brother or near relation to John de Plessetis, earl of Warwick, the 19th of Edward I. held Upwinborn-Plecy, in that county; John, his son and heir.

*Vol. II.
p. 215.

Which JOHN deceased the 7th Edward II. leaving Edmund, his son and heir; whose son and heir, Sir Nicholas, had issue John, his son and heir, who most probably died young; as the 36th of Edward III. Nicholas, son and heir of Sir Nicholas de Plecy, a minor in the king's custody, held the said manor at the time of his death, when Joan, his sister, was his heir; who married Sir John Hamelyn, descended out of Cornwall, whose daughter, and at length heiress, Egidia, carried the said manor of Upwinborne-Plecy, to her second husband, Robert Ashley; from whose family, by the heir female, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Anthony Ashley, baronet, who died anno 1628, the aforesaid manor was carried in marriage to her husband, Sir John Cooper; whose descendant, Anthony Ashley Cooper, the present earl of Shaftesbury, now possesses that ancient inheritance, together with the magnificent seat called Winborne St. Giles.

This family of Plessets, or Plecy, bare for arms;

"A. Six Annulets G.—A Chief cheque O. and S.

Leland (Vol. II. p. 46. f. 20), says, "There is buried at Osency, yn our lady chapelle, a noble man of the Placetes, in a fair tumber, with an image."

In Kimber's Baronetage, Vol. I. p. 523, it is stated, that Sir Hugh Pleffetis, brother to John earl of Warwick, married the heiress of Wrotham, of Wrotham in Kent; whose descendants, from his second son, took the name of Wrothe; whose lineal representative, Sir Thomas Wrothe, of Petherton Park, baronet, left female issue, whereof Cecily, his eldest daughter and coheir, married Sir Hugh Acland, baronet.

PLUGENET.

Arms—Ermine, a Bend ingrailed G.

IN the time of Henry II. HUGH DE PLUGENET was owner of Lamburne, in the county of Berks; and having married Sibill, the daughter and coheir of Josceus de Dinant, had issue two sons, Alan and Josceus.

Which JOSCEUS, 14th John, gave 100 marks, and a palfrey, for the livery of the lands of Lamburne, of his mother's inheritance.

To one of these succeeded another ALAN, who, the 52d Henry II. had a grant from Robert Walrond, his uncle (being son of Alice, sister to the said Robert), to himself, and the heirs of his body, of certain manors in the counties of Wilts, Dorset, and Somerset; also the castle of Kilpeck, &c. in the county of Hereford. And on the death of his uncle aforesaid, the 1st Edward I. without issue, had livery of his lands.

This Alan was a person much esteemed for his wisdom and military knowledge, and was summoned to parliament, from the 23d to the 25th Edward I. inclusive; and died the 27th year of the same reign, leaving Joane his wife surviving, and Alan, his son and heir, then twenty-two years of age.

Which ALAN was repeatedly in the Scotch wars, under Edward I. and made knight of the bath (by Bathing), with prince Edward and others:

others: but was only summoned to parliament the 5th of Edward II. and no more. Shortly after when, as imagined, he died, leaving Joane de Bohun, his sister and heir; who died without issue.

POINZ.

ARMS—Barry of Eight O. and G.

THIS family of Poinz, or Pointz, had probably the same ancestor as the Cliffords; for it is plain, that one Ponz was father of Richard Fitz-Ponz, and he of Walter, who residing at Clifford castle, co. Hereford, first assumed his surname from thence.

It is also certain, that a Ponz was father of Osbert Fitz-Ponz, mentioned in the Pipe Roll of Gloucestershire, 5th Stephen. From whom HUGH PONZ, afterwards written POINZ, undoubtedly descended.

This Hugh, with Nicholas his father, were amongst the rebel barons against king John. Which Nicholas, and Joan his wife, obtained the king's licence for a market every Tuesday, at their manor of Ampthill, in the co. of Bedford.

Hugh died the 4th Henry III. and by Helewise his wife, sister and coheir to William Malet, of Cory Malet, co. Suffolk, left issue

NICHOLAS POINZ, his son and heir, who was in arms with the other rebel barons against Henry III. and deceased the 1st Edward I. being succeeded by

HUGH, his son, who was in the wars of Gascoigne, and of Scotland, temp. Edward I. and was summoned to parliament as a baron, from the 23d Edward I. to the 1st of Edward II. inclusive.

NICHOLAS, his son, survived him only four years, and died the 5th of Edward II. having been summoned to parliament the 2d, 3d, and 4th of that reign. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Eudo le Zouche, by Milicent his wife, daughter (and coheir to her brother

George), of William Cantilupe, lord Bergavenny; by whom he had issue

HUGH, his son, summoned also to parliament, from the 11th Edward II. to the 7th Edward III. when he died, and was succeeded by

NICHOLAS, his son, who is not related to have enjoyed the like honour.

This Nicholas married Alianore, daughter of Sir John Erleigh, knight, and had issue two daughters; viz. Amicia, wife of John Barry; and Margaret, of John Newburgh, of East Lullworth, in com. Dorset. He died circ. 50th Edward III.

From John, his younger brother, the family of Poyntz, some time residing in Gloucestershire, were lineally descended; which family is said to be extinct, at least in the male line.

ROBERT.

ARMS—Vert. a Lion rampant O. vulned in the Shoulder.

In the 43d of Edward III. the Lord Cannon, of Robfert, who had hitherto been on the part of the French, detesting their perfidious dealings, came over voluntarily to the service of the English; and continued stedfast to king Edward, and his grandson, Richard II.

By being lord of Cannon, in Hainault, our historians call him CANNON ROBSEET. He had an elder brother, Sir Lewis, of Robfert; and were both the sons of John lord Robfert, who, the 14th Edward III. was one of those expert commanders that surprised John duke of Normandy, eldest son of king Philip of France, in his quarters, at Montais, on the river Selle.

This Cannon Robfert deceased before the 19th of Richard II. For then John, his son and heir, by his deed, bearing date on Easter eve, released to the king all his right and title to the priory of Monkiskirby,
in

in com. Warwick, which had been granted on certain conditions by the king to the lord Cannon Robfert, his father.

But besides the said JOHN ROBERT, there were two other sons; viz. Lewis and Theodorick (or Terrey); which last was governor of Hamby and St. Saviour de Ive, in Normandy, in the reign of Henry V. but died before his brothers, Sir John and Sir Lewis Robfert.

Which Sir LEWIS, the 8th Henry V. in consideration of his great valour and eminent services, was constituted the king's standard-bearer, with the fee of £.100 per annum; and the same year, in further consideration of his merits, had another grant, for life, of the manor of Posted Hall, in Bornham, in com. Norf. which came to the crown by the forfeiture of Sir John Oldcastle, knight.

He was also one of the knights companions of the noble order of the garter. And having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bouchier,* widow of Sir Hugh Stafford, knight, had summons to parliament, by the title of lord Bouchier, the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 7th of Henry VI. but departed this life soon after; viz. the 9th of Henry VI. (1431), without issue; leaving John his brother and heir, forty-eight years of age,† and Elizabeth his wife surviving, who died the 11th of Henry VI. and was buried by her husband, Sir Lewis Robfert, lord Bouchier, in St. Paul's chapel, Westminster Abbey, where a monument was erected to their memory.

* Vid Bouchier.

† Collins' Life of Edward the Black Prince, p. 243.

Sir JOHN ROBERT (heir, as before mentioned, to his brother), was likewise a knight of the garter, but never had summons to parliament. He had issue Sir Terrey Robfert, knight, who by his wife, the daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Siderston, of Siderston, in com. Norf. knight, had issue Sir John Robfert, knight, and a daughter, Lucy, married to Edward Walpole of Houghton, in the same county, esquire, ancestor to the earl of Orford of that surname.

ROOS.

Arms—Vid. Roos, or Ros, of Hamlake.

JOHN DE ROOS, a younger son of William lord Roos, of Hamlake, by Maud de Vaux his wife, being of the party of queen Isabel, whom the king (Edward II.) at the instigation of the Spencers, had banished, came back into England with her and the young prince; with whom, on the deposal of Edward II. he was in such favour, that he was constituted steward of the household the 1st year of his reign; and was, moreover, one of the twelve lords, by whom it was resolved the king (being young), should be governed. The 10th of Edward III. he was also made admiral of the seas, from the river Thames northward; and had summons to parliament in the 1st, and from the 6th of Edward III. to the 12th, in which year he died without issue; William de Ros, of Hamlake, his elder brother, being his heir.

In the Lists of Writs of Summons, he is not described of any particular place, but only as "John de Roos." His brother, William, being denominated "de Hamlake."

The lands whereof he died seised, were, of his own inheritance, viz. the manor of Warsop, in com. Notts.; the manors of Wadton, Kellyng, Salthous, in com. Norf.; and the manors of Gedeney, Gairhill, Steynton Poynton, and Lerham, in the same county. As also the manors of Thornton in Craven, Thurmanhalle, with the moiety of the manor of Cliffe, in com. Ebor, in right of Margaret his wife, of whose inheritance they were.

ROSS, OR ROOS DE IGMANTHORPE.

OF this name, WILLIAM ROOS, a younger son of the family of Roos of Hamlake, is mentioned, in the 22d of Edward I. to have summons to attend the king; but this writ of summons is rather to attend equipped with horse and arms to march against the Welsh, than to give advice in parliament, or to consult on the weighty affairs of the nation.

In his History of Nottinghamshire, Thoroton mentions William de Roos, of Igmanthorpe, to have married Eustachia Fitz-Ralph, widow of Nicholas de Cantilupe, and to have had issue William, father of Robert de Roos.

RYTHRE.

ARMS—AZ. three Crescents O.

OF this family very little is said by Dugdale; for it only appears from him, that the 25th of Edward I. WILLIAM DE RYTHRE was in the wars of France, and the year following in those of Scotland, as also in the 29th, 31st, and 32d of Edward I. And, moreover, had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 1st of Edward II.

To whom succeeded JOHN DE RYTHRE, governor of Skipton castle, the 11th of Edward II. who, the 17th of Edward II. obtained a charter for free warren in all his demesne lands, at Haselwode and Adington, in com. Ebor; but never had summons to parliament, nor any of his descendants.

Modern

Modern genealogists assert, that the family of Rythre, Ryther, or Rider (for the name has been variously written at different periods), has been long established in Yorkshire, and took their name from Ryther, in the hundred of Barkston, in that county. From whence, with great ingenuity, they infer, that the family of the same surname, now flourishing in the rank of baronage, is lineally descended.

Of the name of Ryder, was the much to be remembered Sir Dudley; who respectively filled the high offices of solicitor and attorney general, and, in 1754, was made chief justice of the king's bench. After when, in consideration of his services, his late majesty determined to raise him to the dignity of peerage; and a warrant was accordingly signed by the king for that purpose, the 24th May, 1756. But Sir Dudley died on the following day, before the patent was completed. This circumstance most probably gave occasion to those lines, in that celebrated epitaph said to have been made on him; viz. that

“ Heaven and monarchs see with different eyes,” &c.

This epitaph, very likely, never came to the sight of those learned antiquarians, who have endeavoured to trace and represent his lineage from the ancient Barons Rythre, temp. Edward I. for had they been gratified with a sight thereof, they might possibly have been satisfied with dating his pedigree from an æra much more recent; and from an origin by far less noble.

And here indeed we cannot but remark the present rage for engrafting of a new germ upon an old stock; nor can we but admire that fine passage, in one of the most eloquent, as well as wise writers which England, or perhaps any nation ever produced.

Mr. Burke, in his Letter to the Duke of Bedford, in defence of himself, says, “ Why will his Grace, by attacking me, force me reluctantly to compare my little merit with that which obtained from the crown those prodigies of profuse donations, by which he tramples on the mediocrity of humble and laborious individuals? I would willingly leave him to the Heralds College, which the philo-
“ fophy

“ sophy of the fans culottes (prouder by far than all the Garters, and
 “ Norroys, and Clarencieux, and Rouge Dragons, that ever pranced in
 “ a procession of what his friends call aristocrats and despots), will
 “ abolish with contumely and scorn. These historians, recorders, and
 “ blazoners, of virtues and arms, differ wholly from that other descrip-
 “ tion of historians, who never assign any act of politicians to a good
 “ motive. These gentle historians, on the contrary, dip their pens in
 “ nothing but the milk of human kindness: they seek no farther for
 “ merit than the preamble of a patent, or the inscription on a tomb.
 “ With them, every man created a peer is first an hero ready made:
 “ they judge of every man’s capacity for office, by the offices he has
 “ filled; and the more offices, the more ability: every general officer
 “ with them is a Marlborough; every statesman a Burleigh; every
 “ judge a Murray, or a Yorke: they who, alive, were laughed at or
 “ pitied by all their acquaintance, make as good a figure as the best of
 “ them, in the pages of Gwillim, Edmonson, and Collins.”

SOMERVILE.

ARMS—Az. Semée of Crofs Crofslets and three Eagles displayed, O

THE first of this family, a Norman, who came over with William the Conqueror, was Sir WALTER DE SOMERVILE, who having the lordship of Whichnovre, in the co. of Stafford, by gift of the said king, seated himself there.

From whom descended another WALTER, who, by his wife Cecilie de Limefi, had issue

Vid. Limefi.

ROBERT, who, by Edeline his wife, daughter of Robert Boteler, of Engleby, had another Roger, the father of a third

ROGER, one of the rebel barons against king John; from which

* Letter to the Duke of Bedford, pp. 39, 40.

Vid. Merlay.

Roger descended ROBERT DE SOMERVILE, his grandson (son of John), who married Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Merlay, a great baron in Northumberland; and died the 25th Edward I. leaving issue

ROGER, his son and heir; whose son and heir, another Roger (a favourite family name), was summoned to parliament the 1st of Edward III. but no more; and died the 10th of Edward III. leaving Sir Philip de Somervile, his brother and heir, who died the 29th Edward III. when Joan, the wife of Sir Rhese ap Griffith, knight, one of his daughters, and Maud, the daughter of John Stafford, by Elizabeth his wife, the other daughter, then married to Edmund, the son of John Vernon, were his next heirs.

From Sir Walter de Somervile, the first of this family, is descended the lord Somervil, of Scotland; viz. from William, a son of the said Sir Walter.

STAFFORD OF CLIFTON.

ARMS—Vid. Stafford Earl of Stafford, a Crescent for Difference.

Vid. Basset of Drayton.

*Dugdale, Vol I p. 159.

† Burton's Leicester, p. 185.

EDMUND, first lord Stafford, married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Ralph lord Basset, of Drayton, and had issue two sons; viz. Ralph, his successor, and Sir Richard Stafford, of Clifton, in the county of Stafford, knight; which lordship he possessed by reason of his marriage with Maud, daughter and heir to Richard * de Camvill, of that place. But other accounts say, daughter and coheir of William † de Camvill.

Which Sir Richard had issue RICHARD, who had summons to parliament, from the 44th Edward III. to the 4th Richard II. inclusive; in which year he died, leaving Edmund, his son and heir, then a priest, and afterwards bishop of Exeter; and Sir Thomas Stafford, knight, who came to possess the estate; and having a son, Thomas, who

who died without issue, the inheritance descended to Catherine, his sister, married to Sir John Ardern, knight,^b whose only daughter and heir, Maud, married *Thomas Stanley, second Son of Sir John Stanley, K. G. from the heirs of which family, the same (Clifton, &c) passed to the Heningshams, or Heveningshams, knights.

*Edmonston,
and also
Kimber's
Baronetage,
Vol II n 43

STAPLETON.

ARMS—Ar. a Lion rampant S.

THIS family was in early times of very great note, and assumed their surname from the lordship of Stapleton, upon the river Teys, in the bishoprick of Durham.

Anno Dom. 1159, i. e. about the 6th Henry II. ROBERT DE STAPLETON was witness to a charter of Henry de Lacy, baron of Pontefract: and the 33d Henry II. the same Robert was a benefactor to the priory of monks Bretton, in Yorkshire.

The 17th John, a NICHOLAS DE STAPLETON was governor of Middleham castle, in com. Ebor; and from him descended

MILES STAPLETON, who was in the wars of Gascoigne and Scotland; and was summoned to parliament as a baron, the 6th and 7th Edward II. in the year succeeding which he died. His wife was Sibill, one of the two daughters and coheirs (with Joan, her sister, wife to Aucher Fitz-Henry), of John de Bella-Aqua, or Bellew, by Laderina his wife, fourth sister and coheir of Peter, the last lord Bruce of Skelton,* by whom he had

*Vid. Bruce
of Skelton.

NICHOLAS, his son and heir; who was in that insurrection made by

^b This Sir John Ardern was of Elford, in Staffordshire. Where a monumental pedigree, in the church, of William Brooke, who possessed part of the Ardern estates, and died in 1641, exhibits another Sir John Ardern, son to the former, and gives him a wife, Matildis; and makes Matildis (or Maud), the wife of Stanley, to be daughter to Sir John Arderne, junior.

the earl of Lancaſter, the 15th Edward II. for which offence he was fined 2000 marks, but the ſame were afterwards remitted. He had ſummons to parliament, the 16th Edward III. but no more; and died the year following, leaving

MILES, his ſon and heir, who ſerved in the wars of France with great honour, fidelity, and courage. He was made one of the knights of the garter, at the firſt inſtitution of that noble order, but was never ſummoned to parliament; and deceaſed the 47th Edward III. His wife was Joane, daughter and heir of Oliver de Ingham, and widow of Roger le Strange.

To him ſucceeded THOMAS, his ſon and heir; who dying without iſſue, Elizabeth, his ſiſter, then married to Thomas Metham, was his next heir; and the ſaid Thomas, at that time having iſſue by her, and doing his homage, obtained livery of the lands of her inheritance.

ST. JOHN OF LAGEHAM.

ARMS—Ermine, on a chief G. two Mulletts O.

IN the 46th of Henry III. ROGER DE ST. JOHN obtained licence to fortify his houſe at Lageham, in com. Surrey; but two years after, viz. the 48th of Henry III. he ſided with the barons then in arms againſt the king; and after the battle of Lewes, was one of the nine choſen by them to be of the council of ſtate. To him ſucceeded

JOHN DE ST. JOHN, who, temp. Edward I. and II. was in the wars of Scotland, and died the 10th of Edward II. having had ſummons to parliament amongſt the barons of the realm, from the 25th of Edward I. to the 9th of Edward II. At the time of his death he

“ In the Enquiry into the Origin and Manner of creating Peers,” written by Richard Weſt, eſquire, lord chancellor of Ireland, he is mentioned to have been ſummoned to parliament the 32d of Edward III. In which year, ſays the lord chancellor, Dugdale could not find the bundle, inſomuch as he makes this note, “ Nullæ ſummonitiones in annis 32d & 33d Edward III.

was

was seised of a certain tenement called Lageham, in com. Surr. and of the manor of Staunton, in com. Oxon. John, his son and heir, then forty years of age; which

JOHN, the 11th of Edward⁴ II. was in the expedition then made into Scotland; and having had summons to parliament, from the 11th to the 16th of Edward II. died the same year, leaving John, his son and heir, fifteen years of age, and Alice⁴ his wife surviving, who afterwards married Reginald de Paveley. Which

JOHN, making proof of his age, the 5th of Edward III. had livery of his lands, and the 20th of Edward III. on the death of Margaret,⁴ his mother, being then infirm, and unable to do her homage, had respite thereof, and livery of those lands she had held in dower. He had summons to parliament, the 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th of Edward III. but never after, nor any of his descendants. He married Catherine, daughter of Geffery de Say: and dying the 23d of Edward III. then seised of Lageham and Staunton aforesaid, was succeeded by Roger, his son and heir; who, the 25th of Edward III. released to Sir Nicholas de Lovoyane, knight, and Margaret his wife, all his right in the manor of Lageham; and shortly after, viz. 27th Edward III. died, leaving Peter de St. John, his kinsman and next heir, forty years of age.

ST. PHILIBERT.

ARMS—Bendy of Six, Ar. and Az.

NICHOLAS DE ST. PHILIBERT is mentioned in the 15th of king John; and after him HUGH DE ST. PHILIBERT, who was amongst the barons in arms against that king, but returned to his obedience the 1st Henry III.

⁴ This Alice must have been a second wife, if, according to Dugdale, Margaret was the mother of John de St. John, his son and heir.

To him succeeded ROGER, who was one of the rebel barons taken prisoner by the king's forces at Northampton, the 47th Henry III.

About this time there is noticed also a WILLIAM DE ST. PHILIBERT, who adhered to the same party; but after the decisive battle of Evesham, made his peace, and had restitution of his lands in Northamptonshire, which had been seized for his offence.

After him occurs another HUGH, to whom succeeded JOHN, his son and heir; who was in the wars of Gascoigne and Scotland, temp. Edward II. and died the 7th Edward III. leaving Ada his wife surviving, and

JOHN, his son and heir, then in minority, who after, by his marriage with Margaret, one of the sisters and coheirs of Edmund de St. John, son and heir to Hugh de St. John (which Edmund died vi. pat.) greatly enlarged his inheritance.

Vid. St. John
of Basing,

This John was often in the wars of France; and had summons to Parliament the 22d and 23d of Edward III. but no more, although he did not die till the 33d of the same reign. Margaret, his wife, surviving, and John, his son, then in infancy, who died under four years of age.

ST. QUINTIN.

ARMS—O. three Chevrons G. a Chief Barry of two, Verry.

SIR William Dugdale does not notice this family amongst the barons,* yet as they are by others mentioned as such, and the barony of St. Quintin is enumerated with the rest, attributed to the Herberts earls of Pembroke, it may not be altogether incorrect to make some account of them here.

* That is, he does not mention this family in his *Baronage History*, but in his *List of Summons to Parliament*, he there notices Herbert de St. Quintin, in the 22d of Edward I.

This

This ancient family is said to be denominated from St. Quintin, the capital of Lower Picardie, in France, and to have entered England on the Norman invasion.

Sir HERBERT DE ST. QUINTIN, temp. Will. Conq. was father of OLIVER, whose son, ROBERT, in the time of William Rufus, was one of the twelve knights, who, with Robert Fitz-Hamon, divided certain lands in Wales, which they obtained there by conquest, where he built a castle called St. Quintin.

Sir HERBERT ST. QUINTIN was another son of Oliver, and was father of AMATELLUS, who was denominated Baron de St. Quintin, temp. Richard I. and had issue HERBERT baron St. Quintin, who married Agnes, sister and coheir of Anselm de Stutevill, by whom he had five sons; viz. Herbert, John, and Amatellus, who all three died without issue; William, and Alexander, ancestor of the baronet's family of that name: also two daughters; viz. Margery, married to Sir William Rochfort, knight; and Agnes, to Sir Fulk Constable, of Holmton, knight.

WILLIAM, by Beatrix his wife, had issue HERBERT baron St. Quintin, who married Margery, daughter of Walter (or William), de Fauconberg, and had issue Herbert, who died in his lifetime.

This Herbert married Anastasia, daughter of John lord Maltravers, by whom he had HERBERT baron St. Quintin, who married Lora, daughter of William lord Fauconberg, of Skelton; and had issue

HERBERT baron St. Quintin,[†] whose wife was Margery,* daughter and coheir of Warine de Lisle, by whom he left only two daughters, his coheirs; viz. Elizabeth, wife of John lord Grey, of Rotherfield, who died issueless; and Lora, whose first husband was Thomas, son of William de Poole; her second husband, John Clinton; and her third, Robert Grey of Rotherfield, third brother to lord Marmion, by whom she had an only daughter, Elizabeth, her heir, who married

*Kimber's
Baronetage,
Vol. I. p. 432.

[†] Although this family were so frequently, and indeed most usually, termed barons, yet it does not appear that after Herbert de St. Quintin summoned to parliament the 22d of Edward II. any of his future descendants had the like honour.

Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, father of William, whose son, Henry lord Fitz-Hugh, was father of Elizabeth; his second daughter, and coheir, who married Sir William Parr, knight, whose son, Thomas, left issue two daughters, at length his heirs; viz. Catherine, who was last wife of king Henry VIII. and Anne, who married William Herbert, earl of Pembroke; from which period the title of St. Quintin has been numbered amongst that nobleman's honours, but with what degree of propriety it is difficult to determine.

STRABOLGI.

ARMS—Paley of Six O. and S.

THE first of this family mentioned, is **DAVID DE STRABOLGI**, earl of Athol, in Scotland, who married Isabel, one of the coheirs of Richard de Chilham, (of Chilham Castle in Kent), and Roese de Dovor, his wife, by whom he had issue

ANNO 1306 **JOHN DE STRABOLGY**, who on account of various treacheries in England, Flanders, and Scotland, was hanged on a gibbet fifty feet high; his head fixed on London bridge, and his body burnt to ashes.* Being thus put to death, his lands were given to Ralph de Monthermer; but upon some composition, David, his son, obtained them again.

VID. COM. OF BAD. Which **DAVID** had summons to parliament, from the 15th to the 20th Edward II. and died the same year. His wife was Joan, eldest sister and coheir of John Comyn, of Badenagh, cousin, and one of the heirs of Adomare earl of Pembroke; by whom he left

* Florilegus relates, that when this earl of Athol was apprehended by order of king Edward I. and some entreated the royal clemency for him, the king answered:

“The higher that his calling is, the greater must his fall be; and as he is of higher parentage, so he shall be higher hanged:” which was accordingly performed.

DAVID,

DAVID, his son and heir; who adhering to Edward Baliol, challenging the crown of Scotland, was killed in a skirmish with the Scots. He had summons to parliament, from the 20th Edward II. till the 9th Edward III. inclusive, which was the year of his death. He married Catherine Beaumont, whom he left surviving, and David, his son, then only three years of age.

Which DAVID served afterwards in the wars of France; and had summons to parliament, the 39th, 42d, and 43d of Edward III. and departed this life the 49th Edward III. leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers, of Grooby, two daughters, his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, married, first, to Sir Thomas, son of Henry lord Percy; and after, to Sir John Scrope, knight; and Philippa, first, to Sir Ralph Percy, knight, brother of the said Thomas; and next, to Sir John Halsham, knight.^a Which Elizabeth, by the said *Thomas Percy, had issue Henry Percy, who left only two daughters, his heirs; viz. Elizabeth, married, first, to Thomas lord Burgh; and, secondly, to Sir William Lucy; and Margaret, wife first, of Henry lord Grey, of Codnor; and, secondly, of Richard earl of Oxford.

* From hence
styled Percy
of Athol.
Vid. Burgh.

STRYVELIN.

ARMS—Ar. on a chief G. three round Buckles, O.

IN the 16th Edward III. JOHN DE STRYVELIN was employed with others, to treat of a peace with the Scots. The 20th Edward III. he was with that king in his famous expedition into Scotland, and

^a Though Dugdale calls him a knight, yet according to the monumental inscription upon the tomb of the said Philippa his wife, in West Greensted church, in Sussex, it appears he was only an esquire.

“ Hic jacet Philippa quondam uxor Johannis Halsham, *armigera*, et una filiarum et hæredum
“ Davidis de Strabolgy, nuper comitis de Athol que obiit primo die Novembris, A. D.
“ 1395.”

had

had summons to parliament, as a baron of the realm, from the 16th to the 44th Edward III. inclusive, according to Dugdale in his Baronage; but by the Lists of Summons, only the 16th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, and 44th Edward III. but none of his posterity had the like summons. His wife was Barbara, sister and coheir to Adam de Swinburn, written Baron de Swinburne, the 20th Edward II. Christian, his daughter, and at length his heir, married Sir John Middleton, of Belsay Castle, in com. Northumb. (Kimb. Baronetage, Vol. II. p. 268, Midd. Fam.)

SUDLEY.

ARMS—O. two Bendlets G.

HAROLD, son to Ralph earl of Hereford, according to Dugdale (but according to others, base son of king Harold), at the time of the Conqueror's survey, possessed several lordships in England, and had his chief seat at Sudley, in Gloucestershire.

This Harold had two sons; John lord of Sudley, and Robert, who residing at Ewias, assumed his surname from thence. To this John succeeded
 Vid. Ewias.

RALPH, his son and heir, who, by Emmie his wife, daughter of William Beauchamp, of Elmley, had issue Otwell, his son and heir, who died without issue, and Ralph, heir to his brother, who had issue Ralph, his son and heir, temp. Henry III. father of Bartholomew, sheriff of Herefordshire, the 56th of that king. Which Bartholomew died the 8th Edward I. leaving issue by Joane his wife (sister to William de Beauchamp, first earl of Warwick of that family), John, his son and heir.

Which JOHN was often in the Scottish wars, and was summoned to

¹ This John is said to have had a son, William, who assumed the name of Tracy, from Grace his mother, daughter of ——— Tracy, baron of Barnstable. Lodge's Irish Peerage Vol. III. p. 2. (Vid. Tracy.)

parliament

parliament from the 28th Edward I. to the 14th Edward II. inclusive. And died without issue the 10th Edward III.¹ when John, the son of Bartholomew de Sudley, was his next heir; who married Eleanor, daughter of Robert lord Scales; and deceasing the 14th Edward III. left issue John, his son and heir, who died young, and two daughters; viz. Joane, who became the wife of William le Boteler, of Wemme, in com. Salop; and Margery, of Sir Robert Massey, knight; between which Margery, and Thomas, son of the said William le Boteler, a partition of lands was made, the 42d Edward III. when, with other lands, the manor of Sudley, in com. Gloucest. fell to the share of Thomas le Boteler before named. (Vid. Boteler of Sudley.)

SWILLINGTON.

ARMS—Arg. a Chevron Az.

THE surname of this family was assumed from the lordship of Swillington, in the West Riding of the county of York. ADAM DE SWILLINGTON, temp. Edward I. and II. was often in the Scotch wars; and the 15th Edward II. taking part with the earl of Lancaster in his insurrection, was fined 1000 marks; which judgment was afterwards reversed, the 1st Edward III. He had summons to parliament, from the 20th Edward II. till the 2d Edward III. inclusive; but not after, nor any of his posterity.

¹ So says Dugdale in his Baronage; but, in his History of Warwickshire,* he makes the said John (son of Bartholomew), Grandson of this very John, whom he asserts to have died S. P. the 10th Edward III. * P. 772.

SWYNNERTON.

ARMS—Ar. a Crofs Florée S.

THE lordship of Swinnerton, or Swynnerton, in Staffordshire, gave name to this family, of which ROGER DE SWINNERTON was governor of the town of Stafford, and constable of the Tower of London, temp. Edward II. and was summoned to parliament, the 11th Edward III. but not after, nor any of his descendants.

Sir THOMAS SWINNERTON was his son, who had issue Sir Robert; whose daughter and heir, Maud, married Sir Humphrey, third son of Sir Thomas Peshall, and afterwards Sir John Savage, knight.^m

The last heir male, HUMPHREY SWINNERTON, left two daughters, his heirs; viz. Margaret, wife of Henry Vernon, of Sudbury, in Derbyshire, esquire; and Elizabeth, of William, third brother to Sir Thomas Fitz-Herbert, of Norbury, knight. Which Elizabeth had the manor of Swinnerton for her purparty.ⁿ

Thomasine, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Swinnerton, esquire, of Stanway Hall, in Essex, third son of Sir John Swinnerton, lord

^m An old M. S. Visitation of the county of Chester says, that Sir Roger de Swinerton, by Matilda his wife, had issue Sir Thomas, who married Matilda (or Maud), daughter of Sir Robert Holland, knight, and was father of Robert, who, by Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Booth, had Sir Robert de Swinerton, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Beke, knight, by whom he left Maud, his daughter and heir, who married, first, William Ipstone, by whom she had issue, William, who died S. P.; Christiana, ætat six, 1st Henry IV, Alicia, ætat three, 1st Henry IV. Her second husband was Humphrey Peshall; and her third, Sir John Savage, of Clifton; of both of whom Dugdale makes mention, as before is stated.

ⁿ The last Mr. Fitz-Herbert, possessor of this ancient inheritance, was of a very athletic constitution, which caused him to use most violent exercise; and a walk from this seat to London was no uncommon thing. But this intemperate exercise, and subsequent imprudence, soon destroyed him: for after one of these long walks to London, he ventured into a cold bath improperly, which was the immediate cause of his death. His widow is the present distinguished Mrs. Fitz-Herbert.

mayor of London, in 1612, derived from this family, married William Dyer, esquire, created a baronet, July 6th, 1678. Ancestor of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, baronet.

TALBOYS.

ARMS—Ar. a Saltier G. on a Chief of the second, three Escallop Shells of the first.

IN 1536, GILBERT TALBOYS was made baron Talboys, of Kyme, in the county of Lincoln, by summons to parliament, the 27th of Henry VIII.

He was the son of Sir George Talboys, knight, who was lineally descended from Sir Henry Talboys, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Gilbert Burdon (or Barradon), by Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir to Gilbert de Umfravill,* earl of Angus, and daughter of Robert Umfravill, earl of Angus, by Lucy his wife, sister and heir to William de Kyme, a great baron in Lincolnshire.†

* Vid. Umfravill.

† Vid. Kyme

The wife of this Gilbert Lord Talboys was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Blount,^o by whom he had issue George and Robert, who died S. P. and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married,* first, Thomas Wimbish, esquire; and, secondly, Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick; but had no issue by either.

The said Gilbert lord Talboys, lies buried at Kyme, in the county of Lincoln; which manor, theretofore the caput baroniæ of the old barons of Kyme, in the division of his inheritance among the heirs general, came to the ancient family of Dymoke, of Scrivelsby,‡ in the county of Lincoln, who for a considerable time continued to possess it, until, in the last century, it was alienated by sale into the hands and blood of strangers.

‡ Vid. Mar-mion.

* She afterwards married Edward Clinton, first earl of Lincoln; but by king Henry VIII. had a natural son, Henry Fitzroy, who by his royal father was created duke of Richmond.

TONI.

Memorable is Mr. Wymbish for the claim he preferred, to be allowed the barony of Talboys in right of his wife, Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir, as already mentioned, of baron Gilbert; when after solemn argument, at which the king (Henry VIII.) himself was present, assisted by the civil and temporal lawyers, sentence was given; viz.

“ That no man, husband of a baroness, in her right, should use the title of her dignity until he had a child by her, whereby he should become tenant by courtesie of her barony.” Wherefore Mr. Wymbish failed in his demand.

On this occasion, it is said, the king moved this question: If the crown of England should descend to his daughter, whether her husband should use the style of England? The chief justices answered, not by right, but by grace; because the crown of England is out of the law of courtesie: but if it were subject thereto, then it were clear.

TONI.

ARMS—Ar. a Maunch G.

RALPH DE TONI, son of Roger, standard-bearer of Normandy, was the first of this family who came into England, and was present in the memorable battle of Hastings; for his eminent services wherein, he was rewarded by the Conqueror with many lordships in different counties, of which Flamstead, in the county of Hertford, was the head of his barony.

By his wife, Elizabeth (or Isabel, as called by some), daughter of

^p Of this name was Michael Tony, lord mayor of London, in 1244 and 1248; who bore for arms, “ G. an Eagle displayed, and a Border, Arg.” (Heylin’s *Help to English History*, by P. Wright.)

Simon de Montfort, he left Ralph, his son and heir, and a daughter, Godchild; married, first, to Robert earl of Mellent; and after to Baldwin, son of Eustace earl of Bolcin. Dying the 2d Henry I.

RALPH, his son, was his successor; who married Judith, daughter of Walthof earl of Huntingdon, by whom he had divers daughters, and also two sons, Roger and Hugh: which

ROGER (or ROBERT), married, first, a daughter of the earl of Henault; and dying 1162, the 6th Henry II. left issue by his second wife, daughter to Robert earl of Leicester,

ROGER, his son; who married Constantine, daughter of Richard viscount Bellomont (or Beaumont), a kinswoman to the king; and was succeeded by

RALPH, his son and heir (as imagined), one of the rebel barons against king John (whose younger brother, Roger, was a valiant and exper soldier).

Which Ralph having signed himself with the cross, for a journey to the Holy Land, died at sea about the 23d Henry III.

ROGER, his son, adhered firmly to Henry III. against his rebellious barons, and died the 5th Edward I. leaving

RALPH, his son and heir; whose son Robert, the 25th Edward I. doing his homage, had livery of his inheritance. Which

ROBERT was in the wars of Gascoigne and Scotland, and died the 3d Edward II. leaving Alice, his sister, his heir; who married, first, Thomas Leybourne, and afterwards Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; whom surviving, she is also said (the 10th Edward II.) to have paid a fine of 500 marks, for licence to marry William le Zouche, of Ashby, in com. Leicester, whom she accordingly had to her husband.

Although Dugdale, in his account of this family, does not notice any of them to have had summons to parliament; yet it appears,* that Robert de Tony was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 27th, 28th, 30th, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th Edward I. and the 1st, 2d, and 4th Edward II. Vid. Claus. Rot. Eorund. Annor.

* Vid. Appendix, Lists of Sum. to Parl.

TREGOZ.

Arms—G. 2 Bars Gemels, and in Chief a Lion passant guardant O.

WILLIAM DE TREGOZ, in the 5th of Stephen, had the lands of William Peverel, of London, in farm.

GEFFERY DE TREGOZ was his successor, who married Annabil, daughter of Robert Grefley, by whom he had issue William, his son and heir, and four daughters; but died in or before the 21st of Henry II.

Which WILLIAM married a daughter of Robert de Luci, and died the 10th of John; leaving Robert, his son and heir, and also a daughter.

Vid. Ewias.

This ROBERT married Sibil, daughter and heir of Robert de Ewias, and was succeeded by Robert, his son; who, the 20th Henry III. had livery of the inheritance of Sibil de Ewias, his mother.

* Dugdale,
p. 615 Tom. I.

To this last-mentioned ROBERT succeeded *Robert, the son of Geffery Tregoz (but how nearly related to the other Robert is not said).

Which ROBERT being one of the barons in arms against Henry III. was slain at the battle of Evesham.

But Collins, in his Parliamentary Precedents, p. 85, makes Robert, slain at Evesham, to be son of Robert who married Sibil de Ewias.³

JOHN, son and heir of this Robert, notwithstanding his father's demerits, was much in favour with Henry III. and had respite of fifty marks, then due for his relief of the inheritance of his father; and was also summoned to parliament, the 25th and 27th Edward I. and died

³ q Leland, in Vol. VIII. p. 51, says, that Robert Tregos, who married Sibil Ewyas had issue John, who, by Julia, daughter of the lord William Cantilupe, had two daughters, viz. Clarence, married to John de la Warre, and Sibille, to Guliam de Grandison.

the year following, leaving John, son of Roger de la Warre, by Clarice, his eldest daughter, and Sibil, the wife of Sir William de Grandison, his other daughter, his heirs. Vid De la Warre, and Grandison.

Of this family (though whence descended is not shewn), was HENRY DE TREGOZ, who had summons to parliament, from the 32d Edward I. to the 15th Edward II. inclusive; but further no more is said of him.

And of this name also appears THOMAS DE TREGOZ, summoned to parliament, the 11th of Edward II. and 6th, 8th, and 9th Edward III. Who is mentioned in Dugdale's Lists of Summons to Parliament, though not in his Baronage.

TRUSSEL.

ARMS—Ar. Fretée G. on the Joints Bezantée.

THIS family was of great antiquity in the county of Warwick, of which was RICHARD TRUSSEL, who was slain in the battle of Evesham, the 49th Henry III. as also WILLIAM of Cublesdon, in the co. of Stafford; which manor they enjoyed by the marriage of Roese, one of the sisters and coheirs of William Pantolf, or, according to Dugdale, the daughter and heir. Which William was father of another William, who married Maud, the daughter and heir of Warine Manwaring; from whom descended EDWARD TRUSSEL, whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, became the wife of John Vere, earl of Oxford, temp. Henry VII.*

But the principal male branch remaining, Dugdale says, he takes to be that which some time did reside at Cublesdon, of which was WIL-

* The descendants from which marriage, by reason the said Edward Trussel was son of Sir William Trussel, who married Bridget, daughter of William Kene, by Agnes, alias Elizabeth, daughter of William, brother to Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, temp. Henry VI are founders kin to All-Souls College, Oxon.

LIAM TRUSSEL, who, the 22d Edward I. was summoned to attend the king at Portsmouth. Which William was succeeded by another

WILLIAM,* who, the 15th Edward II. was one of the adherents to the earl of Lancaster, and thereupon exiled; but the 20th of Edward II. returned with queen Isabel and prince Edward, into England with all the power they could raise against those favourites of that time, the two Spencers. Of which one being brought to trial, had his sentence by this William; who was then in such reputation with the commons in parliament, that they chose him their speaker. But after this, becoming an adversary to Roger de Mortimer (the minion of queen Isabel), he was constrained to flee beyond sea, where he continued till Mortimer's fall. After when, coming home, in consideration of his eminent services, he obtained from the king the gift of £. 1000, a very great sum in those days.

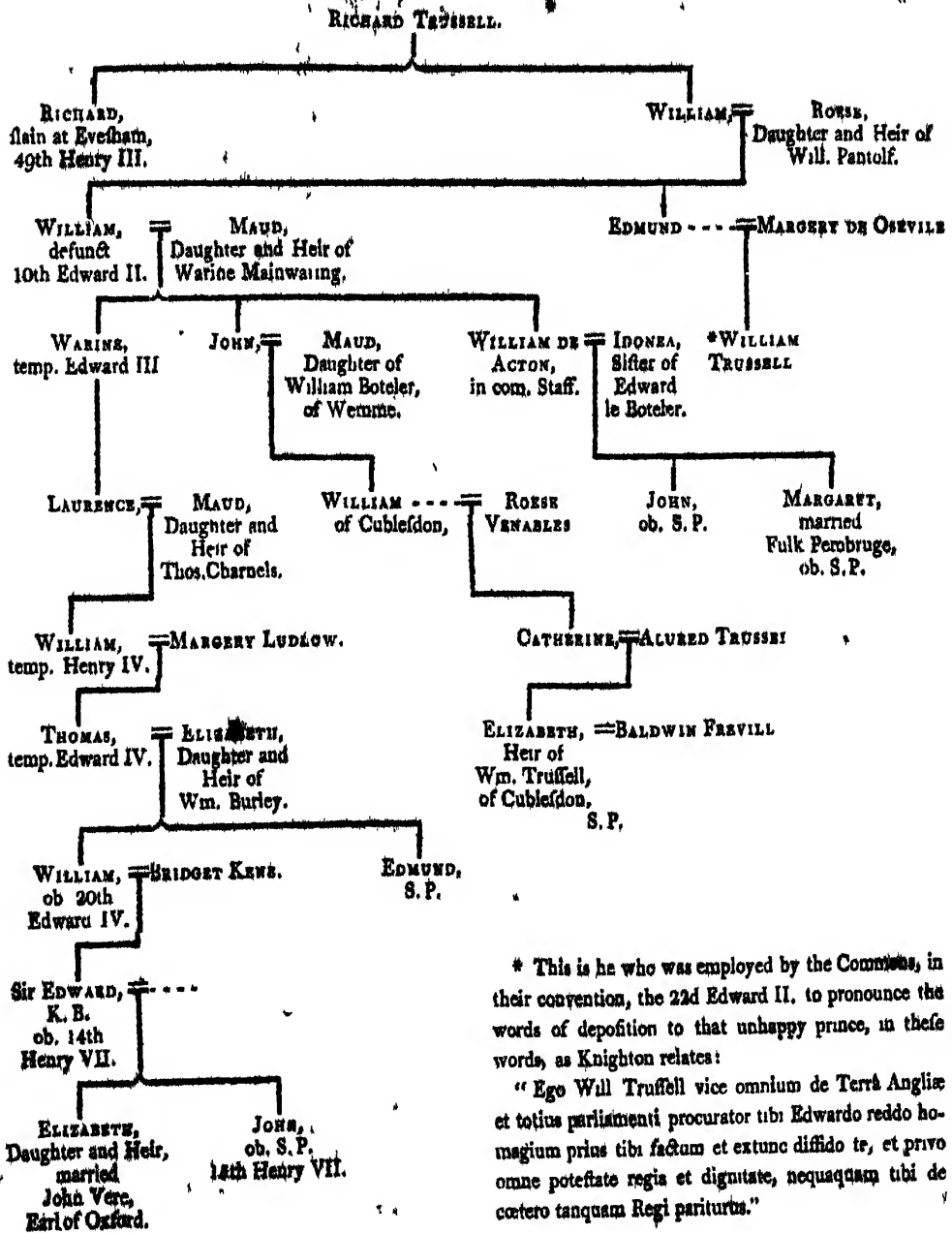
In the 16th of Edward III. he was constituted admiral of the king's fleet, from the Thames to Berwick upon Tweed; and the same year was summoned to parliament, but no more, nor any of his posterity.

After him, in the 37th Edward III. another WILLIAM TRUSSEL is taken notice of, who was at the battle of Poitiers with Edward, surnamed the Black Prince; by whom he was greatly esteemed. But this William never had summons to parliament. Margaret, his daughter and heir, was wife to Sir Fowke de Pembrugge, knight. Who, doing his homage, had livery of her inheritance, but died S. P.

* In Dugdale's Warw. p. 539, this William is made son of Edmund Trussel, brother of William. As vid. the Table of Descent.

TRUSSELL.

425



* This is he who was employed by the Commons, in their convention, the 22d Edward II. to pronounce the words of deposition to that unhappy prince, in these words, as Knighton relates:

"Ego Will Trussell vice omnium de Terrâ Angliæ et totius parliamenti procurator tibi Edwardo reddo homagium prius tibi factum et extunc diffido te, et privo omne potestate regia et dignitate, nequaquam tibi de cetero tanquam Regi pariturus."

TWENG, OR THWENG.

ARMS—Ar. a Fess G.

OF this family, anciently lords of Kilton Castle, in Cleveland, the first person noticed is Sir ROBERT DE THWENG, knight, who was succeeded by MARMADUKE, his son, who married one of the sisters and coheirs of Duncan Darrell, and had issue

ROBERT, the father of another MARMADUKE, who married Lucia, one of the sisters and coheirs to Peter, the last lord Brus of Skelton* ; and left issue Robert, Marmaduke, and some other younger sons.

* Vid. Brus of Skelton.

Which ROBERT had issue an only daughter, Lucy, who became the wife of William de Latimer, junior; but being divorced from him, she afterwards married Nicholas de Meinill; next Bartholomew de Fancourt; and, lastly, Robert de Everingham.

Dying thus without issue male, his brother Marmaduke was his successor.

Which MARMADUKE was a person of especial note in his time, and an eminent soldier; and was summoned to parliament, from the 35th Edward I. till 16th Edward II. inclusive: when he died, leaving issue by Isabel his wife, daughter to William de Roos, of Igmanthorpe, in the county of York, three sons; William, Robert, and Thomas: and three daughters; Lucy, Margaret, and Catherine.

WILLIAM, the eldest, succeeded his father, and had summons to parliament the 18th Edward II. but never after; and died the 15th Edward III. without issue. His wife was Catherine, daughter of Thomas lord Furnival, of Hallamshire.

ROBERT, a priest, became heir to his brother, but died the 18th Edward III. whereupon the inheritance descended to Thomas, his younger brother (also a clerk, or priest.)

Which THOMAS, the 22d Edward III. being rector of the church

at Lythum, founded a chantry of twelve^{*} in the parochial church there, to pray for the good estate of himself and Henry lord. Perci, and for the souls of their ancestors. Also for the souls of Robert de Thweng, and Maud his wife; Marmaduke de Thweng, and Lucie his wife; another Marmaduke, and Isabel his wife; likewise for the soul of the last Marmaduke, and the souls of William, Robert, John, and Nicholas, his brothers. He died the 48th Edward III. the descendants of his three sisters, viz. Lucia, the wife of Sir Robert Lumley, knight; Margaret, of Sir Robert de Hilton, knight; and Catherine, of Sir Ralph D'Aubenic, knight, being his heirs.

Vid Hilton.

TYES.

ARMS—Arg & Chevron G.

To begin with the most ancient of this name, we find one RICHARD supra TEYSAM, or sur TYES, so called from the settlement of his ancestors upon the banks of the river Teyse, by which Cumberland is divided from the bishopric of Durham; from whence he was transplanted to the barony of Gossford, in Northumberland, where he lived in great splendour in the time of king Henry I.* though he has not been worthy of a place in the Baronage.

* Camden in Northumberland.

Long after this, viz. the 27th Edward I. there was one WALTER TEYES, who served in Scotland that year, and made two or three campaigns there afterwards.

He married Isabel de Steingrene, daughter of John de Steingrene, and Ida his wife, one of the coheirs of Joan de Beauchamp, heiress of the last baron of Bedford of that surname; which Isabel, by virtue thereof, was admitted to a share of that barony upon the partition of the same.

In the 11th Edward II. this Walter, with Robert de Hastings, was constituted joint governor of the city of York, and died the 18th of

T Y E S.

Edward II. without issue; leaving Margaret, the daughter of Roger le Teyes, his brother, his next heir, at that time twenty-six years of age.*

Cotemporary with the aforesaid Walter, and indeed the first with whom Dugdale commences his account of this family, was

HENRY LE TEYES, who held Shireburne, in com. Oxon, by grant of Richard earl of Cornwall, which was part of the barony of Robert de Druis; and the 28th Edward I. obtained a charter from the king, for a weekly market at his manor of Mosehole, in the county of Cornwall. But in the 1st of Edward II. he died, leaving Henry, his son and heir; who doing his homage, had livery of his lands.

Which HENRY served that prince (Edward II.) several years with seeming fidelity, but at length joining in the rebellion of the earl of Lancaster, he with divers others was taken prisoner at Burrowbridge, and was executed for his treason at London, anno the 15th Edward II. leaving Alice, his sister and heir, wife of Warine de L'Isle.

It is to be observed, that Dugdale says, this Henry de Teyes was summoned to parliament, from the 28th of Edward I. to the 14th of Edward II. which was in his father's lifetime: but probably this may be an error, arising from the two names of Henry; and that both father and son were summoned; viz. the father from the 28th of Edward I. to the 1st of Edward II. when he died; and the son from that period to the 14th of Edward II. the year after which he suffered for his disloyalty.

* Though not noticed by Dugdale in his Baronage, yet in his *Life of Summons to Parliament*, the name of Walter de Teyes is mentioned, from the 27th of Edward I. to the 1st of Edward II.

UFFORD.

Arms—S. a Crofs ingrailed O.

THIS family, as Mr. Camden observes, is derived from Mallet, a Norman baron, who had a grant from William the Conqueror, of the manor of Peyton, in Suffolk; from whence his posterity were denominated, according to the custom of the age.

Walter, younger brother to Robert Mallet, sheriff of Yorkshire, lord of Sybton, and of the honour of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, had issue two sons; viz. Robert, the eldest (who marrying the daughter and heir of Cheyney lord of Bliborough, his son, by her, took the name of Cheyney), and Reginald, surnamed Peyton, from the manor of Peyton, in Stoke-Neyland, in com. Suffolk.

Which Reginald left issue John lord of Peyton, who had issue several sons; of whom, John de Peyton was ancestor to the Peytons in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Kent; and Robert, who assumed the surname of UFFORD, from the lordship of that name, in co. Suffolk, which he at that time possessed.

This ROBERT, surnamed DE UFFORD, was justice of Ireland, temp. Edward I. and having married Mary, widow of William de Say, died the 26th Edward I. leaving

ROBERT, his son and heir, who married Cecily, one of the daughters and coheirs of Robert de Valoines; and having been summoned to parliament, from the 2d to the 5th of Edward II. inclusive, died the 10th Edward II. leaving Robert, his son and heir, and two younger sons, Ralph de Ufford and Edmund. Vid. Valoines

Which ROBERT was afterwards created earl of Suffolk, under which title he is treated of at large; and Ralph was justice of Ireland, temp. Edward III. Vid. Ufford earl of Suffolk

This

UGHTRED.

This RALPH was also in the wars of France and Flanders, and died 1346, the 20th Edward III. His first wife was Maud, widow of William earl of Ulster, and sister to Henry earl of Lancaster, by whom he had an only daughter, Maud, who married Thomas, son to John de Vere, earl of Oxford. His second was Eve, daughter and heir to John de Clavering, and widow of Thomas de Audeley; by whom he had three sons, of which

JOHN, the eldest, was summoned to parliament, the 34th Edward III. and died the year following, leaving Edmund, his brother and heir.

Which EDMUND, by Sibil his wife, daughter of "Sir Robert Pierpoint, had issue Sir Robert Ufford, knight, who married Elcanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Felton, knight, by whom he left issue three daughters, his heirs; viz. Ela, married to Richard Bowes, esquire; Sibil, a nun at Barking; and Joan, wedded to William Bowes (brother to the said Richard), whose daughter and heir, Elizabeth, was wife to Sir Thomas, son and heir of William lord Dacres.

UGHTRED.

ARMS—G. on a Cross Patonce, O. five Mulletts of the Field.

THOMAS DE UGHTRED was the son of Robert, who lived in the time of Edward I. of an ancient family in the county of York; which Thomas grew famous for his services against the Scots, temp. Edward II. and the 10th of Edward III. was made admiral of the king's whole fleet, from the mouth of the Thames to the northwards; and was also summoned to parliament; from the 18th to the 38th Edward III. inclusive; and died the 39th Edward III. leaving

* Collins, Jacobs, and others, say she was daughter and heir of Simon Pierpoint, summoned to parliament, 22d Edward I.

THOMAS,

THOMAS, his son and heir, then of full age, at that time a knight; who was also a military person, and served in the wars of France and Scotland, but never had summons to parliament. He died the 3d of Henry IV. leaving Thomas, his grandson (viz. son of William, his eldest son, who died in his lifetime), his next heir, eighteen years of age, and then married to Margaret, daughter of Sir John Godard, knight.

UMFRAVILL.

ARMS—G. a Cinquefoil within an Orle of Crofs Crofslets, O.

SIR ROBERT DE UMFRAVILL, lord of Tours and Vian, in the time of the Conqueror (being a kinsman to the king), had a grant of the valley, forest, and lordship of Riddefdale, in com. Northumb.

After whom was GILBERT DE UMFRAVILL, and next to him another ROBERT, in the 5th of Stephen; and ODONELL DE UMFRAVIL, temp. Henry II. But how these were descended from the first Robert, or related to each other, is not with exact certainty stated.

On the death of Odonell, the 28th Henry II. ROBERT, his son and heir, was his successor; and to him, RICHARD, who was one of the rebel barons against king John, and died about the 11th Henry III. being succeeded by

GILBERT, his son, called by Matthew Paris, "a famous baron, guardian, and chief flower of the north;" who died the 29th of Henry III. leaving Maud his wife surviving, and Gilbert, his son and heir, then in minority.

Which GILBERT was afterwards among the rebel barons in arms against Henry III. but before the battle of Evesham reconciled himself to the king. He is in a charter styled earl of Angus, in Scotland (being so, according to Camden, in right of his wife).

Gibson's
Camden,
p. 855.

In

In the 23d of Edward I. he was summoned to parliament amongst the barons of the realm; and in the 25th of Edward I. he was again summoned, but as earl of Angus, which the sages of the common law at that time would not allow (insomuch as Angus was not within the bounds of the kingdom of England), until he had openly produced the king's writ in public court, by which he was summoned to parliament under the title of earl of Angus. He died the 1st of Edward II. and was succeeded by Robert, his son and heir, Gilbert, his eldest son, having died in his lifetime without issue.

Which ROBERT had summons to parliament, from the 2d to the 18th Edward II. He married two wives; viz. first, Lucie, daughter of Philip, and at length heir to her brother William de Kyme, by whom he had issue Gilbert, his successor, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Gilbert de Burdon, whose daughter, Eleanor, was the wife of Henry Tailboys: the name of his second wife was Eleanor, but whose daughter, is not mentioned; by whom he had issue Sir Robert, who died without issue, and Thomas de Umfravill, and a daughter, Eleanor, wife to Stephen, son and heir to Sir Richard Waleys.

GILBERT succeeding his father, was often in the Scottish wars; and was a principal commander at the battle of Durham, where the Scots were totally defeated, and David their king taken prisoner by the English. His wife was Maud, sister of Anthony de Lucy, and cousin and next heir to Joane, daughter and heir of the said Anthony Lucy, by whom he had issue Sir Robert de Umfravil, knight, who died without issue, before him, having had summons to parliament from the 6th Edward III. to the 4th Richard II. He died the same year, without issue surviving.

Whereupon THOMAS, his brother by the half blood, had livery of the honour of Herbotil; who by Joan, daughter of Adam

* Dugdale, in Kyme, Vol. I. p. 621, calls him Gilbert Umfravill; and in the Cantilupe family, Vol. I. p. 733, makes Joane, widow of — Humfravill, earl of Angus, to marry, secondly, Nicholas de Cantilupe; and yet in this family of Umfravill earl of Angus, he does not notice one to have had a wife of such a Christian name.

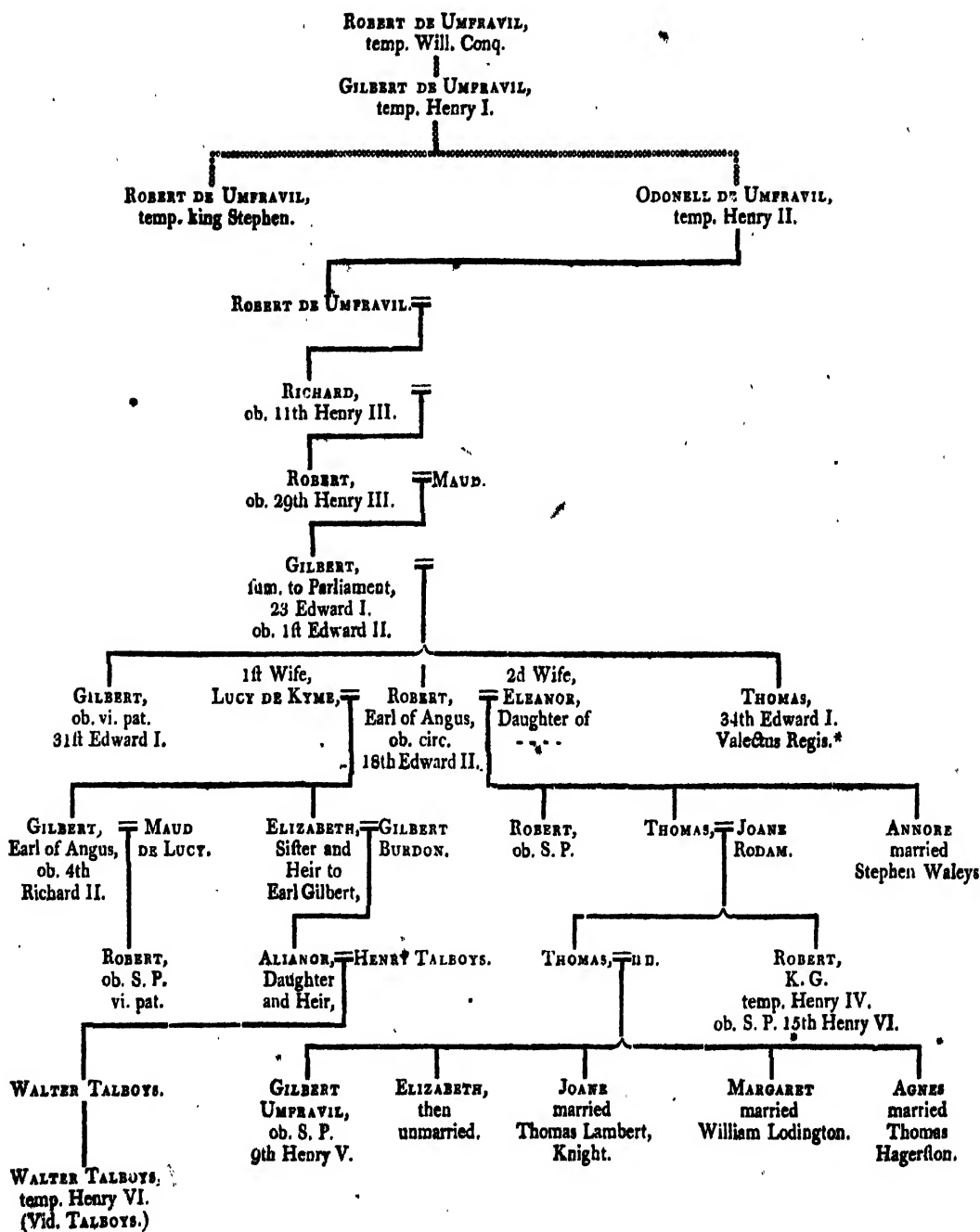
Rodam, had issue two sons; viz. Sir Thomas and Sir Robert de Umfravil.

Which Sir Thomas had issue Gilbert (by some historians called earl of Kyme), who was slain at the battle of Baugy, with the duke of Clarence, and others of the English nobility, the 9th of Henry V. without issue. And also four daughters; viz. Elizabeth, then unmarried; Joane, wife of Sir Thomas Lambart, knight; Margaret, of William Lodington; and Agnes, of Thomas Hagerston, from whom is descended the baronet's family of that surname, now flourishing.^y

Uncle to this last-mentioned Gilbert, was Robert (before noticed), a younger son of Sir Thomas Umfravil, by Joane his wife, daughter of Adam de Rodam; which Robert was a knight of the garter, and died S. P. the 15th of Henry VI. When by virtue of an entail, the castle and manors of Herbotil and Otterburne, came to Walter, son of Walter Talboys, son of Eleanor, daughter of Elizabeth, sister and heir to Gilbert earl of Angus, who deceased the 4th of Richard II. which Walter then, viz. 15th Henry VI. had livery of them, his homage being respited. (Vid. Talboys.)

^y Of this family, a Sir Robert Umfravil is said to have been vice-admiral of England, A. D. 1410, and brought such plenty of prizes (in cloth, corn, and other valuable commodities), from Scotland, that he got the by-name of "Robin Mend-Market." (J. Stow in Henry IV.)

UMFRAVILL.



* Valectus was, in ancient times, an honourable title both in France and England; but afterwards, coming to be meanly applied to servants, so that the nobility disliked it, the term became changed into that of "*Gentlemen of the Bedchamber*."

VAVASOR.

ARMS—O. a Fels dancettée, S.

THIS famous and very ancient family of Vavafor, or Valvafor (as Mr. Camden writes), had their name from their office; being formerly the king's valvafor (a degree in those times little inferior to a baron), and had therefore generally the addition of Le, to their name.

Of this family (which flourished for many ages in Yorkshire), was ROBERT LE VAVASOUR, high sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, for eight years successively; who married Julian, daughter of Thomas de Multon, and was succeeded by WILLIAM LE VAVASOUR, who had summons to parliament as a baron of the realm, from the 28th Edward I. to the 6th Edward II. inclusive.

Cotemporary with whom was also WALTER DE VAVASOUR, who was in the Scottish wars, and was also summoned to parliament, the 7th Edward II. but never after, nor any of this family.

From this account by Sir William Dugdale, the various printed Baronetages in their narration differ. Kimber says, Robert le Vavafour, temp. Henry III. married Julian, daughter of Gilbert de Ros, of Steeton, in Yorkshire; and both he and Wotton make this Robert to have had issue Sir John le Vavafour, knight, who had issue Sir William, summoned to parliament, from the 28th Edward I. to the 6th Edward II. who had issue three sons, Robert, Henry, and William. Which Robert was summoned to parliament, the 7th Edward II. but died without issue male, leaving only a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife to Sir Robert Strelly, of Nottinghamshire,

Kimber's
Baronetage,
Vol. I. p. 336.

* But in this they are certainly erroneous, as no other name than those of William and Walter, occur in the Writs of Summons.

knight; and Henry was the direct ancestor of Sir Thomas Vavasour, created a baronet 24th October, 1628.

Of this family it was remarked, that in twenty-one descents from Sir Mauger le Vavasour, temp. William I. not one of them had ever married an heir, or ever buried their wives.

WAHULL, OR WODEHULL.

ARMS—O. three Crescents G.

WALTER DE FLANDERS came in with the Conqueror, and at the time of the general survey, amongst very many manors he then held in the counties of Bedford and Northampton, that of Wadehill, or Wahul, now Wodhull, or Odhull, in com. Bedf. was the head of his barony, anno 20th William Conq. Unto him succeeded

WALTER, whose son, Simon de Wahull, was in the time of Henry I. or king Stephen; and by Sibyl his wife, had issue two sons, Walter and Simon.

WALTER succeeded in the barony; and the 12th Henry II. certified his knight's fees de veteri feoffamento to be twenty-seven, and those de novo three.

This Walter, by his wife Albreda, widow of Guy de St. Walery, had no issue; but by Rosia, his second wife, had two sons, Simon and John; and also two daughters. Simon, the eldest son, had two daughters, Mary and Cicely, who were admitted into the convent of Godstow; and dying the 8th Richard I. John, his brother (as conjectured) was his heir, i. e. heir male.

Which JOHN departing this life the 1st Henry III. Robert de Lisle, and Rohese his wife, and Robert de Bassingham, with Agnes his wife, sisters to the said Simon and John, gave £.200 to the king for their relief of that inheritance.

But

But there was yet remaining a younger male branch of this family, in the person of SAIER DE WAHULL, son of Simon, a younger brother to the last-mentioned Walter, baron of Wahull.

This Saier, by Alice his wife, had three sons; viz. Simon, who died issueless; Walter, and Michæl; and himself dying the 34th Henry III. was succeeded by

WALTER, his son, who married Helewys, daughter of Hugh de Vivon; and had issue John, his son and heir. Which

JOHN being seised of the manor of Wahul, or Wodhull, died the 24th Edward I. leaving

THOMAS, his son and heir, twenty-three years of age; who, the 25th Edward I. was summoned to parliament, but died the 32d of the same king. Having issue by Hawy (or Hawise), his wife, daughter of Henry Praers, esquire, Dug. Tom. I.
p. 504.

JOHN, his son and heir, one year and seventeen weeks old. Yet neither he, nor his posterity, although continuing, ever had the like summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm.

This JOHN, son and heir of Thomas, baron of Wodhull, by Isabel his wife, had issue two sons, John and Nicholas; and dying, circ. 10th Edward III. was succeeded by

JOHN, his eldest son; who was father of another JOHN, who also had issue a son, John.

Which JOHN had only two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor, who both died without issue. Wherefore the said

NICHOLAS had the barony of Wodehull; and marrying Margaret, daughter and heir to John Foxcote, esquire, had issue two daughters; Edith, married to Emesworth; and Margaret, married to Simon Brown: and also two sons, Thomas and Richard. On the death of Nicholas, the 12th Henry IV. he was succeeded by his said son

THOMAS, who married Elizabeth, sister and heir to Sir Thomas Chetwode, knight; and had Thomas and William, his two sons; and dying the 9th Henry V. was succeeded by the said THOMAS, his eldest son; who, by Isabel, eldest daughter of Sir William Trussell, of Elmesthorp,

Elmesthorp, knight, had a daughter, Isabel, married to Bowden ; and two sons, John and Thomas. Of which

JOHN was successor to his father ; and by Jean, daughter to Henry Etwell, of London, had three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Mary ; and four sons, Fulk, Thomas, William, and John ; whereof

FULK succeeded ; and by Anne, daughter and heir of William Newman, of Thenford (by Margaret his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Lamport), had issue three daughters ; Mary, married to Edward Cope, of Towes, in com. Lincoln ; Jane, to William Bellingham, of the same co. ; and Anne, to Richard Tresham, of Newton, in com. Northampt. ; and three sons, Nicholas, Thomas, and Lawrence, of Molington, in com. Warwick ; and dying the 24th of Henry VII. was succeeded by

NICHOLAS, his eldest son ; who married, first, Mary, daughter to Richard Raleigh, of Farnborough, co. Warw. and had issue Anthony and Joice ; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Sir William Parr, knight, baron Parr of Horton ; by whom he had two daughters, Anne and Mary,* and a son, Fulk, who married Alice, daughter to William Coles, of Leegh, in com. Wigorn. progenitor to the Wodhulls of Thenford (or Shenford).

ANTHONY, on the death of his father, the 23d Henry VIII. was fourteen years of age, or more ; and the 31st Henry VIII. sued out his livery, but died soon after ; viz. 33d Henry VIII. leaving, by Anne his wife, daughter to Sir John Smith, Agnes Wodehull, his daughter and heir, who married, first, Richard Chetwode ; and, secondly, Sir George Calverly, knight ; by whom she had two sons, who died before her. She died the 18th Elizabeth, leaving Richard Chetwode (afterwards Sir Richard), her son and heir ; who, temp. James I. preferred a claim to the barony of Wodhull, when his petition was referred to a committee of lords, who returned the following certificate ; viz.

“ According to your Majesty’s direction, we have met and confi-

* The one married to David Seamer, of Hantsb. and the other to Richard Barnaby, of Watford in Northamptonshire.

" dered the petition of Sir Richard Chetwode, and find that the peti-
 " tion is true : and that before any usual calling of barons by writs,
 " his ancestors were barons in their own right, and were summoned
 " to serve the kings in their wars, with other barons ; and were also
 " summoned to parliament. And we conceive the discontinuance
 " to have risen from the lords of the honour dying at one year of age,
 " and the troubles of the time ensuing : but still the title of baron was
 " allowed in all the reigns by conveyances of their estates, and by
 " pardon of alienation from the crown by the king's own officers,
 " and £.9 per annum, being the ancient fee for the castle guard of
 " Rockingham, was constantly paid, and is paid to this day : so that
 " though there has been a disuse, yet the right so fully appearing,
 " which cannot die, we have not seen nor heard of any one so much
 " to be regarded in grace, and in consideration of so many knights
 " fees held from the very time of the conquest, and by him held at
 " this day ; and a pedigree, both on the father and mother's side,
 " proved by authentic records from the time of the Conqueror (which
 " in such cases are very rare), we hold him worthy the honour of a
 " baron, if your Majesty thinks meet.

LENOX.

HOWARD. NOTTINGHAM."

It appears, however, that notwithstanding this report, his majesty,
 James I. did not attend thereto ; yet offered Sir Richard a patent for
 the said barony, which he thinking a derogation to his claim, declined
 to accept.

The descent of this family has been rather more fully given than
 others similarly circumstanced, as to having been summoned to parlia-
 ment, and afterwards omitted, in order that the reader might be en-
 abled to form an opinion of the nature and operation of a writ of
 summons to parliament, and see the sentiments of the then lords of
 parliament upon the subject.

W A K E.

Arms—O. two Bars, G. in chief three Torteauxes.

THE Wakes are mentioned by Brompton, amongst the nobles and others who came over with the Conqueror; but it is the opinion of skilful antiquaries, that the Wake mentioned in the Roll of Battle Abbey, was one of those who, weary of Harold's usurpation, fled into Normandy to invite duke William into England, and came over with him.

As to the first rise of the name of Wake, it is observed by Dr. Patrick, that Herewaldus, or Hewaldus, was surnamed DE WAKE, or LE WAKE. He was one of the bravest heroes of his age and country, whose actions are celebrated by Ingulphus; and was the last who submitted to the Conqueror.

His daughter and heir was married to Hugh Evermur, whose grand daughter, Adelhidis (daughter of Richard de Rullos), was wedded to Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, brother to Walter, the father of Gilbert de Gant, the first earl of Lincoln of that family. By which Baldwin, she had a daughter, Emme, heir to him, and to the beforementioned Herewald, as appears from an ancient charter of the abbey of Brunne.

Hugh. In the time of Henry I. she is mentioned to be the wife of HUGH
LE WAC; and it is agreed she settled her name upon her husband.
Baldwin. They left issue Baldwin le Wac (so called from his maternal grand-
father, Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert).

Baldwin. Which BALDWIN was one of the barons at the coronation of king Richard I. and died the 3d of John, to whom succeeded

BALDWIN, his son, who married Agnes, daughter of William de Humet; and had with her the manor of Wichendon. Which Baldwin died the 8th John, leaving the said Agnes his wife surviving, and

BALDWIN,

BALDWIN, his son and heir, who married Isabel, the daughter of Baldwin. William de Briwer; and died the 15th John.

HUGH, his son, was his successor, who married Joan, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Stutevil; and died temp. Henry III. leaving issue Baldwin, his son and heir. Hugh.
Vid. Stutevil.

Which BALDWIN was one of the rebel barons against Henry III. but at length submitted to the king, and had his pardon. Dugdale says, he married Hawise, daughter and coheir of Robert de Quinci; But Nicolson and Burne, in their History of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, p. 464. Vol. II. assert, he married Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Montgomery, and died the 10th Edward I. whose successor was

JOHN, his son, who was summoned to parliament as a baron of the realm, from the 23d to the 28th of Edward I. when he died; leaving John, his son and heir, and Joane his wife surviving; which

JOHN lived not long, so that THOMAS, his second son, became heir to the honour and estate, who married Blanch, daughter of Henry earl of Lancafter; and having been summoned to parliament, from the 11th Edward II. to the 22d of Edward III. died the 31st of May, 23d Edward III. without issue; leaving Margaret, his sister, his heir, then widow of Edmund of Wodestock, earl of Kent, whose daughter, Joan, called the Fair Maid of Kent, was married to Edward the Black Prince, father of Richard II.

A younger son to the last Baldwin lord Wake, was Hugh of Blyfworth, in the county of Northampton, who had issue, by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of John de Wolverton, (Vid. Wolverton), THOMAS WAKE, his son and heir, who married Alice, daughter and coheir to Sir John Pateshul, of Bletso, co. Bedford, knight; but neither he nor his posterity were ever reckoned amongst the barons of the realm.

Descended from this family, also, was John Wake, esquire, created a baronet by James I. December 5th, 1621.

WILINTON.

ARMS—G. a Saltire Variée Ar. and Az.

THE 38th Henry III. RALPH DE WILINTON was sheriff of Devonshire, and governor of Exeter castle.

To whom succeeded JOHN, his son and heir; who, the 11th Edward I. obtained a grant from the king of the castle of Keirkenny, in Wales, to himself, and Ralph, his brother in fee. The 15th Edward II. this John was in the earl of Lancaster's insurrection, whereby he forfeited all his lands; but king Edward III. restored them to him again.

RALPH, his son, was his successor; who, the 16th Edward III. had summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, and in the 22d Edward III. died without issue; leaving Reginald de Wilinton, his uncle, his next heir, then fifty years of age.

WINDSORE, OR WINDSOR.

ARMS—G. a Saltire Arg. between 12 Crosslets O. with proper difference.

AT the time of the general survey, Walter Fitz-Other held divers manors in the counties of Southampton, Berks, Bucks, and Middlesex; in which latter, Stanwell became the principal seat of him and of his posterity, until the time of Henry VIII. when they removed to Bordfley Abbey, in com. Wigorn, near which is situate Hewel-Grange, now the residence of their later descendants and representatives, the WINDSOR HICKMANS, earls of Plymouth.

This WALTER being warden of the forest of Berkshire, and castellan

lan of Windſor, aſſumed his ſurname from thence ; and had iſſue three ſons, viz. William, Robert, and Gerald ; of which ſons, Edmondſon and Dugdale make William to be the eldeſt ; but Lodge, in his *Irish Peerage* (Vol. I. p. 2),^b aſſerts Gerald to be the firſt, Robert the ſecond,^c and William the youngeſt.

Be this matter, however, as it may, certain it is, that Gerald was anceſtor to the family of Fitz-Gerald viſcount of Taplow, in England ; and marquis of Kildare, and duke of Leinſter, in Ireland. And that Robert, the ſecond ſon, had the lordſhip of Eſtane, in the county of Eſſex ; which Henry II. confirmed to William, his ſon ; who leaving only one daughter, ſhe became the wife of Robert de Haſtings, and her daughter, Delicia, was wife of Henry de Cornhill,* whoſe only child and heir, Jane, being married to Sir Godfrey de Lovaine, was mother of Sir Matthew de Lovaine, who held the ſaid manor of Eſtaines, by barony. (Vid. Lovaine, or Luvein.)

* Lodge,
Irish Peerage,
Vol. I. p. 2.

William, the other ſon, who alſo aſſumed the ſurname of WINSOR, from his father's office, bore the family coat of arms with the Tinctures tranſpoſed, and the Field charged with 12 Croſſets, Or.

To this William, Maud, the empreſs, ratified thoſe grants which had been made to his anceſtors, of the cuſtody of Windſor caſtle, &c.

^b The ſeniority of theſe ſons is much diſputed. Gerald, the eldeſt, in the earl of Kildare's (now duke of Leinſter), being made the youngeſt in the pedigree of the earl of Kerry, and attesteſt by Seager, garter king at arms, who is followed by his ſucceſſors, Dugdale and Anſtis, for which they affirm, “ That the appellation of Fitz-Walter was given to this Gerald, becauſe he was a younger ſon.” But, ſays Lodge, Vol. I. p. 2, “ It deſerves an Inquiry, how the “ conſequence of his being a younger ſon can be drawn from his having the appellation of “ Fitz-Walter? The cuſtom of that age (he proceeds to ſay), warrants the affirmation of the “ contrary ; and that the eldeſt ſon, eſpecially, aſſumed for his ſurname the Chriſtian name of “ his father, with the addition of Fitz, &c. And this continued in uſe until ſurnames came “ to be fixed, circ. temp. Edward I. and among many families till long after that time. Younger “ ſons being not ſo frequently known, or called by their father's Chriſtian name, as by that of “ his office or employments. For which reaſon the two brothers of Gerald are not called Fitz- “ Walter, but de Windſor.”

^c He bore the coat of arms, diſtinguiſhed from the chief branch, by tranſpoſing the Tinctures, adding a Bordure Engrailed Argent, and charging the Saltires with a Creſcent, a demonſtration of his being the ſecond ſon.

as fully as they had enjoyed the same in the time of Henry I. To whom succeeded

*Dugdale,
Tom.I.p.509. WILLIAM, his son; and to him WALTER, his son and heir; who dying, S. M. P.* Christian, his daughter, was his heir; who, the 8th of John with Duncan de Lascells, her husband, as also Ralph de Hofding, gave 240 marks fine to the king, for livery of his lands.^d

But WILLIAM, a younger brother to Walter, it seems, was lord of the barony of Stanwell, from whom descended Richard de Windsor, who died in 1367, leaving by Julian, daughter and coheir of James Molyne, of the county of Southampton, two sons; whereof Sir James, the eldest, was ancestor of the lords Windsor and Montjoy. And Sir William Windsor, the second son, signalized himself in the wars of France, temp. Edward III. and Richard II. and in May, 1386, accompanied John duke of Lancaster from Bristol into Spain; when the army was disabled from acting by sickness, which raged to such a degree, that there is said to have died twelve lords, eighty knights, two hundred esquires, and very many private soldiers.

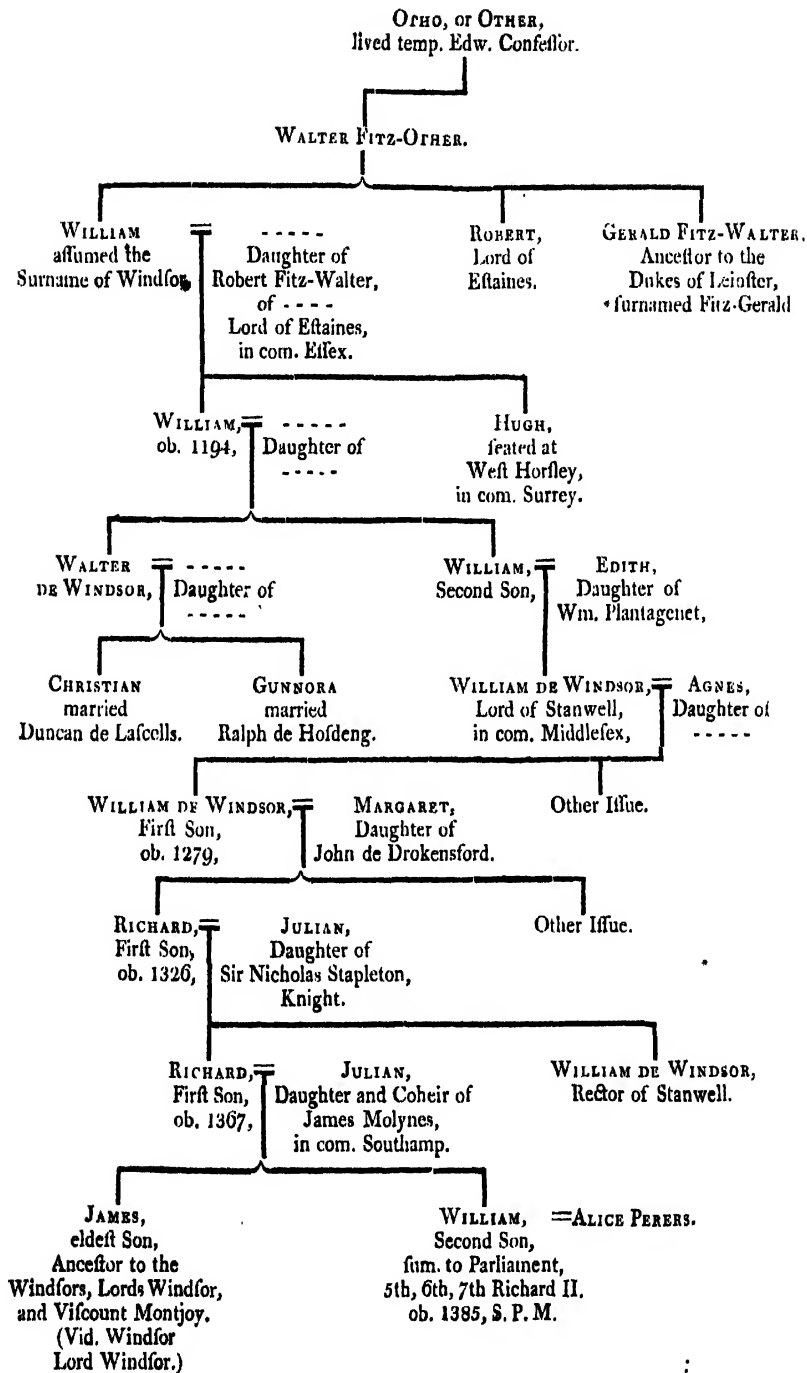
As a reward of his services, he had a grant of divers lands in tail, and summons to parliament amongst the barons of the realm, the 5th, 6th, and 7th Richard II. but not after. His wife was the famous Alice Perers, the reputed concubine of Edward III. in his dotage. But he deceased, according to Edmondson, in 1385, without issue male.

In Dugdale's Index to his Lists of Summons to Parliament, the name of this William de Windsor is omitted; but in the body of the Summons, the same is included in the years beforementioned.

^d Dugdale relates, that Ralph de Hofdeng paying a fine of 240 marks, had livery of a moiety of the lands of Walter de Windsor, but he makes no mention how he became entitled to the said moiety; asserting, that Christian was the daughter and heir of the said Walter. It, however, appears, that Walter left two daughters, his coheirs; whereof Christian, the one, married Duncan de Lascelles; and Gunnora, the other, was wife of the same Ralph de Hofdeng.

WINDSORE.

445



A P P E N D I X.

ON the comparing of Dugdale's Baronage, with his Lifts of Summons to Parliament, it will be seen, that in the latter are contained the names of many persons who had summons thereto, of whom no mention is made in the former celebrated work. Wherefore, to furnish as ample an account as possible of the ancient baronage of this kingdom, the complete index of those who ever had summons to parliament to Dugdale's time, is hereto annexed; by which the reader will have combined in one work, the perfect substance of the contents of two of the most valuable publications of that much esteemed author.

Sir William, in his Lifts of Summons, prefaces the same with the copy of that writ of summons which was issued by the rebel barons in the king's name, when they held their parliament, the 49th of Henry III. which he asserts is the earliest writ of summons to parliament upon record.

On consulting, however, of that very eminent antiquary, Selden, we find (p. 708), that whereas in the reigns of the several monarchs previous to king John, every tenant in chief was indifferently an honorary or parliamentary baron, by reason of his tenure, or lands held, which made his barony; about the latter end of king John, some only that were the most eminent of those tenants in chief, sometimes styled, "Majores Regni Barones," were summoned to parliament, by several writs directed to them; and the rest that held in chief, were summoned also, not by several writs, but by one general

*Dorf. Clauf.
26th Hen. III.
mem. 13.

given by the sheriffs in their several counties. And according to this form, there is upon record a writ of summons to parliament, of the 26th of Henry III.* whereof Selden gives the following copy:

“HENRICUS, &c. Venerabili in Christo patri Waltero Eboran-
censi Archiepiscopo salutem.—Mandamus vobis ragantes quatinus sicut
nos & honorem nostrum paritè & vestrum diligitis & in fide quâ nobis
tenemeni, omnibus aliis negotiis omiffis, fitis ad nos apud London à
die sancti Hillarii in XV Dies ad tractandum nobiscum, una cum
cæteris Magnatibus nostris quos similiter fecimus convocari, de arduis
negotiis nostris statum nostrum & totius regni nostris specialitè tan-
gentibus & hoc nullatenus omittatis — T. R. apud Windlesoram
XIV Die Decembris.”

It is subscribed with, “Eodem modo scribitur omnibus Episcopis,
Abbatibus, Comitibus, & Baronibus.”

Summonitio ad Parliamentum.

Anno XLIX. Regis Henrici III.

HENRICUS Dei gratiâ Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hybernæ, &
Dux Aquitaniæ, venerabili in Christo patri, R. eadem gratiâ Episcopo
Dunelm'. Salutem. Cùm post gravia turbationum discrimina, du-
dum habita in regno nostro, chariss. filius Edw. primogenitus noster,
pro pace in regno nostro asscurandâ, & firmandâ, obses traditus ex-
titisset; & jam sedatâ (benedictus deus), tabacone prædictâ, super de-
liberationem ejusdem salubritè providendâ, & plenâ securitate, tran-
quillitate & pacis ad honorem dei, & utilitatem totius regni nostri
firmandâ, & totaliter complendâ; ac super quibusdam aliis Regni
negotiis quæ sine consilio vestro, & aliorum Prælatorum & Magnatum
nostrorum

nostrorum nolumus expediri, cum eisdem tractatum habere nos oporteat: vobis mandamus rogantes, in fide & dilectione, quibus nobis tenemeni; quòd omni occasione postpositâ, & negotiis aliis prætermiſſis, ſitis ad nos London.' in *Oſtabis Sancti Hillarii* proximè futuris; nobiſcum, & cum prædictis Prælatiſ & Magnatibus noſtris, quos ibidem vocari fecimus, ſuper præmiſſis tractaturi, & conſilium impenſuri: Et hoc ſicut nos & honorem noſtrum & veſtrum, nec non & communem regni noſtri tranquillitatem diligitis nullatenus omittatis—Teſte Rege apud Wigorniam XIV die Decembris.

Eodem modo mandatum eſt
Epiſcopiſ Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus & Baronibus.

INDEX

Baronum Summonitionibus.

A.

JOHANNES AP ADAM, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3 Edward II.
 Elias de Albiniaco, 23, 24, 25, 28 Edward I. (Vide D'Aubeny.)
 Willielmus de Aldeburgh, 44, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10 Richard II.
 Nicholaus de Aldithley, 25 Edward I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 Edward II.
 Hugo de Aldithley, senior, 14 Edward II.
 Hugo de Aldithley, junior, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20 Edward II. & 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, & 10 Edward III. (Postea erectus in comitem Gloucestræ.)
 Jacobus de Aldithley, sive Audley (de Helegh), 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, Edward III.
 Johannes de Audley, 6 Edward III.
 Jacobus de Audley (de Helegh), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Richard II.
 Nicholaus de Audley (de Helegh), 11, 12, 13, 14, Richard II. Vide Tuchet.
 Jacobus (Tuchet) de Audley, 8 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33 Henry VI.
 Johannes (Tuchet) de Audley, 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV. 49 Henry VI. 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III.
 Jacobus (Tuchet) de Audley, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII. Vide Tuchet.
 Thomas le Archdekne, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II.
 Johannes le Archdekne, 16 Edward III.
 Robertus de Arderne, 1 Edward III.
 Reginaldus de Argentine, 25 Edward I.
 Johannes de Arundel (filius natu secundus Ricardi Fitz-Alan comitis de Arundel), 1, 2, 3 Richard II.

Johannes Arundel de Arundel (primogenitus dicti Johannis; postea comes de Arundel), 7 Henry VI.
 Thomas Arundel de Matravers (primogenitus Ricardi comitis de Arundel), 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1 Henry VII.
 Thomas Arundel (de Wardour), 1, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Henricus Arundel (de Wardour), 13 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Ricardus Arundel (de Treryfe), 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Andreas de Asfley, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34 Edward I.
 Nicholaus de Asfley, 30 Edward I. 2, 3 Edward II.
 Thomas de Asfley, 16, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Isaac Asfley, 13 Carolus II.
 Jacobus Asfley, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Gilbertus de Aton, 18 Edward II. 1, 16 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Aton, 44 Edward III.

B.

Franciscus Bacon vicecomes St. Alban, 1 Carolus I.
 Barthol' de Badlesmere, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Egidius de Badlesmere, 9, 10, 11, 12 Edward III.
 Alexander de Baliol, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 Paul Banning vicecomes Banning, 3, 4 Carolus I.
 Henricus Banyard, 6, 7 Edward II.
 Hugo Bardolf, 22, 27, 28, 30 Edward I.
 Thomas Bardolf, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 16 Edward III.
 Johannes Bardolf (de Wirmgay), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37 Edward III.

INDEX.

- Willielmus Bardolfe (de Wirungay), 49, 50 Edward III.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Richard II.
- Thomas Bardolfe (de Wirmgay), 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21,
23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5 Henry IV.
- David Barry, 35 Edward III.
- Radulphus Basset (de Drayton), 49 Henry III.
- Simon Basset, 22 Edward I.
- Radulphus Basset (de Drayton), 23, 27 Edward I.
- Radulphus Basset (de Drayton), 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35,
Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward III.
- Radulphus Basset (de Drayton), 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42,
43, 44, 46 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,
12, 13 Richard II.
- Radulphus Basset (de Sapcote), 49 Henry III.
- Radulphus Basset (de Sapcote), 44, 46 Edward III.
- Richardus Basset (de Weldon), 25, 27 Edward I.
- Radulphus Basset (de Weldon), 1 Edward III.
- Rogerus Bavent, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward
II. 6, 7, 8 Edward III.
- Willielmus Beauchamp de Bergavenny, 16, 17, 18, 20,
21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 Henry IV.
- Johannes Beauchamp (de Kyderminster), 11 Richard II.
- Johannes Beauchamp (de Powick & Alcester), 27, 28,
29, 31, 33, 38, 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 5, 9, 12 Ed-
ward IV.
- Ricardus Beauchamp (de Powyck & Alcester), 22 Ed-
ward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
- Willielmus Beauchamp (de St. Amand), 27, 28, 29, 31,
33, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV.
- Richardus Beauchamp (de St. Amand), 12 Henry VII.
- Rogerus Beauchamp (de Bleifo), 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44,
45, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3 Richard II.
- Johannes Beauchamp (de Somerfet), 25, 28, 29, 30, 32,
33, 34, 39 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11,
12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
- Johannes Beauchamp (de Somerfet), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8 [dictus senior], 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34 Edward III.
- Johannes de Beauchamp (filius Guidonis) comitis War-
wici, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34 Edward III.
- Johannes Beaumont, 16 Edward III.
- Henricus Beaumont, five de Bellomonte, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Edward II.
1, 2, 5, 6 Edward III.
- Henricus Beaumont, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 Edward III.
- Henricus de Beaumont (comes de Boghan, in Scotiâ), 7,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Edward III.
- Johannes Beaumont, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18 Richard II.
- Henricus Beaumont, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1
Henry V.
- Henricus Beaumont, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18 Henry VI. Vicecom'
Beaumont, 20, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
- Willielmus vicecomes Beaumont, 1, 3, 7, 11, 12
Henry VII.
- Johannes Beke, 23, 24 Edward I.
- Johannes de Bella aquâ, 22 Edward I.
- Thomas Belassies de Fauconberge, 3, 4, 13 Carolus I.
13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
- Johannes Belassies, 13 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Johannes Benet de Ofulston, 1 Jacobus II.
- Thomas de Benhall, 34 Edward III.
- Willielmus de Beresford, 8 Edward II.
- Johannes de Benefed, 8 Edward II.
- Thomas de Berkeley, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34,
35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14
Edward II.
- Mauritius de Berkeley, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13,
14 Edward II.
- Thomas de Berkely, senior, 31, 34 Edward III.
- Thomas de Berkeley, 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
Edward III.
- Mauricius de Berkeley, 16, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 Ed-
ward III. 1, 2, 3, 4 Richard II.
- Thomas de Berkeley, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7,
8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4 Henry V.
- Jacobus de Berkeley, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9,
10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33,
38 Henry VI. 1 Edward IV. 49 Henry VI.
- Willielmus de Berkeley, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV.
- Vicecomes Berkeley, 22 Edward IV.
- Thomas Berkeley, 24, 25 Henry VIII.
- Henricus Berkeley, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31,
35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.

INDEX.

- Georgius Berkeley, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4 Carolus I.
 Georgius Berkeley, 15 Carolus I. 13, 31 Carolus II.
 Johannes Berkeley (de Stratton), 13 Carolus II.
 Berners; vide Bouchier dominus Berners.
 Willielmus de Bermingham, 1 Edward III.
 Walterus de Birmingham, 35 Edward III.
 Peregrinus Bertie, dominus Willoughby de Eresby, 23,
 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39 Elizabeth.
 Robertus Bertie, dominus Willoughby de Eresby, 3 Ja-
 cobus I. 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Ca-
 rolus I.
 Montagu Bertie, dominus Willoughby de Eresby (pri-
 mogenitus com' Lindsey, 16 Carolus I.)
 Jacobus Bertie de Norris, 31, 32 Carolus II.
 Rogerus Bertram, 49 Henry III.
 Thomas le Blount, 20 Edward II. 1, 2 Edward III.
 Willielmus le Blount, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Ed-
 ward III.
 Willielmus Blount de Montjoy, 39 Henry VI.
 Walterus Blount de Montjoy, 6, 9 Edward IV. 49
 Henry VI. 12, 21 Edward IV.
 Johannes Blount de Montjoy, 22 Edward IV. 1 Ri-
 chard III. 1 Henry VII.
 Willielmus Blount de Montjoy, 1, 3, 6, 21 Henry VIII.
 Carolus Blount de Montjoy, 31, 33, 35 Henry VIII.
 Jacobus Blount de Montjoy, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
 Carolus Blount de Mountjoy, 39, 43 Elizabeth.
 Carolus Blount de Montjoy, 1, 3 Carolus I.
 Henricus de Bodrigan, 3 Edward II.
 Johannes Bohun (de Midherst), 35, 37, 38, 39 Ed-
 ward III.
 Georgius Boleyn de Rochford, 24 Henry VIII.
 Willielmus Bonville, dominus Bonville & de Chuton, 28,
 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
 Borough; vide Burge.
 Willielmus le Boteler (de Weryngton), 22, 23, 24, 25
 Edward I.
 Johannes le Boteler, 14 Edward II.
 Willielmus le Boteler (de Wemme), 24, 25, 27 Ed-
 ward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17,
 18, 19 Edward II. 1 Edward III.
 Willielmus le Boteler (de Wemme), 42, 43 Ed-
 ward III.
 Radulphus Boteler (de Sudley), 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29,
 31, 33, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV.
 49 Henry VI.
 Thomas Boteler de Ormond, 7 Henry VIII. Vide But-
 ler.
 Johannes de Botetort, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12,
 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II. 16, 39, 42, 43,
 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
 9 Richard II.
 Willielmus de Botreaux, 42, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Ed-
 ward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15 Richard II.
 Willielmus de Botreaux, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry
 VI. 1 Edward IV.
 Georgius Boothe de De la mer, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
 Henricus Boothe de De la mer, 1 Jacobus II.
 Ricardus Boyle de Clifford, 13 Carolus II.
 Robertus Bouchier, 16, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Johannes Bouchier, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1 Henry IV.
 Bartholomew Bouchier, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11 Henry IV.
 Henricus Bouchier, 13, 15, 18, 23 Henry VI. Vice-
 com' Bouchier, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
 1 Edward IV.
 Henricus Bouchier comes de Ewe, 13 Henry VI.
 Willielmus Bouchier de Fitz-Waryn, 27, 28, 29, 31,
 33, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV.
 Fulco Bouchier de Fitz-Waryn, 12 Edward IV.
 Johannes Bouchier de Fitz-Waryn, 7 Henry VII. 11,
 12 Henry VII. 1, 3, 6, 14, 21, 25, 28 Henry VIII.
 Henricus vicecom' Bouchier, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Hen-
 ry VI. 1 Edward IV.
 Johannes Bouchier de Berners, 33, 38, 49 Henry VI. .
 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV. 11, 12 Henry VII.
 Johannes Bouchier de Berners, 1, 3, 6, 21 Henry VIII.
 Humphridus Bouchier de Berners, 25 Henry VIII.
 Humfridus Bouchier de Cromwell, 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward
 IV. 49 Henry VI.
 Rogerus le Brabazon, 8 Edward II.
 Thomas le Bradeston, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
 29, 30, 31, 34 Edward III.
 Edmundus Bray, 21, 25, 28 Henry VIII.

INDEX.

- Johannes Bray, 37 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, Edward VI. 1, 2 Mary.
- Willielmus de Breose, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward II.
- Thomas de Brewose, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27 Edward III.
- Johannes de Britannia, 33 Edward III.
- Guido de Brian, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Richard II.
- Henricus Bromfiel de Vescy, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6 Edward VI.
- volumus enim vos & hæredes vestros masculos, de corpore vestro legitimè exeuntes barones de Vescy existere. Teste Rege apud Westm' 24 die Junij, 27 Henry VI.
- Vide Pat. 1 Edward IV. m. 5. pro Breve de exoneratione ejusdem Henrici de veniendo ad parlamentum.
- Johannes de Bromwich, 35 Edward III.
- Edwardus Brooke de Cobham, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
- Johannes Brooke de Cobham, 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII. 1, 3, 6, 7 Henry VIII.
- Georgius Brooke de Cobham, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
- Willielmus Brooke de Cobham, 1, 5, 8, 14, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
- Henricus Brooke de Cobham, 39 Elizabeth.
- Anthonijs Browne vicecom' Mountagu, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 29, 30, 31 Elizabeth.
- Anthonijs Browne vicecom' Mountague, 39, 40 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
- Franciscus Browne vicecom' Mountague, 1, 4, 15 Carolus I. 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
- Johannes Brugges dominus Chandos, de Sudley, 1, 2, 3 Philip & Mary.
- Edmundus Brugges dominus Chandos, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 13, 14 Elizabeth.
- Egidius Brugges dominus Chandos, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
- Willielmus Brugges dominus Chandos, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
- Grey Brugges dominus Chandos, 18 Jacobus I.
- Willielmus Brugges dominus Chandos, 13 Carolus I.
- Jacobus Brugges dominus Chandos, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Mauritius le Brune, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II. 1 Edward III.
- Thomas Brudnel, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
- Robertus de Brus (de Anandale), 23, 24, 25 Edward I.
- Thomas Brus (de Whorlton), 13 Carolus I.
- Radulphus de Bulmer, 1, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 Edward III.
- Willielmus de Burghe, 1, 2 Edward III.
- Thomas Burghe, 3, 7, 11 Henry VII. 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI.
- Willielmus Burghe, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1 Elizabeth.
- Thomas Burghe, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 30, 31, 35, 39 Elizabeth.
- Ricardus Burghe, vicecom' Tunbrigge, 22 Jacobus. 1 Carolus I.
- Ulick Burghe (primogenitus comitis S. Albani), 3, 4 Carolus I.
- Georgius Bullen de Rochford, 25 Henry VIII.
- Robertus de Burghersh, 32, 33 Edward I.
- Bartholom' Burghersh, senior, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 Edward III.
- Bartholom' de Burghersh, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42 Edward III.
- Robertus de Burghersh, 16, 22 Edward III.
- Edwardus Burnell, 5, 6, 7, 8 Edward II.
- Hugo Burnell, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Richard II.
- Johannes de Bussey, 1 Edward III.
- Johannes Butler (de Bramfeild), 4 Carolus I.
- Willielmus Butler (de Bramfeild), 15 Carolus I.
- Thomas Butler (de More Parke), 31 Carolus II.
- Ricardus Butler (de Weston), 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Ricardus Byron, 13, 31 Carolus II.
- Willielmus Byron, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

INDEX.

- C.
- De Cadurcis. Vide Chaworth.
- Thomas de Caily, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.
- Radulphus de Camoys, 49 Henry III.
- Radulphus de Camys, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Thomas de Cameys, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 Henry V.
- Galfridus de Camvile, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
- Willielmus de Camvile, 2, 4 Edward II.
- Willielmus de Cantilupe, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2 Edward II.
- Nicholaus de Cantilupe, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28 Edward III.
- Henricus Carey de Hundsdon, 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
- Georgius Carey de Hundsdon, 39, 43 Elizabeth.
- Johannes Carey de Hundsdon, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
- Henricus Carey de Hundsdon, 18 Jacobus I.
- Viccc' Rochford, 19 Jacobus I. & 1 Carolus I.
- Johannes Carey de Hundsdon (primogenitus comitis Devor), 16 Carolus II. 13 Carolus II.
- Robertus Carey de Hundsdon, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus I.
- Robertus Carey (de Lepington), 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
- Johannes de Carrew, 35 Edward III.
- Robertus Cecill (de Evingdon), 1 Jacobus I.
- Edwardus Cecill vic' Wimbleton, 3, 4 Carolus I.
- Willielmus Cecill de Burleigh, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30 Elizabeth.
- Thomas Cecill de Burleigh, 43 Elizabeth. 1 Jacobus I.
- Petrus de Champnois, 28 Edward I.
- Rogerus de Chandos, vide Brugges, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 Edward III.
- Johannes de Cherleton de Powys, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Edward III. dictus Senior, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47 Edward III.
- Johannes de Charleton de Powys, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2 Henry IV.
- Edw' de Cherleton de Powys, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 Henry V.
- Petrus de Chavent, 28 Edward I.
- Thomas de Chaworth, 22, 25, 27 Edward I.
- Johannes Cheney, 3, 7, 11 Henry VII.
- Henricus Cheney (de Todington), 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 31 Elizabeth.
- Ricardus de Clare, 3 Edward II.
- Johannes de Clavering, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Edward III.
- Robertus de Clifford, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 Edward II.
- Rogerus de Clifford, 13, 14 Edward II.
- Robertus de Clifford, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 Edward III.
- Rogerus de Clifford, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Richard II.
- Thomas de Clifford, 13, 14, 15 Richard II.
- Johannes de Clifford, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8 Henry V.
- Thomas de Clifford, 15, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31 Henry VI.
- Johannes de Clifford, 38 Henry VI.
- Henricus Clifford, 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
- Henricus Clifford (primogenitus comitis Cumbrie), 3, 4 Carolus I. & 15 Carolus I.
- Hugo Clifford (de Chudleigh), 1 Jacobus II.
- Johannes de Clifton, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Richard II.
- Constantinus de Clifton, 17, 18 Richard II.
- Gervasius Clifton (de Layton-Bromfould), 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
- Johannes de Clinton, 27 Edward I.
- Willielmus de Clinton, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Edward III.
- Johannes de Clinton, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Johannes de Clinton, 31, 34, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward

INDEX.

- Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 Richard II.
- Willielmus de Clinton, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 4, 5, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 Henry VI.
- Johannes de Clinton, 29, 31, 33, 39 Henry VI. 1, 2 Edward IV.
- de Clinton, 6 Henry VIII.
- Thomas Clinton (de Say) primogenitus comitis Lincoln', 1 Jacobus I. Vide Fienes de Clinton.
- Reginaldus de Clivedon, 22 Edward I.
- Henricus de Cobham, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Stephanus de Cobham, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Edward III.
- Johannes de Cobham (de Kent), 16, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49 Edward III.
- Reginaldus de Cobham, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 44, 46 Edward III.
- Radulphus de Cobham, 18 Edward II.
- Johannes de Cobham (de Kent), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 Henry IV.
- Thomas Colepeper, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus I.
- Walterus de Coleville, 49 Henry III.
- Willielmus de Coleville, 22 Edward I.
- Robertus de Coleville, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 Edward III.
- Johannes de Columbers, 21 Edward I.
- Philippus de Columbers, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward III.
- Henricus de Compton, 14, 18, 28, 29, 30, 31 Elizabeth.
- Willielmus Compton, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
- Spenser Compton (primogenitus Willielmi comitis Northampt'), 3, 4 Carolus I.
- Johannes Comyn, 35 Edward III.
- Edwardus Conway (de Ragley), 1 Carolus I.
- Edwardus vicec' Conway, 3 Carolus I.
- Edwardus Conway (primogenitus vicec' Conway), 4 Carolus I.
- Idem Edwardus vicec' Conway, 15 Carolus I. 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
- Anthonius Ashley Cooper, 18 Carolus II.
- Willielmus Conyers, 1, 3, 6 Henry VIII.
- Christopherus Conyers, 21, 28 Henry VIII.
- Johannes Conyers, 36, 37 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3 Philip & Mary.
- Petrus Corbet (de Caus), 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II.
- Rogerus Corbet (de Caus), 1 Edward III.
- Johannes Cornwaile, 35 Edward III.
- Johannes Cornwaile, dominus Fanhope, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20 Henry VI.
- Fredericus Cornwallis, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus I.
- Thomas Coventrie, 15 Carolus I.
- Thomas Coventrie, 13 Carolus II.
- Georgius Coventrie, 31, 32 Carolus II.
- Johannes Coventrie, 1 Jacobus II.
- Hugo de Courtney, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Edward III.
- Hugo de Courtney, jun. 8, 11 Edward III.
- Hudo de Courtney le Fitz, 44 Edward III.
- Franciscus Cottington, 15 Carolus I.
- Willielmus de Crescy, 22, 25 Edward I.
- Johannes de Cretyng, 6 Edward III.
- Johannes Crew, 13, 31 Carolus II.
- Thomas Crew, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Nicholaus de Criol, 22, 25 Edward I.
- Willielmus Craven, 3, 4 Carolus I. 15 Carolus I. 13 Carolus II.
- Willielmus Crofts, 13 Carolus II.
- Johannes de Cromwell, 1, 2, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Edward II. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Radulphus de Cromwell, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4 Henry V.
- Radulphus Cromwell, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
- Humfridus Cromwell, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV.
- Thomas Cromwell (de Wimbeldon), 28 Henry VIII.

INDEX.

Gregorius Cromwell, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37 Henry VIII.
1, 2 Edward VI.
Henricus Cromwell, 5, 6, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30,
31 Elizabeth.
Edwardus Crui I, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3 Ja-
cobus.
Wingfeild Cromwell, 18 Carolus II.
Thomas Cromwell, 31, 32 Carolus II.
Vere-Effex Cromwell, 1 Jacobus II.
Johannes do Crophull, 38 Edward III.

D.

RANULPHUS DE DACRE, 28 Edward I. 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 20 Edward II.
Ranulphus de Dacre, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
Edward III.
Ranulphus de Dacre, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47
Edward III.
Willielmus de Dacre, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34
Edward III.
Willielmus de Dacre, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5 Henry IV.
Hugo de Dacre (de Daere), 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4,
5, 6, 7 Richard II.
Thomas Dacre (de Gillesland), 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12,
13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
Ranulphus Dacre (de Gillesland), 38 Henry VI.
Humfridus Dacre (de Gillesland), 22 Edward IV. 1
Richard III.
Thomas Dacre (de Dacre), 1, 3, 6, 7 Henry VIII.
Willielmus Dacre (de Dacre, Greiftoke, & Gillesland),
21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2,
5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3 Philip & Mary.
Georgius Dacre (de Gillesland), 8 Elizabeth. Vide Fienes
de Dacre.
Thomas de Dagworth, 21, 22 Edward III.
Rogerus Damory, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
Damory, 26 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward III.
In Dane, 1 Edward II.
Henricus Daovers (de Dantley), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 13, 19,
21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
Normannus Darcy, 23 Edward I.
Philippus Darcy, 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 34 Edward I.
Johannes Darcy, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34 Edward I.
Philippus Darcy, 28 Edward II. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 Ed-
ward III.
Johannes Darcy le Cofin, 6, 7, 16 Edward III.
Johannes Darcy (de Knayth), 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28
Edward III.
Philippus Darcy, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 20, 21 Richard II.
Johannes Darcy, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12
Henry IV.
Thomas Darcie (de Darcie), 1, 3, 6, 21 Henry VIII.
Thomas Darcie (de Temple-Hirft), 25, 28 Henry VIII.
Georgius Darcie, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Philip & Mary.
Arthurus Darcy, 1, 5 Elizabeth.
Johannes Darcy & Meinell, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 25, 29,
30, 31, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 16,
19, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4 Carolus I.
Conyers Darcy (de Darcy), 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
Conyers Darcy de Conyers (primogenitus Conyers baro-
nis Darcy & Conyers), 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
Thomas Darcie (de Chiche), 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2,
3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
Johannes Darcie (de Chiche), 1, 5, 8, 13, 23 Elizabeth.
Thomas Darcie (de Chiche), 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43
Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 18 Jacobus I. Viceo Col-
chester, 29, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
Elias D'Aubeney, vide Albini, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32,
33 Edward I.
Radolphus D'Aubeney, 16 Edward III.
Egidius D'Aubeney (de Dawbeney), 3, 7, 12 Henry VII.
Henricus Dawbeney (de Dawbeney), 6, 21, 25, 28
Henry VIII.
Robertus de Darente (filius Walteri), 25 Edward I.
Nicholaus Dawney, 1 Edward III.
Edmundus Deincourt, 22, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35
Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
Willielmus Deincourt, 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15,
16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37
Edward III.
Johannes Deincourt, 4, 5 Richard II.
Deincourt, vide Leke.
Nicholaus De la

I N D E X.

Johannes De la Mare, 27, 28, 20, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 6, 7 Edward II.
 De la Pole; vide Pole.
 D'Engain; vide Engaine.
 Edwardus Denny (de Waltham), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
 Willielmus Devereux, 27 Edward I.
 Johannes Devereux, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Richard II.
 Walterus Devereux de Ferrers, 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV. 49 Henry VI. 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III.
 Johannes Devereux de Ferrers, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
 Walterus Devreux de Ferrers, 1, 3, 6, 14, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37 Henry VIII. 1, 2 Edward VI.
 Walterus Devereux vicecom' Hereford, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 5, 8, 13 Elizabeth.
 Leicester Devereux vicecom' Hereford, 13 Carolus II.
 Johannes D'Eyvill, 49 Henry III.
 Johannes Digby, 18, 19 Jacobus I.
 Georgius Digby (primogenitus comitis Bristol), 16 Carolus I.
 Ricardus de Draycote, 25 Edward I.
 Oliverus de Dynan, 23, 24, 25, 28 Edward I.
 Johannes Dynham (de Care-Dynham), 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
 Johannes Dudley vicecomes L'Isle, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII.
 Johann' Dudley com' Warwici (primogenitus Johannis Ducis Northumbr'), 6, 7 Edward VI. Vide Sutton de Dudley.

E.

De Esrotcis; vide Devereux.
 Willielmus de Echingham, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II.
 Robertus de Echingham, 1 Edward III.
 Thomas Egerton de Ellesmere, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
 Johannes de Engayne, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Johannes de Engayne, 16, 29, 30, 31, 34 Edward III.

Henricus de Erdington, 9 Edward III.
 Johannes de Erles, 35 Edward III.
 Adam de Everingham, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward II.
 Adam de Everingham (de Laxton), 44 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Evers, 36 Henry VIII. 1, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
 Radulphus Evere, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
 Willielmus Evers, 1, 15 Carolus I.
 Georgius Evre, 13 Carolus II.
 Radulphus Evre, 31 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Eftleigh; vide Asfley.
 Efscales; vide Scales.
 Extrancus; vide Strange.

F.

Johannes de Falvesley, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Richard II.
 Walterus de Fauconberg, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 Willielmus de Fauconberg, 28 Edward I.
 Walterus de Fanconberg, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 Edward II.
 Johannes de Fauconberg, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Walterus de Fauconberg, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36 Edward III.
 Willielmus Fielding vicecomes Fielding, 18, 19 Jacobus I.
 Basilius Fielding de Newnham-Padox (primogenitus Willielmi comitis de Deubigh), 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Robertus de Felton, 6, 7 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Felton, 16 Edward III.
 Johannes de Ferrers (de Chartley), 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Edward II.
 Robertus de Ferrers (de Chartley), 16 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Ferrers (de Groby), 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II.
 Henricus de Ferrers (de Groby), 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Ferrers (de Groby), 28, 35, 42, 43 Edward III.

Henricus.

I N D E X.

- 13 N 2

INDEX

14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Edward III.
 Thomas de Farnvall, junior, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 Edward III.
 Wilhelmus de Farnvall, 30, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Richard II.

G.

Gilbertus de Gaunt, 49 Henry III. 22, 23, 24, 25 Edward I.
 Galfridus de Geneville, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 Nicolaus Gernoun, 85 Edward III.
 Thomas, Gerard (de Geiard's-Bromley), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
 Gilbertus Gerard, 18, 19 Jacobus I.
 Dutton Gerard, 15 Carolus I. 13 Carolus II.
 Carolus Gerard 1 Jacobus II.
 Carolus Gerard (de Brandon), 15, 31 Carolus II.
 Osbertus Giffard, 25 Edward I.
 Johannes Giffard (de Brimsfield), 23, 24, 25, 27 Edward I. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Sidneus Godolphin, 1 Jacobus II.
 Georgius Goring (de Hufst-Pierpoint), 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Radulphus de Goiges, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward II.
 Johannes de Grey (de Codnoure), 2, Edward I.
 Henricus de Grey (de Codnoure), 22, 27 Edward I. 1, 2 Edward II.
 Ricardus de Grey (de Codnoure), 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 Edward III.
 Johannes de Grey (de Codnoure), filius Ricardi de Grey, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Richard II.
 Ricardus de Grey (de Codnoure), 17, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4 Henry V.
 Johannes de Grey (de Codnoure), 5 Henry V. 3, 4, 7 Henry VI.

Henricus de Grey (de Codnoure), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20 Henry VI.
 Henricus de Grey (de Codnoure), 38 Henry VI. 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 3, 7, 11 Henry VII.
 Edwardus Grey dominus Ferrers de Groby, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
 Thomas Grey dominus Ferrers de Groby, 1 Henry VIII.
 Edwardus Grey de L'Isle, 22 Edward IV. Vicecomes L'Isle, 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7 Henry VII.
 Johannes Grey de Powys, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12, 19 Henry VII.
 Edwardus Grey de Powys, 21 Henry VIII.
 Johannes Grey de Powys, 25, 28 Henry VIII.
 Edwardus Grey de Powys, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5 Edward VI.
 Johannes Grey (de Rotherfeld), 25 Edward I.
 Johannes de Grey (de Rotherfeld), 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 Edward III.
 Robertus de Grey (de Rotherfeld), 1 Richard II.
 Reginaldus de Grey (de Ruthyn), 23, 24 Edward I.
 Rogerus de Grey (de Ruthyn), 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 Edward III.
 Reginaldus de Grey (de Ruthyn), 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 Richard II.
 Rogerus de Grey (de Ruthyn), 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18 Henry VI.
 Edmundus Grey (de Ruthyn), 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2 Edward IV.
 Thomas Grey (de Rugemont), 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI. 1 Edward IV.
 Henricus Grey (de Shirland), 50 Edward III.
 Reginaldus Grey (de Winton), 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2 Edward II.
 Johannes de Grey, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward II.
 Henricus de Grey, 1, 2, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward III.
 Reginaldus

Reginaldus de Grey, senior, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34 Edward III.
 Henrichs Grey (de Wilton), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Richard II.
 Reginaldus Grey (de Wilton), 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38, 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV.
 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11 Henry VII.
 Johannes Grey, 12 Henry VII. 1 Henry VIII.
 Willielmus Grey (de Wilton), 21, 27, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
 Arthurus Grey (de Wilton), 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Grey (de Wilton), 39, 43 Elizabeth.
 Henricus Grey (de Groby), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21
 1 Jacobus I. 1, 4 Carolus I.
 Willielmus Grey (de Warke), 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Forde Grey (de Warke), 31, 32 Carolus II.
 Johannes de Greyflock, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33 Edward I.
 Radulphus de Greyflock, 14, 15, 16 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Greyflock, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31 Edward III.
 Radulphus de Greyflock, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Henry V.
 Johannes de Greyflock, 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Henry VI.
 Radulphus de Greyflock, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
 Radulphus de Greyflock, 28, 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1 Henry VII.
 Fulco Grevill de Brooke, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3 Carolus I.
 Robertus Grevill de Brooke, 15 Carolus I. 13 Carolus II.
 Fulco Grevill de Brooke, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Willielmus de Grandifon, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II.
 Otto de Grandifon, 27, 28, 32, 33 Edward I.

Petrus de Grandifon, 11, 22, 27 Edward III.
 Thomas de Grelle, 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.
 Radulphus de Grendon, 28, 32, 33 Edward I.
 Robertus de Grendon, 34, 35 Edward I.
 Ingelramus de Gynce, 23, 24, 25, 27 Edward I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II.

H.

Hustachius de Hacche, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33 Edward I.
 Johannes de Handlo, 1, 10 Edward III.
 Andreas de Harcla, 14, 15 Edward II.
 Johannes de Hardresfull, 16 Edward III.
 Johannes de Harington, 18, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Robertus de Harington, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4 Henry V.
 Willielmus de Harington, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16 Henry VI.
 Johannes Harington (de Epton), 1, 3, 4, 7, 6 Jacobus I.
 Willielmus Harvey (de Kidbroke), 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Robertus de Haslang, 5 Edward II.
 Thomas de Haslang, 5, 16 Edward III.
 Henricus de Hastings, 49 Henry III.
 Johannes de Hastings, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II.
 Lethmundus de Hastings, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 6, 7 Edward II.
 Hugo de Hastings, 16 Edward III.
 Willielmus Hastings (de Hastings), 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV.
 Edwardus Hastings (de Hungenford), 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
 Ricardus Hastings (de Welles), 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard II.
 Georgius Hastings (de Hastings), 1, 3, 6, 14, 21 Henry VIII.
 Edwardus Hastings (de Loughborough), 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 13 Elizabeth.
 Henricus Hastings, primogenitus comitis Huntingdonie, 1 Elizabeth.

INDEX.

- Henricus Hastings (de Louborough), filius secundo-genitus Henrici comitis Huntingdonie, 13 Carolus II.
- Ferdinando Hastings (primogenitus comitis Huntingdonie), 16 Carolus I.
- Christophorus Hutton, 13 Carolus II.
- Christophorus Hutton, 31, 12 Carolus II.
- Johannes de Havering, 27 Edward I.
- Johannes de Haufeld, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Jacobus Hay vicecomes Dorchester, 18, 19 Jacobus I.
- Wilhelmus Herbert, 1, 2, 6 Edward IV.
- Carolus Herbert (de Shurland), primogenitus Philippi comitis de Montgomerie, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
- Willielmus Herbert de Powys, 15 Carolus I.
- Percy Herbert de Powys, 13 Carolus II.
- Edwardus Herbert (de Chirbury), 15 Carolus I, 13 Carolus II.
- Henricus Herbert (de Chirbury), 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Willielmus de Heric, 3 Edward III.
- Willielmus Heron, 44 Edward III.
- Willielmus Heron, 17, 20, 21 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5 Henry IV.
- Robertus de Hilton, 23, 24, 25, Edward I.
- Alexander de Hilton, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
- Robertus de Holand, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II. 16, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46 Edward III.
- Thomas de Holand, 27, 28, 31 Edward III.
- Dracill Holles, 13, 31 Carolus II.
- Franciscus Holles, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Thomas de Hoo, 27, 28, 29, 31 Henry VI.
- Johannes de Hothum, 8 Edward II.
- Johannes Howard, 49 Henry VI. 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III.
- Willielmus Howard (de Effingham), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 13, 14 Elizabeth.
- Carolus Howard (de Effingham), postea comes Nottinghamie, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 39 Elizabeth.
- Willielmus Howard (de Effingham), primogenitus Caroli comitis Nottinghamie, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
- Thomas de Howard (de Dindon), 1, 8, 13, 14, 18, 24, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 Jacobus I.
- Thomas Howard (de Walden), 30, 43 Elizabeth.
- Theophilus Howard (de Walden), primogenitus comitis Suffolcie, 1, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
- Thomas Howard vic' Andover, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
- Carolus Howard (de Charlton), primogenitus comitis de Berkshire, 4, 15 Carolus I. 13 Carolus II.
- Henricus Howard de Mowbray, primogenitus comitis Arundell, 15 Carolus I.
- Edwardus Howard (de Estrict), 15 Carolus I. 13 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
- Willielmus Howard (de Estrict), 31, 32, Carolus II.
- Willielmus Howard vic' Stafford, 13 Carolus II.
- Henricus Howard de Mowbray (primogenitus Henrici ducis Norff.), 31, 32 Carolus II.
- Franciscus Howard de Effingham, 1 Jacobus II.
- Walterus Hungerford, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 Henry VI.
- Robertus de Hungerford, dominus de Molins, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31 Henry VI.
- Robertus de Hungerford, senior, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
- Walterus Hungerford (de Hytchbury), 28 Henry VIII.
- Rogerus de Huntingfield, 22, 25 Edward I.
- Johannes de Huntingfield, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43 Edward III.
- Willielmus de Huntingfield, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 44, 46, 47, 49 Edward III.
- Walterus de Huntercombe, 23, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.
- Henricus Hufsey, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23 Edward III.
- Rogerus Hufsey, 22, 23 Edward III.
- Johannes Hufsey, 21, 25, 28 Henry VIII.
- I.
- Thomas Jermyn, 1 Jacobus I.
- Willielmus Inge, 8 Edward II.
- Oliverus de Ingham, 2, 3, 4, 16 Edward III. Infans, vide L'Isle.

INDEX.

K.

Robertus de Kendall, 1 Edward III.
 Rogerus de Kerdesion, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Kerdesion, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 34 Edward III.
 Philippus de Kime, 23, 27, 28, 30, 32, 38, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 6, 7 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Kime, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Kirkeby, 22 Edward I.
 Thomas de Kirketon, 16 Edward III.
 Johannes de Kirketon, 36, 37 Edward III.
 Bogo de Knowle, 23, 24, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34 Edward I. 1 Edward II.
 Willielmus Knollys (de Grays), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I. Vicecom' Wallingford, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
 Thomas Knyvet, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
 Carolus Henricus Kykohen, de Wotton, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.

L.

Johannes de Lancastre, 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3 Edward II.
 Henricus de Lancastre, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Edward II.
 Henricus de Lancastre, 9 Edward III.
 Matiaducus Langdale, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Serlo de Lanladron, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, Edward I.
 Rogerus de Lascelles, 22, 23, 24 Edward I.
 Willielmus le Latimer, senior, 28, 30, 32, 33 Edward I.
 Thomas de Latimer, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 4 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Latimer, junior, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.
 Willielmus le Latimer, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3 Richard II.
 Johannes le Latimer (v. Nevill), 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9 Henry VI.
 Georgius Latimer; vide Nevill.
 Edmundus Laurence, 35 Edward III.
 Georgius Legg de Dartmouth, 1 Jacobus II.
 Thomas Leigh (de Stonelrigh), 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Franciscus Leke de Deincourt, 1, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Jacobus Ley (de Ley), postea com' de Marlborough, 1 Carolus I.
 Henricus Ley, primogenitus dicti comitis de Marlborough, 3, 4 Carolus I.
 Willielmus de Leyburne, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.
 Johannes de Leyburne, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 Edward III.
 Franciscus Leigh de Dunsmore, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Henricus Lennard de Dacre, 12 Jacobus I.
 Ricardus Lennard de Dacre (de Hirst-Monceaux), 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4 Carolus I.
 Franciscus Leuward de Dacre, 13 Carolus II.
 Johannes de L'Isle (de Insula veritatis), 22, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 4, 5, 8 Edward II.
 Gerardus de L'Isle, 31 Edward III.
 Warinus de L'Isle, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Richard II.
 Robertus de L'Isle (de Rubeo-Monte), 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward III.
 Robertus de L'Isle (de Rubeo-Monte), 31, 34 Edward III.
 Thomas de Longvillers, 16 Edward III.
 Henricus de L'Ortyc, 19 Edward II.
 Mathews de Lovein, 22 Edward I.
 Ricardus Lovelace, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Johannes Lovelace, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.
 Johannes Lovel (de Tichmerfh), 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 Edward II.
 Thomas Lovel, 16 Edward III.
 Ricardus Lovel, 22, 23, 24 Edward III.
 Johannes Lovell (de Tichmerfh), 49, 50 Edward III.

I N D E X.

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 29 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2 Henry V.

Willielmus Lovell, 3, 4, 5, 7, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 Henry VI.

Willielmus Lovel de Morley, 9 Edward IV. 49 Henry VI.

Thom^{as} Lovel, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2 Edward IV.

Franciscus Lovel (de Lovel), 22 Edward IV. Vicecomes Lovel, 1 Richard III.

Johannes Lucas, 13 Carolus II.

Carolus Lucas, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

Galfidus de Lucy, 49 Henry III. 25 Edward I.

Anthoni^{us} de Lucy, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 Edward III.

Thomas de Lucy, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38 Edward III.

Radulphus de Lumley, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1 Henry IV.

Thomas Lumley, 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV. 49 Henry VI. 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.

Ricardus Lumley (de Lumley), 1, 3 Henry VIII.

Johannes Lumley (de Lumley), 6 Henry VIII.

Johannes Lumley (de Lumley), 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth.

Johannes de Lumley (de Lumley), 1, 3, 4 Jacobus.

Ricardus Lumley, 1 Jacobus II.

Robertus Luttrell, 22, 23 Edward I.

Lovell; vide Lovell.

M.

Willielmus Mainard, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I. 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

Robertus de Malberthorp, 3 Edward III.

Johannes Maltavers, senior, 1 Edward III.

Johannes Maltavers, junior, 1, 4, 21, 26 Edward III.

Henricus Maltavers; vide Fitz Alan.

Petrus Mahus 35 Edward III.

Baldwinus Maners, 3 Edward II.

Thomas Maners de Roffe, 7, 14 Henry VIII.

Johannes Maners (de Hadden), primogenitus comitis de Rutland, 31, 32 Carolus II.

Walterus de Maney, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44 Edward III.

Stephanus Mureys, 35 Edward III.

Willielmus le Marechal, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Edward II.

Willielmus Marmion, 49 Henry III.

Johannes Marston, 22, 23 Edward I. 7, 14, 15, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.

Willielmus Martin, 23, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II.

Johannes Mauduit, 16 Edward III.

Petrus de Mauley le quart, 23, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3 Edward II.

Petrus de Mauley le quint, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 Edward III.

Petrus de Mauley le sixme, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Richard II.

Petrus de Mauley le septiesme, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2 Henry V.

Nicholaus de Meinill, 22, 23, 25, 27 Edward I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 Edward II. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward III.

Hugo de Meinill, 1 Edward III.

Benjamin Mildmay de Fitz-Walter, 31 Carolus I.

Johannes de Moels, 25, 27 Edward I. 2, 3, 4 Edward II.

Nicholaus de Moels, 5, 8, 9 Edward II.

Johannes de Mohun, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2 Edward III.

Johannes de Mohun (de Dunster), 4, 16, 22, 23, 27, 28, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 Edward III.

Johannes Mohun, 4, 15 Carolus I.

Warwick Mohun, 18 Carolus II.

Johannes de Molyns, 21 Edward III.

Rogerius de Montalt, 23 Edward I.

Robertus de Montalt, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3 Edward III.

Hugo

INDEX.

- Hugo de Montalt, 27 Edward I.
 Henricus de Montalt, 1 Edward III.
 Johannes de Montfort, 23 Edward I. 7 Edward II.
 Petrus de Montfort, 1, 9, 16, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Johannes de Monigomeri, 16 Edward III.
 Simon de Montacute, 22, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Montacute, 11, 12 Edward II. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Edwardus de Montacute, 10, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 31, 34 Edward III.
 Johannes de Montacute, 31, 34, 44, 46, 47, 49 Edward III. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20 Richard II.
 Radulphus de Monthermer, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Edward II.
 Edwardus de Monthermer, 11 Edward III.
 Johannes Mordant, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 5, 8, 13, 14 Elizabeth.
 Ludovicus Mordant, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 39 Elizabeth.
 Henricus Mordant, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3 Jacobus I.
 Johannes Mordant, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
 Johannes vic' Mordant, 13 Carolus II.
 Carolus vic' Mordant, 32 Carolus II.
 Willielmus de Morley, 28, 32, 33, 34 Edward I.
 Robertus de Morley, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Morley, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2 Richard II.
 Thomas de Morley, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2, 3, 4 Henry V. 5, 7, 10, 13, 20 Henry VI.
 Johannes de Morley, 11 Henry VI.
 Edmundus de Mortimer, 22 Edward I.
 Simon de Mortimer, 24 Edward I.
 Hugo de Mortimer (de Ricard's Castle), 25, 27 Edward I.
 Edmundus de Mortimer (de Wigmore), 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 Edward I.
 Rogerus de Mortimer (de Wigmore), 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 20 Edward II.
 Edmundus de Mortimer, 1, 2, 14, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 30 Edward I. 5 Edward III.
 Rogerus de Mortimer (de Wigmore), 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 Edward III.
 Rogerus de Mortimer (de Chirke), 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Willielmus de Mortimer (de Attilburgh), 22, 23 Edward I.
 Constantinus de Mortimer, 16 Edward III.
 Mountagu; vide Pole.
 Edwardus Mountagu (de Boughton), 19, 21 Jacobus I. 3, 4, 13 Carolus I. 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
 Radulphus Mountagu, 1 Jacobus II.
 Henricus Mountagu vic' Mandevile, 1 Carolus I.
 Edwardus Mountagu de Kymbolton (primogenitus comitis de Manchester), 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.
 Nicholans de Morvile, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Rogerus de Moubray, 22, 23, 24, 25 Edward I.
 Johannes de Moubray, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II.
 Johannes de Moubray (de Axholme), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39 Edward III.
 Thomas de Moulton (de Gillefland), 25, 27 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 Edward II.
 Thomas de Moulton (de Egremond), 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 Edward II. 6, 7, 8 Edward III.
 Johannes de Moulton, 6, 7, 8 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Munchenfy, 49 Henry III.
 Walterus de Muncy, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 Thomas de Mulgrave, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47 Edward III.
- N.
- Nanfladron; vide Lanfladron.
 Willielmus de Neisford, 22, 23 Edward I.
 Renulphus de Nevis (de Raby), 22, 23, 24, 25, 27 Edward I.

INDEX.

ward I. 5, 6, 7, 14, 45, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.

Radulphus de Nevile (de Riby), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39 Edward III.

Johannes de Nevile (de Riby), 42, 43, 44, 45, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Richard I.

Radulphus Nevile (de Riby), 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 Richard II.

Hugo de Nevile, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II. 1, 6, 8, 9 Edward III.

Robertus de Nevile, 16 Edward III.

Johannes Nevile (de Effar), 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23 Edward III.

Thomas Nevile (de Halomshire), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV.

Williamus Nevile de Fauconberge, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 32, 36 Henry VI. 1 Edward IV.

Johannes Nevill de Latimer, vide Latimer.

Georgius Nevile de Latimer, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25, 27, 28, 31, 33, 34 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV.

Ricardus Nevile de Latimer, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII. 1, 3, 6, 7, 12, 21 Henry VIII.

Johannes Nevile de Latimer, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23, 28 Elizabeth.

Johannes Nevile de Montagu, 38 Henry VI. 1, 2 Edward IV.

Edwardus Nevile de Bergavenny, 29, 31, 33, 36, 41 Henry VII. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV.

Georgius Nevile de Bergavenny, 22 Edward IV. 1, 3, 7, 11, 12 Henry VII. 1, 3, 6, 7, 14, 21, 25 Henry VIII.

Henricus Nevile de Bergavenny, 4, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 23, 28 Elizabeth.

Edwardus Nevile de Bergavenny, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19 Jacobus I.

Henricus Nevile de Bergavenny, 21 Jacobus I. 3 Carolus I.

Johannes Nevile de Bergavenny, 4 Carolus I.

Henricus Nevile de Bergavenny, 16 Carolus I.

Johannes Nevile de Bergavenny, 13 Carolus II.

Adam de Newmarch, 49 Henry III.

Franciscus Newport (de High Arcaill), 12 Carolus II.

Vicecom' Newport, 31, 32 Carolus II.

Henricus Norris (de Theote), 14, 18, 23, 25, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39 Elizabeth.

Franciscus Norris, 42 Elizabeth. 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.

Edwardus North, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.

Rogerus North, 8, 12, 14, 16, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39 Elizabeth.

Franciscus North (de Kirtling), 1 Jacobus II.

Dudleus North, 3, 4, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4, 15 Carolus I.

Dudleus North, 15 Carolus II.

Carolus North & Grey (de Rolleston), 31, 32 Carolus I.

Johannes de Northwode, 22 Edward I. 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 Edward II.

Rogerus de Northwode, 34 Edward III.

Johannes de Northwode, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49 Edward III.

Edwardus Noel, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 3, 4 Carolus I.

Vicecomes Campden, 4, 15 Carolus I.

Baptist Noel vicecom' Campden, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.

Walterus de Norwico, 8 Edward II.

Johannes de Norwich, 16, 34 Edward III.

O.

Robertus Ogle de Ogle, 1, 2, 6, 9 Edward IV.

Owenus Ogle de Ogle, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1 Henry VIII.

Radulphus Ogle de Ogle, 1, 3 Henry VIII.

Robertus Ogle de Ogle, 9, 21 Henry VIII. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.

Cothbertus Ogle, 5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth.

Johannes Oldcafell, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1 Henry V.

Johannes de Oreby, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.

Thomas Ormund de Rochford, 11, 12 Henry VII. 1, 3, 6 Henry VIII. Vicecomes Rochford, 21 Henry VIII.

INDEX

Willielmus Paget (de Beaufort), 5, 6, 7 Edward VI.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Philip & Mary.

Henricus Paget, 8 Elizabeth.

Thomas Paget, 13, 14, 18, 23 Elizabeth.

Willielmus Paget, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
1, 3, 15 Carolus I.

Willielmus Paget, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

Henricus Parker de Morley, 14, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35,
36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 5, 8, 14 Eliza-
beth.

Edwardus Parker de Morley, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39,
43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.

Willielmus Parker de Montegle (primogenitus Edwardi
baronis Morley), 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.

Willielmus Parker de Morley & Montegle, 18, 19, 21
Jacobus I.

Henricus Parker de Morley & Montegle, 1, 3, 4, 15
Carolus I.

Thomas Parker de Morley & Montegle, 13, 31, 32 Ca-
rolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

Willielmus Parr (de Horton), 31, 33, 35, 36, 37 Hen-
ry VIII. 1 Edward VI.

Robertus Paton vicecomes Yarmouth, 31 Carolus II.

Johannes de Patihull, 16 Edward III.

Johannes Paynel (de Drax), 28, 30 Edward I. 11, 12
Edward II.

Johannes Paynell, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 3 Ed-
ward II.

Willielmus Paynell, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward II.

Willielmus Paynell, 32 Edward I.

Johannes Payvre, 22, 27 Edward I.

Gilbertus Peche, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 15
Edward II.

Robertus Peche, 14 Edward II.

Johannes Peche, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward III.

Willielmus Paulet dominus St. John de Basing, 31, 32,
35, 36 Henry VIII.

Johannes Paulet dominus St. John (primogenitus mar-
chionis Winton), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary. 1, 8,
12, 14, 18 Elizabeth.

Willielmus Paulet dominus St. John (primogenitus mar-
chionis Winton), 23, 28 Elizabeth.

Johannes Paulst dominus St. John (primogenitus mar-
chionis Winton), 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.

Johannes Paulet (de Hinton St. George), 3, 4, 15 Caro-
lus I. 13, 31 Carolus II. 1 Jacobus II.

Henricus de Percie, 27, 28, 30, 32, 34, 35, Edward I.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Edward II.

Henricus de Percie, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 Edward III.

Henricus de Percie, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38,
39 Edward III.

Henricus de Percie & Pere, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49 Ed-
ward III. Marechalus Angli, 50 Edward III.

Henricus Percie (de Poyning), 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33
Henry VI.

Thomas Percie de Egrement, 29, 31, 33, 36 Henry VI.
Algernon Percie (primogenitus comitis Northumbrie),
3, 4 Carolus I.

Radulphus Perrot, 25 Edward I.

Johannes Petre (de Writtell), 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jaco-
bus I.

Willielmus Petrie, 18, 19, 22 Jacobus I. 1, 3, 4 Carolus I.

Willielmus Petre, 13 Carolus II.

Thomas Petre, 1 Jacobus II.

Simon de Pierpont, 22 Edward I.

Robertus de Pierpont, 1 Edward III.

Robertus Pierpont vicecomes Newark, 3 Carolus I.

Henricus Pierpont (primogenitus Roberti comitis
Kingston super-Hull), 16 Carolus I.

Henricus de Pinkney, 25, 27, 28 Edward I.

Thomas de Pipe, 1 Edward III.

Radulphus Pipard, 23, 27, 28, 29 Edward I.

Egidius de Plais, 22, 23 Edward I.

Ricardus de Plais, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II.

Arthurus Plantingnet vicecomes L'Isle, 21 Henry VIII.

Hugo de Ploflets, 20, 27 Edward I.

Alanus de Pinkenet, 23, 24, 26 Edward I. 5 Ed-
ward II.

Michas de la Pole, 39, 42, 43, 46, 49, 50 Edward III.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Richard II.

Henricus Pole dominus Mountagn, 21, 25, 28 Hen-
ry VIII.

INDEX.

Michael de Poyning, 21 Edward I.
 Thomas de Poyning, 11 Edward II.
 Michael de Poyning, 10, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
 29, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42 Edward III.
 Ricardus de Poyning, 6, 7, 8, 9 Richard II.
 Robertus de Poyning, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 Henry V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9,
 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 20, 23 Henry VI.
 Hugo de Poyntz, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 35 Ed-
 ward I. 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20 Ed-
 ward II.
 Hugo de Poyntz, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15, 16, 17 Edward III.

R.

Johannes Radcliffe de Fitz Walter, 1, 3, 6, 7, 11 Hen-
 ry III.
 Robertus Radcliffe de Fitz Walter, 3, 6, 7, 14 Hen-
 ry VIII. Vicecomes Fitz Walter, 21 Henry VIII.
 Thomas Radcliffe (primogenitus comitis Suffex), 1, 2,
 3 Philip & Mary.
 Robertus Riche, 1, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
 Philip & Mary. 1, 2 Elizabeth.
 Robertus Riche, 13, 14, 16, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39,
 40 Elizabeth. 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 12 Jacobus I.
 Robertus Riche (primogenitus comitis Warwici), 16
 Carolus I.
 De Riparia, vide Rivers.
 Willielmus Riche, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 1 Edward II.
 Johannes de Rivers, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Ed-
 ward I. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 Edward II.
 Robertus Robert dominus Bourchier, 3, 4, 5, 7 Hen-
 ry VI.
 Thomas de la Roche, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I.
 4 Edward II.
 Gilbertus de Roches, 8 Edward II.
 Robertus de Roches, 29 Henry III.
 Robertus de Roches (de Werke), 22, 23 Edward I.
 Willielmus de Roos (de Hamlake), 23
 25, 27, 30 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Roos (de Hamlake), 23, 34 Edward III.

Johannes de Roos, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13 Edward III.
 Thomas de Roos (de Hamlake), 25, 30, 37, 38, 39,
 42, 43, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Ri-
 chard II.
 Johannes de Roos (de Hamlake), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
 15, 16, 17 Richard II.
 Willielmus de Roos (de Hamlake), 18, 20, 21, 23 Ri-
 chard II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1
 Henry V.
 Thomas de Roos (de Hamlake), 7 Henry VI.
 Thomas de Roos, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
 Willielmus de Roos (de Ingmanthorpe), 22 Edward I.
 Johannes Roper de Tenham, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1
 Carolus I.
 Christopherus Roper de Tenham, 13, 31, 32 Carolus II.
 1 Jacobus II.
 Ricardus Roberts (de Truro), 1 Carolus I.
 Johannes Roberts, 4, 15 Carolus I. 13, 31 Carolus II.
 Petrus Roiseclyn, 22 Edward I.
 Johannes Ruffel, 31, 33, 36, 38 Henry VIII. 1 Ed-
 ward VI.
 Franciscus Ruffel (primogenitus comitis Bedf.), 1, 6, 7
 Edward VI.
 Franciscus Ruffell (de Thornhaugh), 1, 7, 8, 12, 18,
 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
 Willielmus de Rye, 22 Edward I.

S.

Thomas Sackville de Buckhurst, 14, 18, 23, 29, 30, 31,
 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1 Jacobus I.
 Almaricus de St. Amand, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Ed-
 ward I. 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward II.
 Johannes de St. Amand, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,
 16, 17, 18, 19 Edward II.
 Almaricus de St. Amand, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III.
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23
 Richard II. 1, 2, 3 Henry IV.
 Rogerus de St. John, 49 Henry III.
 Johannes de St. John, junior (de Basing), 26, 32, 33,
 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
 Johannes de St. John (de Lagham), 25, 27, 28, 30,
 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13,
 14, 15, 16 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4 Edward III.

INDEX.

- Oliverus St. John (de Bletto), 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23 Elizabeth.
 Johannes St. John (de Bletto), 29, 29, 30, 31, 35 Elizabeth.
 Oliverus St. John (de Bletto), 39, 43 Elizabeth 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
 Oliverus St. John (primogenitus Oliveri comitis de Bolingbroke), 16 Carolus I.
 Oliverus St. John de Tregoze, 3, 4 Carolus I.
 Nicholaus de St. Maur, 8, 9 Edward II.
 Willielmus de St. Maur, 11, 12, 14, 15 Edward II.
 Nicholaus de St. Maur, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34 Edward III.
 Ricardus de St. Maur, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8 Henry IV.
 Hugo de St. Philibert, 27 Edward I.
 Johannes de St. Philibert, 22, 23 Edward III.
 Herbertus de St. Quintino, 22 Edward I.
 Ricardus de St. Walerico, 22 Edward I.
 Willielmus Sampson, 28, 32, 33, 34 Edward I.
 Johannes de Sandale, 8 Edward II.
 Willielmus Sandys (de Vine), 21, 28, 31, 33 Henry VIII.
 Thomas Sandys, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
 Willielmus Sandys, 14, 18, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12, 18, 19 Jacobus I.
 Willielmus Sandys, 13 Carolus II.
 Henricus Sandys, 31, 32 Carolus II.
 Thomas Savage vicecomes Colchester, 1 Carolus I.
 Johannes Savile, 4 Carolus I.
 Thomas Savile (de Pontfract), 15 Carolus I.
 Georgius Savile vicecomes Halifax, 31 Carolus II.
 Radulphus Saunzaver, 22 Edward I.
 Galfridus de Say, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 18, 14 Edward II. 1, 16, 22, 23, 26, 27 Edward III.
 Willielmus de Say, 22 Edward I.
 Willielmus de Say, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47 Edward III.
 Robertus de Seales, 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 Edward I. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 Edward II. 16, 24, 25, 28, 29, 38, 39, 42, 43 Edward III.
 Rogerus de Seales, 49, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 Richard II.
 Robertus de Seales, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2 Henry IV.
 Thomas de Seales, 23, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 38 Henry VI.
 Henricus le Scrope, 8 Edward II. 1, 16, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edward III.
 Galfridus le Scrope, 3 Edward III.
 Ricardus le Scrope (de Bolton), 44, 49 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23 Richard II. 1, 2, 3 Henry IV.
 Rogerus le Scrope, 52 Henry IV.
 Henricus le Scrope (de Bolton), 18, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
 Johannes le Scrope (de Bolton), 38, 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 7, 11, 12 Henry VII.
 Ricardus Scrope (de Bolton), 6, 7 Henry VIII.
 Henricus Scrope (de Bolton), 21 Henry VIII.
 Johannes Scrope (de Bolton), 25, 28, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 1, 2, 5, 6 Edward VI. 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip & Mary.
 Henricus Scrope (de Bolton), 1, 5, 8, 13, 14, 16, 23, 28, 29, 30, 31 Elizabeth.
 Thomas Scrope (de Bolton), 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 Jacobus I.
 Emanuel Scrope (de Scrope), 12, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I. 1 Carolus I.
 Henricus le Scrope (de Matham), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 Richard II.
 Stephanus le Scrope (de Matham), 17, 18, 20, 23, 28 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 Henry IV.
 Henricus le Scrope (de Matham), 8, 11, 12 Henry IV. 1, 2 Henry V.
 Johannes le Scrope (de Matham & Upfall), 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33 Henry VI.
 Thomas le Scrope (de Matham), 38, 49 Henry VI. 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV. 1 Richard III. 1, 7 Henry VII.
 Henricus le Scrope (de Upfall), 2 Henry VIII.
 Radulphus le Scrope (de Upfall), 8 Henry VIII.

INDEX.

Y.

Carolus Yelverton de Grey, 31, 32 Carolus II.
Henricus Yelverton de Grey, 1 Jacobus II.

Z.

Alanus la Zouche (de Ashby), 25, 27, 28, 30, 32, 32,
34 Edward I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 Edward II.
Willielmus la Zouche (de Haringworth), 2, 3, 6, 7, 8,
9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 Edward II.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
20, 21, 22 Edward III.
Willielmus la Zouche, junior (de Haringworth), 22, 23,
24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43,
44, 46, 47, 9, 50 Edward III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Ri-
chard II.
Willielmus la Zouche, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17, 18 Richard II.

Willielmus la Zouche, 30 Richard II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8,
11, 12, 14 Henry IV. 1, 2 Henry V.
Willielmus la Zouche, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35 Henry VI.
6 Edward IV.
Johannes la Zouche, 23 Edward IV. 1 Richard III.
Johannes la Zouche, 1, 3, 6, 7, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 35,
36, 37, 38 Henry VIII. 2 Edward II.
Ricardus Zouche, 5 Edward VI.
Georgius Zouche, 6, 7 Edward VI. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 Philip
& Mary. 8 Elizabeth.
Edward Zouche, 13, 14, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 39, 43,
Elizabeth. 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 18, 19, 21 Jacobus I.
1 Carolus I.
Willielmus la Zouche de Mortimer (sive de Castra-Ri-
cardi), 17, 19 Edward II. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
10 Edward III.

